

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

I R E L A N D,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, CORPORATE, MARKET, AND POST TOWNS,
PARISHES, AND VILLAGES,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS;

EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICKS, CORPORATE TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES;

AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X,

DESCRIBING THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVERAL BOROUGHES, AS DEFINED

BY THE ACT OF THE 2d & 3d OF WILLIAM IV.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

A

OF

IRELAND.

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HACKETSTOWN, a market-town and parish, partly in the barony of BALLYNACOR, county of WICKLOW, but chiefly in that of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Baltinglass, on the road from Wicklow to Carlow; containing 4434 inhabitants. In 1798 it sustained two attacks from the insurgent forces, one on the 25th of May, which was successfully repulsed by the yeomanry and a detachment of the Antrim militia; the other on the 25th of June, when a body of insurgents, amounting to several thousands, advanced against it at five in the morning. The garrison, consisting of 170, mostly yeomen, marched out to meet them, but, after a few volleys, were obliged to retreat, the cavalry by the road to Clonmore, and the infantry, 120 in number, into the barrack, where they maintained their position throughout the day behind a breastwork in the rear of it. The town was fired in several places by the rebels, who, after various ineffectual attempts to force an entrance to the barrack and a garrisoned house by which it was flanked, retreated, and in the night the garrison retired on Tullow. The town, which consists of 131 houses, is situated on a rising ground, below which flows a branch of the Slaney, and commands fine views. It is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Baltinglass, and a dispensary. A patent was granted in 1635, by Chas. I., to the Earl of Ormonde for a market on Wednesday and fairs on the Tuesday after ~~Nov. 1st~~, and the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The market is now held on Thursday, but only during the summer months from March to August, for the sale of meal and potatoes; and the fairs are on Jan. 13th, the first Thursday in Feb., March 12th, April 13th, May 4th, June 2nd, July 13th, Aug. 21st, Sept. 18th, Oct. 17th, the third Thursday in November, and Dec. 21st.

The parish comprises 31,570 statute acres, of which 11,954 are apportioned under the tithe act: about one-sixth of the land is arable, nearly one-half pasture, and the remainder bog and waste; the latter is chiefly situated in the eastern part of the parish, and large blocks of granite are dispersed throughout. The principal seats are Woodside, the residence of S. Jones, Esq.; Ballyhelane, of J. Brownrigg, Esq.; and Ballasallagh House, of

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J. Hogier, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united in 1693 to the vicarage of Haroldstown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £553. 16. 11., and of the benefice to £619. 15. 11. The glebe-house was erected in 1819, by a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a neat building, with a square embattled tower surmounted with pinnacles, which was erected and the church roofed anew, in 1820, by a gift of £600 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits; it has recently been repaired by a grant of £559 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Capt. Hardy, who was killed in 1798 while defending the town. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Hacketstown and Moyne, and parts of Haroldstown, Clonmore, and Kiltegan; and containing chapels at Hacketstown, Killamote, and Knockanana. Near the church is a very neat place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, recently erected. The parochial school is supported by the rector and a small payment from the scholars; and there is a national school in the R. C. chapel-yard.

HAGGARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Dundalk, on the road from Dublin to Belfast; containing, with the village of Blackrock, 1011 inhabitants. This parish comprises $1400\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, nearly the whole of which is very excellent land and under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, entirely impropriate in T. Fortescue, Esq.: the tithes amount to £178. 16. $3\frac{1}{2}$. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, also called Kilcurley, which comprises the parishes of Haggardstown, Heynstown, Ballybarrack, Philipstown, Dunbin, and part of Baronstown: a handsome chapel was erected here in 1833, and there is another at Baronstown. Here is a school of about 150 children; and there are some remains of the old church and also of an ancient castle.

HAINSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **SOUTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Naas, with which the population is returned. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Kildare, united with that of Furnaughts, and in the gift of the bishop: the tithes amount to £6. 17. 6. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kill.

HAMILTON'S BAWN, a village, in that part of the parish of **MULLAGHBRACK** which is in the barony of **LOWER FEWS**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Richhill, on the road to Market-Hill; containing 86 houses and 462 inhabitants. This district was granted by Jas. I. to J. Hamilton, Esq., who, in 1619, built a strong bawn of lime and stone, 60 feet square, with flankers; settled 26 British families here, and armed 30 men for the king's service. The bawn was almost entirely destroyed in 1641, when great cruelties are said to have been perpetrated here. This place, which was formerly of considerable note, is the subject of a humorous poem by Dean Swift, entitled "the Grand Question debated whether Hamilton's Bawn shall be a Barrack or a Malt-House." Fairs are held on the 26th of May and November; and a court baron is held for the manor of Johnstown, on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Here is a male and female school, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Blacker. On the hill above the town are the ruins of a castle, which, until recently, was regularly garrisoned.

HARDWOOD, a village, in the parish of **CLONARD**, barony of **UPPER MOYFENRAGH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 16 houses and 67 inhabitants.

HARE ISLAND, or **INNISDRISCOL**, in the parish of **AUGHADOWA**, Eastern Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing 267 inhabitants. It lies off Turk Head in Roaringwater bay, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the mainland, and contains 155 statute acres, some of which are cultivated by spade labour.

HAROLD'S CROSS, a village, partly in the parish of **ST. CATHERINE**, in the barony of **DONORE**, and partly in the united parishes of **ST. PETER** and **ST. KEVIN**, barony of **UPPERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Dublin Castle, on the road to Rathfarnham; containing 1101 inhabitants. This place was in ancient times the scene of repeated conflicts with the Danes; and in a house near it, on the road from Clanbrassil bridge, Robert Emmet, who had lodged there for some time under a fictitious name, after the insurrection of 1803, was apprehended by Major Sirr. The village contains 157 houses, chiefly built round a spacious green and along the roads leading on the west to Kimmage, and on the south to Rathfarnham. In the neighbourhood are some handsome villas, of which the chief are Mount Argus, that of J. Byrne, Esq.; and Greenmount, of J. Webb, Esq. On a branch of a river which rises above Castle Hill are some extensive mills; and in the neighbourhood is a very extensive cotton factory, called the Green Mount Mills, belonging to Messrs. Pim, and employing 150 persons. The machinery of these mills is driven by a steam-engine of 25 and a water-wheel of 20-horse power,

giving motion to 100 power-looms and 6000 spindles; there are also a paper-mill and a flour-mill. In the village is a small monastery of discalced Carmelites, consisting of a prior and nine brethren, who support themselves by the exercise of several trades, and the profits of a school kept in the house. A convent of sisters of the order of St. Clare was removed hither from Dorset-street, Dublin, in 1804; the establishment consists of an abbess, 17 professed nuns, and 3 lay sisters; and attached to the convent is a very neat chapel, which is open to the public. Connected with this institution is a female orphan asylum, founded in 1803, and removed from Hendrick-street, Dublin, in 1806, when an appropriate building adjoining the convent was erected for its use. In this asylum 90 children are maintained, clothed, and instructed under the immediate care and superintendence of the sisters of St. Clare; it is supported by subscriptions, donations, and the produce of the industry of the children, who excel in the finer sorts of needlework. Near the entrance of Mount Jerome is a national school, established in 1834, which was previously a R. C. chapel. Mount Jerome, a beautifully picturesque demesne, adjoining the village, has lately been purchased by the Dublin Cemetery Company, formed under the provisions of an act of the 4th and 5th of Wm. IV., "for establishing a general cemetery in the neighbourhood of the city of Dublin." This cemetery comprises 25 acres of gently elevated ground, embellished with lawns and shrubberies, and wholly surrounded with lofty trees of venerable growth, giving it an air of seclusion and a solemnity of aspect peculiarly appropriate. Under the direction of the Company, who have a capital of £12,000 subscribed in £10 shares, provision will be made for the interment of persons of all religious denominations by recognised ministers of their respective congregations; and in order to facilitate the approaches from the south and south-east of the city, arrangements have been made with the Grand Canal Company for the improvement of the canal road from Portobello, and for exemption from toll of all carriages passing to or from the cemetery. The plan also embraces the erection of monuments and cenotaphs, and the construction of tombs and graves either by the company at a stipulated charge, or by individuals at their own expense; the whole is enclosed by a wall, and near the entrance a church is now being erected for the accommodation of the neighbourhood as a chapel of ease. Building stone of good quality is found in abundance in the vicinity, and the Grand Canal passes almost close to the village.

HAROLDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **RATHVILLY**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Hacketstown, on the road to Carlow; containing 838 inhabitants. It comprises 2778 statute acres, of which about 200 are bog, 1000 arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Agriculture is improving, and limestone is found here. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Hacketstown; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin. The tithes amount to £188. 9. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and chapter, and one-third to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Hacketstown. There is a dispensary; also a parochial,

a national, and another public school. On the townland of Haroldstown is a fine cromlech, consisting of one large stone supported by five smaller stones; there is also an old churchyard.

HARRISTOWN, a village (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of RATHMORE, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kilcullen-Bridge; the population is returned with the parish. This place was formerly the property of the ancient and noble family of Eustace, to whom it gave the title of Baron; and during the civil war, in 1650, the castle was besieged and taken by a party of the parliamentary forces under Cols. Hewson and Reynolds. In 1681, Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., obtained from Chas. II. a charter, constituting his estates a manor, with power to hold courts leet and baron, and a court of record before his seneschals, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10. He also obtained leave to appoint bailiffs and other officers, to have a gaol, to take all waifs, estrays, deodands, and felons' goods, and to hold a market and two fairs at Carnallaway. The town was afterwards made a free borough, with a corporation, consisting of a sovereign and 12 burgesses, which had the privilege of returning two members to parliament, and continued to exercise it till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to John Latouche, Esq., who was at that time proprietor of the town. For some time previously to the disfranchisement, its corporation had ceased to exercise any municipal functions; none of its offices have since been filled, and it is now an inconsiderable village. Harristown, the seat of R. Latouche, Esq., is an elegant mansion with a stately Ionic portico, beautifully situated on an eminence on the right bank of the river Liffey, which winds through the demesne and is crossed by two stone bridges, one of which, at Brannockstown, was built by the late J. Latouche, Esq., to supply the place of a very handsome bridge of seven arches, now included within the demesne. The banks of the river are richly ornamented with stately timber, and the undulating surface of the grounds has been made available to the graceful embellishment of this fine demesne. Near Harristown is Kilbarry, the elegant villa of Mrs. Dundas. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village; and there are some slight remains of the ancient castle, formerly belonging to the family of Eustace.

HARRISTOWN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Kildare, on the road from Monastereven to Athy; containing 1020 inhabitants. This parish is an isolated part of King's county, situated in the county of Kildare; it comprises 3940 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2218 per annum; and includes Riverstown, the residence of Capt. Browne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare; forming the corps of the prebend of Harristown in Kildare cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £220. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. The parochial school, at Borbawn, is aided by the incumbent, and there is a private school of about 20 children.

HAWLBOWLING, an island, in the parish of TEMPLEROBIN, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S.) from Cove, in

the harbour of Cork; containing, with Rocky Island, 303 inhabitants. This island, called formerly Ennis Shenagh, or Fox Island, was originally fortified by Sir G. Carew, after the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, in 1602; and stores were deposited here, which, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, the Mayor of Cork, with some forces, attempted to seize, refusing any supply to the King's troops. In this attempt many of the citizens were killed, and the remainder returned to Cork and submitted to the authority of Jas. I., whom they had previously refused to proclaim. In the war of 1641, the island was alternately in the possession of the royalists and parliamentarians, but ultimately submitted to Cromwell in 1649. After the Restoration, the fortress was much neglected, but in 1688 it was seized by the adherents of Jas. II., and remained in their possession till the arrival of an English fleet, in 1690, when it was deserted by the Irish troops and garrisoned by the Earl of Marlborough, on his route to Cork. From this time the island (which comprises about 36 acres, and previously afforded pasture to a few sheep) began to be regarded as a place of importance, and the garrison was carefully kept up till the building of the barracks on Spike Island, in 1806, when it was appropriated to the Boards of Admiralty and Ordnance, by which extensive stores and depôts were erected, and it is now the great naval arsenal and ordnance depôt of Cork. The eastern portion of it belongs to the Admiralty, and the western to the Ordnance department; in the former are ranges of buildings of very great extent, capable of receiving stores and provisions sufficient for supplying the whole navy of Great Britain for 12 months, and a capacious tank, containing 5000 tons of fresh water. In Rocky Island is the magazine, consisting of several spacious vaults hewn out of the solid rock, in which are deposited 25,000 barrels of gunpowder, from which the whole of the south of Ireland is supplied. The stairs and landing-places all round the quays are capacious and well constructed; the warehouses are four stories high, roofed with slate and built in a most substantial manner and in a handsome style, on a level hewn out of the rock, which rises abruptly in their rear; but since the breaking up of the victualling establishment they have been disused, and are now under the care of a store-keeper and two other officers belonging to the Admiralty. The buildings belonging to the Ordnance department are the artillery barracks for one officer and 30 men (a detachment from Spike Island), a martello tower, and some other works; they occupy the sides and summit of the rock, and are also disused and under the care of an Ordnance store-keeper and clerks. The entrance to the island is from the north, opposite to Cove. The Spike sands, which set in close to it, extend more than a mile (E. S. E.), and begin to dry on the north side at half ebb; on this bank are several perches, the chief of which are on the east and north sides; vessels going into Cork must pass on the north side between these sands and the main land. The island, in ecclesiastical arrangements, forms part of the parish of Templero-bin, in the diocese of Cloyne; and in the R. C. divisions it belongs to the parish of Monkstown, in the diocese of Cork.

HEADFORD, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of KILKILVERY, but chiefly in that of KILLURSA, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of

CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (N.) from Galway, and 107½ (W.) from Dublin; containing 1441 inhabitants. This is a neat and clean town, having been much improved by its proprietor, R. J. Mansergh St. George, Esq.; it has a considerable trade, and commands fine views of Lough Corrib, and the mountains of Joyces' country and Mayo. It comprises 217 houses, is a chief constabulary police station, and has petty sessions on Mondays; here is also a dispensary. Bobbin lace, coarse linen, and flannel are made. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on May 11th and Oct. 14th. Headford Castle is the residence of R. J. M. St. George, Esq.; it is a handsome modern building, erected on the ruins of the ancient castle; the extensive demesne, which is laid out with great taste, is entered from the town by a good gateway. Here is also Clydagh House, the seat of G. Staunton Lynch, Esq. In the neighbourhood are several raths; and between the town and the shores of Lough Corrib are the ruins of Ross abbey, partially covered with ivy. It was founded for Observantine Franciscans, in 1498, by Lord Granard, and a chapter of the order was held in it in 1509. At the suppression of religious houses it was granted to the Earl of Clancricarde. In 1604 it was repaired by the Catholics, and in 1812 the roof fell in; one of the windows is still perfect. Within this ruin is the burial-place of the Burke, Kirwan, Browne, and Lynch families. In 1828, silver coins of the reigns from Hen. III. to Wm. III., copper coins of Jas. II. and his successor, military weapons and other relics were found near Headford Castle, and are now in the possession of Mr. Harrison.

HENRYVILLE, a village, in the parish of **BALLYCLUG**, barony of **LOWER ANTRIM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, adjoining the post-town of Ballymena, with which it is connected by a bridge over the river Braid: it contains 48 houses and 252 inhabitants.

HERBERTSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of **BALLYNARD**, and partly in that of **CAHIRCORNEY**, barony of **SMALL COUNTY**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bruff, on the road from Limerick to Hospital. It is a constabulary police station, and has large pig fairs on Jan. 15th, March 17th, June 28th, and Nov. 7th. Here is a large R. C. chapel, which was erected in 1836 at an expense of £800.

HEYNSTOWN, or **HAINSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (S.) from Dundalk, on the road to Ardee; containing 442 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1980½ statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage. It is well planted, and the scenery is highly picturesque; there is an abundance of good building stone. Prospect, the seat of W. H. Richardson, Esq., commands a very extensive view; and Clermont Park, that of T. Fortescue, Esq., stands in a handsome and well-wooded demesne, comprising about 800 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £350; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a plain modern structure, near which are some remains of an ancient round tower. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Haggardstown,

at which place is the chapel. Here are the ruins of Dunmahon castle, consisting of a quadrangular pile, with circular towers of dissimilar sizes at the angles.

HILLSBOROUGH, an incorporated market-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of **LOWER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from Downpatrick, and 70½ (N. E.) from Dublin; containing 6386 inhabitants, of which number, 1453 are in the town. This place, originally called **Cromlyn**, derived its present name from a castle erected by Sir Arthur Hill in the reign of Chas. I., which at the Restoration was made a royal fortress by Chas. II., who made Sir Arthur and his heirs hereditary constables, with 20 warders and a well-appointed garrison. The castle is of great strength and is defended by four bastions commanding the road from Dublin to Belfast and Carrickfergus: it is still kept up as a royal garrison under the hereditary constablenesship of the present Marquess of Downshire, a descendant of the founder, and is also used as an armoury for the yeomanry. At the time of the Revolution, the army of Wm. III. encamped under its walls: and during the disturbances of 1798, the royal army encamped on Blaris moor, within two miles of this place. The town, which is built on the summit and declivities of a hill, consists of one principal and three smaller streets, and contains 214 houses, many of which are of handsome appearance; it is well paved, partially lighted, and amply supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the neighbouring hills. The approach from the Dublin road has been widened, one of the old streets near the castle has been removed, and other considerable improvements have been made. Races, established under the management of the horse-breeders of the county of Down, incorporated by charter of Jas. II., are held in this neighbourhood and at Downpatrick alternately, and are kept up with great spirit. The course, called the Maze, about two miles from the town, winds round the base of a hill, from the summit of which the spectators have an excellent view of the races, and an elegant stand has been erected. The manufacture of linen and cotton is carried on, chiefly for the Belfast merchants; an extensive ale brewery was established in 1810, and a very large distillery in 1826, which has three stills worked by one fire; in these works, which belong to Messrs. Bradshaw and Co., 40 men are regularly employed, and 2000 tons of grain are annually consumed. The Lagan canal from Belfast to Lough Neagh passes within a mile of the town, and a wharf has been constructed on its bank for landing coal and other necessities. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the third Wednesday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; the market-place is spacious, and shambles and grain stores have been erected. Great agricultural improvements have been carried on in the neighbouring district by the present Marquess during the last twenty-five years. By charter of Chas. II. the corporation consists of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen,



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assisted by a recorder (who is also town-clerk), a serjeant-at-mace, and inferior officers. The sovereign is annually elected from the burgesses, and with his deputy is coroner, and, during his year of office and for one year after, justice of peace within the borough; the burgesses are chosen, as vacancies occur, by a majority of their own body, by whom the recorder and other officers are appointed, and the freemen admitted by favour only. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the elective franchise was abolished, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Arthur, Marquess of Downshire. A borough court and court of record were formerly held, but have been long discontinued. Courts leet and baron are held every three weeks by the seneschal of the Marquess, for the manor of Hillsborough with jurisdiction to the amount of £2 extending over upwards of 26,000 acres in the parishes of Hillsborough, Blaris, Anahilt, Dromara, Dromore, and Moira; and a court of record for the same manor, for pleas to the amount of £200. Petty sessions are held here every Wednesday, and the quarter sessions for the county alternately here and at Newtownards. The court-house, a handsome building of freestone in the centre of the market-place, was erected by the present Marquess: a district bridewell has been built under the provision of an act of the 7th of Geo. IV.; and a chief constabulary police force has been stationed in the town.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 8484 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water and the remainder good arable and pasture land, the principal part of which is under tillage and in a high state of cultivation. Hillsborough Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, situated at the west end of the town, is in a demesne richly embellished with wood; in the grounds is a fine lake, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque. At the east side of the town is the park, enclosing a space of 1500 statute acres, surrounded by a wall: it also is beautifully situated, richly wooded, and has a fine lake. Within it is the fort above-mentioned, erected by Sir Arthur Hill, in the centre of the west side of which is a castellated mansion, supposed to have been built as a residence for the constable. King William slept in it when his army was encamped in the neighbourhood. It is entered by an arched gateway, which is the only passage into the fort except a sally-port in the eastern side. It was from this place that King William issued his declaration to grant the Regium Donum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster. The other seats are Culcavy Cottage, the residence of H. Bradshaw, Esq.; Eglantine, of Capt. Moore; Carnbane, of H. Moreland, Esq.; Shamrock Vale, of Lieut. Clarke, R.N.; and Blaris House, of Col. Hawkeshaw. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, formerly the head of a union comprising also the parishes of Drumbeg, Drumboe, and Kilclief, together constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Down, but since the dissolution of the union under the Church Temporalities' act, consequent on the demise of the Rev. R. M. Mant, in 1834, it has solely formed the corps of the archdeaconry: the tithes amount to £550. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 22 acres, subject to a rent of £31. 7. 8.; attached to the archdeaconry are also 235 acres of glebe in the parish of Kilclief. The church,

a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with square embattled towers at the extremities of the transepts, and a similar tower at the west end surmounted by an octagonal spire, was erected in 1774, at the sole expense of the late Marquess. The interior is finely arranged; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and a powerful and sweet-toned organ was presented by the late Marquess, and has been enlarged and much enriched in tone by the present Marquess, by whom also the church is kept in repair, and the salaries of the organist, choristers and vergers paid. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lisburn, and has a chapel in the town. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and Moravians. Nearly 300 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial schools are supported by the Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire; and there are four private schools, in which are about 200 children, and a dispensary. Hillsborough gives the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount, and Kilwarlin the title of Viscount, to the Marquess of Downshire.

HILLTOWN, a village, in the parish of CLONDUFF, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Rathfriland, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 39 houses and 170 inhabitants. It is a handsome village, with a small but remarkably well kept inn, strikingly indicating the care which its noble proprietor, the Marquess of Downshire, has bestowed on the improvement of his estates, and the fidelity with which his lordship's views have been promoted by his agent, W. E. Reilly, Esq. In the grant of it to the Hillsborough family it is called Carquillan. There is a market on Saturday, and a large fair for cattle and linen yarn on the second Tuesday in every month. It is a chief constabulary police station, and has a good inn. The parish church of Clonduff having been destroyed in the war of 1641, a church was built here in 1766. It is a large and handsome edifice with a tower, erected by aid of a gift of £338 from the late Board of First Fruits, and recently repaired by a grant of £230 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Here is also the glebe-house, with a glebe of 21 acres; a Presbyterian meeting-house, in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class; a R. C. chapel, and the parochial school, for which a house was built in 1824 by the Marquess of Downshire, who has endowed it with £10 per annum.

HOG ISLAND.—See KILRUSH.

HOLLYMOUNT, a post-town, in the parish of KILCOMMON, barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Castlebar, (on the road to Tuam), and 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by N.) from Dublin: the population is included in the return for the parish. The entrance to the town is very pretty, being adorned with the handsome parish church and the beautiful grounds round Hollymount House, the residence of T. Spencer Lindsey, Esq.; and there are several other gentlemen's seats in its vicinity, which are described in the article on the parish. Fairs are held on May 16th and Dec. 11th; and there is a good hotel, a dispensary, and a school-house built at the expense of Mr. Lindsey, who supports the school. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays.

HOLLYWOOD, a post-town and parish, in the barony of **LOWER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Belfast, and 84 (N.) from Dublin; containing 4693 inhabitants, of which number, 1288 are in the town. In the year 1200, Thomas Whyte founded at this place a Franciscan priory, which was amply endowed, and continued to flourish till the dissolution. Among its possessions were the Copeland Isles, and the Isle of Rathlin or Raghery, to the north of the county, which, with its other endowments, were granted to Sir Jas. Hamilton in the 3rd of Jas. I. On the 8th of April, 1644, a meeting of the Presbyterian clergy and laity was held here, at which several persons entered into "a solemn league and covenant for the defence of the reformed religion, the safety of the king, and the peace, happiness, and security of the three kingdoms, and to secure and hold fast the league and covenant with England;" the original document, signed by 32 gentlemen, is preserved in the museum at Belfast. The village, which is delightfully situated on the eastern shore of Carrickfergus bay, and on the road from Belfast to Bangor, previously to 1800 contained only about 30 dwellings, chiefly poor cabins; but from its proximity to Belfast, and its fine sandy beach, it has since been greatly extended, and is now become a favourite place of resort for sea-bathing. It contains at present 225 houses, mostly well built; bathing-lodges have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, a new road has been made along the shore, and a daily mail has been established. There are several good lodging-houses in the village and its environs; and from the increasing number of visitors, several houses in detached situations, and chiefly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, are now in progress of erection on the Cultra estate, by Thomas Ward, Esq., after designs by Millar. These houses are sheltered with thriving plantations, and beautifully situated on a gentle eminence commanding a richly diversified and extensive prospect of Carrickfergus bay, the Black mountain, Cave hill, the Carnmoney mountains, and the town and castle of Carrickfergus, terminating with the basaltic columns of Black Head. Close to the shore is an extensive muscle bank; and about a mile to the north-west of the town, in the lough, is a sand bank, called the Hollywood bank, the greater part of which is dry at low water, but which vessels may easily avoid by sailing nearer to the northern shore. It is a constabulary police station, and also a coast-guard station, forming part of the district of Donaghadee. Fairs, principally for cattle and horses, are held on the first Monday in each quarter. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks by the seneschal of the manor, for pleas in civil bill cases to the amount of £10, and pleas of record and attachment of goods and chattels to the amount of £20; its jurisdiction extends over 27 townlands in the parish of Hollywood, Knockbreda, Dundonald, and Ballymacarett; but the prison not being now used for that purpose, defaulters are sent to the county gaol.

The parish comprises the two ancient parishes of Ballymechan, or Columbkil, and Craigavad, both rectories, one belonging to Hollywood priory, and the other to the abbey of Bangor, which were united in 1626, under the name of Hollywood. It contains, according to the Ordnance survey, 8064½ statute acres, principally

under an improved system of tillage and in a high state of cultivation. Freestone of excellent quality and coal may be obtained, but the mines are not worked to any extent. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats; among which are the episcopal palace of the Bishop of Down; Cultra, the seat of H. Kennedy, Esq.; Ballymenock, of T. Gregg, Esq.; Rockport, of I. Turnley, Esq.; Craigavad, of A. Forbes, Esq.; Garnerville, of Capt. Garner; Hollywood House, of J. Macartney, Esq.; Turf Lodge, of J. Kane, Esq.; Knocknagoney, of Mrs. Kennedy; Bloomfield, of J. Agnew, Esq.; Clifton, of Dr. Halliday; Richmond Lodge, of F. Turnley, Esq.; Wellington, of W. Crawford, Esq.; Marino, of T. Ward, Esq.; Greenville, of I. Stott, Esq.; Glen Carrig, of Miss Symes; and the Spa, of J. Cordukes, Esq. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of Viscount Dungannon, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes belong to the proprietors of the soil, and are included in the rent; the patron pays £40 per ann., to the minister, which is augmented to £100 by the trustees of Primate Boulter's fund; the glebe-house was built in 1812, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 12a. 4p. The church, which is at the eastern extremity of the village, is an ancient building, with several antique heads in the outer wall, which are supposed to have been the corbels of a former church. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Belfast, and has a chapel, which was built in 1828. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class, and one belonging to the Presbytery of Antrim. About 230 children are educated in five public schools, one of which is supported by Mr. Turnley; and about 60 in two private schools; there are also two Sunday schools. An establishment for the relief of the poor is supported by subscriptions, in which 15 poor persons constantly reside. The church occupies the site of the ancient priory, of which there are no other remains; and of the churches of Ballymechan and Craigavad not a vestige can be traced; the cemeteries of both were used as places of interment till 1765, and in the former were deposited the remains of Con O'Neil, the last of that powerful sept, whose possessions comprised more than one-third of the county of Down, and an extensive district in the county of Antrim, in which was included the now populous town of Belfast. Some carved stones are preserved at Ballymechan, which are supposed to have belonged to his tomb, but the sculpture is of an earlier date; the site of that church is now a garden and the churchyard an orchard, and at Craigavad only one solitary stone remains to mark the site of the churchyard, which is now under cultivation. A new species of rose was discovered in this parish by John Templeton, Esq., which by the Dublin Society was called "Rosa Hibernica," and afterwards "Rosa Templetonia," in honour of the discoverer.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, in the barony of **BALROTHERY**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Balbriggan, on the road from Dublin by Naul to Drogheda; containing 1022 inhabitants. This parish, with respect to its agriculture, is in an unimproved state, though good limestone for burning exists near the ruins of its ancient church; there is

also a quarry of black slate near Malahow. The principal seats are Malahow House, the residence of the Rev. T. Baker; and Malahow, of T. Cosgrave, Esq., from both of which are extensive views, and also from the R. C. parochial house at Damastown, embracing an extensive tract of country towards Dublin, backed by the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, episcopally united to the vicarages of Naul and Grallagh, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is impropriate in W. D. Pollard, Esq., and Capt. G. Pepper. The tithes amount to £229. 1. 9., of which £151. 14. 4. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; and the vicarial tithes of the whole union amount to £92. 8. 11. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £369 and a loan of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1829; the glebe comprises 6 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Naul or Damastown; the chapel at Damastown is a neat edifice, and near it is the parochial house for the R. C. clergyman, erected in 1833, at an expense of £500; there is a private school, in which are about 20 children. On levelling a hill near the ruins of the old church, in 1833, several urns containing ashes were found, about six feet below the surface. Near the spot is an extensive moat, or rath. There is a holy well, dedicated to St. Kennett.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER TALBOTSTOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Blessington, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Baltinglass and Tullow; containing 2850 inhabitants, of which number, 161 are in the village. This parish, which is situated on the river Liffey, is for civil purposes divided into two parishes, called respectively Hollywood Boleys and Hollywood Lowlands, the former containing 1550, and the latter 1300 inhabitants. It comprises 18,000 statute acres, of which a very large proportion is waste and the remainder in pasture and under tillage, in nearly equal portions. The surface is mountainous and heathy, and the soil very various; there is a considerable tract of bog, and under a better system of agriculture a great part of the waste land might be brought into profitable cultivation. Tyrone Lodge, the property of Lord William Beresford, was burnt by the insurgents in 1798, and has not been rebuilt; the demesne is finely wooded and contains a picturesque glen. One side of the celebrated waterfall of Poul-a-Phuca, described in the article on Blessington, is within this parish. The village contains 27 houses; and fairs are held on Feb. 1st, May 3rd, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 1st. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £172. 6. 6. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £300 and a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, a small edifice without tower or spire, has a stone roof neatly groined, and some handsome stained glass presented by the Marquess of Waterford. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballymore-Eustace; the chapel is a neat and spacious edifice, erected in 1831. About 100 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by subscription, aided by the rector; and there are four private schools, in which are about 140 children. In Hollywood glen,

which is about a mile in length and remarkable for its wild and romantic scenery, is a very curious sepulchre.

HOLMPATRICK, a parish, in the barony of **BALROTHERY**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Balbriggan; containing, with the town of Skerries, 3109 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, derives its name from the island of Innis Patrick, about a mile from the shore, on which a monastery was founded by Sitric Mac Murchard towards the close of the 9th century. Moel Finian, Prince of the Bregii, became a monk in this establishment, of which he was made abbot; and in 1148 a great synod was held here by Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Malachy O'Morgair, apostolic legate. Between the years 1213 and 1228 the establishment was removed from the island to the mainland, and a building erected on the coast at a short distance from the town of Skerries, where it continued to flourish till the dissolution, after which the site and possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam. The mountain portions of the parish present an interesting variety of transition rocks, chiefly of green-stone (in some parts much mixed with calcareous matter), fine grauwacke, clay-slate, grauwacke slate, calcareous tufa, and limestone. The limestone rocks near Lough Shinny are worn into singular form by the action of the sea, which has broken the surface into bold undulations. Two small rocky islands, Colt and Shenex, form a group with Innis Patrick; and beyond these is the islet of Rockabill, or Cow and Calf. Innis Patrick consists of fine grauwacke alternating with grauwacke-slate and clay-slate, with thin layers of limestone from half an inch to several feet in width, uniformly dipping southward; and on its western side is a horizontal section of the same material. The islands of Colt and Shenex are of similar composition, but Rockabill is of granite. At Milverton is a quarry of very fine building stone, frequently imbedded with fossils, which, when polished, is equal to marble and is often used for mantel-pieces. On Shenex and Red islands are martello towers, and at Skerries is a coast-guard station. There are nearly fifty wherries, of from 30 to 50 tons' burden each, belonging to Skerries: they are engaged in the fishery, and have the benefit of a commodious harbour and pier, where coal brigs from the English side of the channel can unload, with an excellent roadstead and anchorage, where large vessels frequently take shelter in unfavourable weather. The manufacture of worked muslins is carried on in this town extensively, and gives employment to a great number of females. Milverton, the seat of G. Woods, Esq., is beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne of 180 acres, commanding a fine view of the sea, with the town of Skerries in the foreground; within the demesne are the cemetery and some of the foundation of the church of St. Mavee, with a well dedicated to that saint. The only other seat is Hacketstown, the property of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., proprietor of the parish, and now the residence of his agent. There are two windmills and a water-mill for grinding corn; and fairs are held at Skerries on April 28th, and Aug. 10th, for cattle and pigs. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate, and who has endowed the curacy

with £60 per ann., which is augmented with £40 per ann. from Primate Boulter's fund. The church is a neat edifice, adjoining the town. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Skerries; there are chapels in the town and at Milverton. A school-house was built in 1834, at the expense of J. H. Hamilton, Esq.; and in the same year another was erected by a grant from the Commissioners of Education. There are some remains of a church on Innis Patrick, dedicated to St. Patrick.

HOLYCROSS, a parish, partly in the barony of **ELIOGARTY**, and partly in that of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Thurles, on the road to Cashel; containing 2935 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the site of a Cistercian monastery founded in honour of the Holy Cross, of which a portion is said to have been preserved here by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, who, in 1182, endowed it with lands constituting an earldom, and conferring the title of Earls of Holycross upon its abbots, who were barons of parliament, and usually vicars-general of the Cistercian order in Ireland. The grant was confirmed by John, Earl of Morton, in 1186; by Hen. III., in 1233; and by Rich. II., in 1395: and the monastery, which was originally subordinate to the abbey of Nenay, or Maig, in the county of Limerick, and in 1249 was subjected by a general chapter to that of Furness, in the county of Lancaster, continued to flourish till the dissolution, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Gerald, Earl of Ormonde, *in capite*, at an annual rent of £15. 10. 4. The parish is situated on the river Suir, which is crossed by a bridge at the village, and is partly bounded by the river Carhane, which separates it from the parish of Ballycahill; it comprises 4080 acres, two-thirds of which are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of some exhausted bog, in pasture. The principal seats are Graignoe Park, that of C. Clarke, Esq., who has recently erected a spacious and elegant mansion on his estate; Bresfort, of — Wilson, Esq.; and Beakstown, of Major Ledwell. At Beakstown is a water-mill for grinding corn; and in the village an extensive distillery is now being erected by Mr. Power, of Cashel. Fairs are held on May 11th and Sept. 23rd, for cattle; and there is a patent for manorial and baronial courts, but none are held. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, united to that of Rathkenan, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is impropriate in C. Clarke, Esq.; the tithes amount to £242. 12. 5. The stipend of the curate is £100, of which £18 is paid by the impropriator, and the remainder from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1812; the glebe comprises 20 acres, subject to an annual rent. The church, a handsome modern edifice with a tower, was built by a loan of £600, in 1821, from the late Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Ballycahill, in each of which is a chapel; the chapel of Holycross is a handsome edifice faced with hewn stone. About 60 children are taught in the parochial school, which is aided by the incumbent; and there are three private schools, in which are about 230 children. The

extensive and picturesque ruins of the abbey of Holy Cross contain many interesting details; they consist of the remains of the nave, choir, and transepts of the church, with a lofty square tower supported on four gracefully pointed arches opening into the choir and transepts; there are also several chapels, which with the tower are of marble and limestone and of much more elegant design and richer embellishment than the other parts of the structure, and the roofs are delicately groined; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of four arches, and has a west window of large dimensions, and between it and the choir the space under the tower is beautifully groined. Among the tombs is one with a sculptured cross, but without inscription, ascribed by O'Halloran to the founder, and by local tradition to the "good woman" who brought the portion of the true cross to this place; and between two chapels on the south side of the choir is a double range of pointed arches and twisted columns, where the ceremony of "waking" the monks used to be performed. There are also remains of the cloisters, chapter-house, and conventual buildings, which being mantled with ivy and on the margin of the Suir, have a very romantic appearance.

HOLY ISLAND—See **INNISCALTHRA**.

HOOK, or **HOOKE**, a parish, in the barony of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Fethard, on the road to New Ross; containing 489 inhabitants. This parish forms part of a peninsula at the south-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the west by Waterford harbour, and on the east by Slade bay. At what time, or by whom, the tower of Hook was built, is not precisely known; tradition ascribes its erection to Rose Macruim, the reputed foundress of New Ross; and a letter from the recorder of that place to the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, in 1688, states that "Hook tower, or the tower of Ross," with 7 acres of land around it, formerly belonged to the corporation, from whom it had been claimed by Mr. H. Loftus, as included in his patent. Dr. Ledwich, in his continuation of Grose's Antiquities, attributes its erection to the Danes, and others to Florence de la Hogue, who, in 1172, attended Hen. II. into Ireland, and of whose name the appellation Hook may perhaps be a modification. The parish comprises 1723 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is fertile, producing abundant and early crops, and the system of agriculture is greatly improved. Loftus Hall, the ancient seat of the Redmond family, was purchased in the 17th century by H. Loftus, Esq., whose son Nicholas was, in 1751, created Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, and in 1756, Viscount Ely; it is now the property of his descendant, the Marquess of Ely. The mansion is spacious, but the demesne is unembellished, the growth of timber being much retarded by its exposure to the ocean; the massive and apparently two-handed sword of Strongbow is preserved here. Limestone quarries are extensively worked; from Fethard bay alone 15 boats, from 12 to 20 tons' burden, are employed in carrying it up the river Scar to different parts of the country. There are several small bays on each side of the peninsula, of which the principal are those near the villages of Slade and Churchtown, both chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Hook tower, now used as a lighthouse, is a circular

structure, 100 feet high, with walls of remarkable thickness; it is situated on the east side of the entrance of Waterford harbour, in Lat. $52^{\circ} 7' 20''$ (N.), and Lon. $6^{\circ} 58'$ (W.); the lantern contains 17 lamps, displaying a fixed light 139 feet above the level of the sea at high water. The living is a vicarage, episcopally united to the impropriate curacy of Templetown, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ely: the tithes amount to £84. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., of which £48. 7. 6. is payable to the Marquess of Ely, in whom the rectory is impropriate, and £36. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Templetown, St. James, and Fethard; there are chapels at Templetown, Ramsgrange, Duncannon, and Poulfur. The parochial school is near Loftus Hall. Near the village of Slade are the remains of Slade castle, said to have been erected by one of the Hay family, descendants of Richard de la Haie, who accompanied his kinsman, Hervey de Montemarisco, into Ireland.

HORE ABBEY, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, adjoining the city of Cashel, and containing 451 inhabitants. This parish is chiefly distinguished as the site of a monastery, founded near the cathedral, and called Hore Abbey and also the Abbey of St. Mary of the Rock of Cashel. It was originally of the Benedictine order, but, in 1269, or 1272, the Archbishop David McCarvill, having dreamed that the monks made an attempt on his life, violently dispossessed them of their house and lands, which he gave to a body of Cistercian monks from the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, and at the same time took on him the habit of that order. It subsisted till the dissolution, when Patrick Stackboll, the last abbot, surrendered it with all its possessions, which, in 1561, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Radcliffe, Knt.; it was afterwards granted to James Butler, and in the 42nd of the same reign was granted to Thomas Sinclair, at the annual rent of 2s.; it is now, with the greater part of the parish, the property of the Earl of Mount-Cashel. The parish comprises 1519 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improved. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £166. 3. 1. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Cashel. There is a private school, in which about 70 children are taught. There are considerable remains of the abbey church, most of which is entire, they consist of the nave, choir, and central tower, the last supported on two lofty arches; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of three pointed arches, of which that of the north side has been levelled; the choir has an east window of small size and plain design, and in the side walls are some stalls; a small low arched apartment, with niches in the walls, appears to have been a confessional; the vaulting of the tower is richly groined, and many of the details are of elegant character.

HORETOWN, a parish, in the barony of **SHELMALIER**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Taghmon, on the old road from New Ross to Wexford; containing 1149 inhabit-

ants. On the 20th of June, 1798, Gen. Moore, at the head of 1200 of the royal troops, was intercepted at Goff's-bridge, in this parish, by a body of 5000 or 6000 insurgents, which he repulsed with considerable loss. The parish comprises 3977 statute acres, and contains Horetown, the seat and extensive demesne of W. Goff, Esq.; Tottenham Green, of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord R. Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher; Rockview, of C. Heatley, Esq.; and Rakeenduff, of J. Goff, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1759, to the rectory of Kilgarvan, the vicarages of Ballyingley, Donowney, and Inch, and the impropriate curacy of Ballylennon, together constituting the union of Horetown, in the gift of the bishop: the tithes amount to £213. 6. 10., and of the entire benefice to £530. 7. $11\frac{3}{4}$. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a very neat building in the demesne of Horetown, and has recently been repaired by a grant of £108 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In its erection were used the remains of a Carmelite monastery, which was founded here in the 14th century by the Furlong family, and granted at the dissolution to Sir John Davies. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the unions or districts of Adamstown and Taghmon, and has a small neat chapel. There are three private schools, in which about 230 boys are educated, and a Sunday school.

HORSE ISLAND, county of **CLARE**.—See **KILDY-SART**.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of **CASTLEHAVEN**, Eastern Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castle-Townsend; containing 7 inhabitants. It is situated in the harbour of Castlehaven, and comprises 57 acres of excellent arable land in a high state of cultivation. There are thin seams of coal, and a loose, friable, brown freestone, which has been extensively quarried for building. On the point of the island is a tower, erected as a landmark for vessels entering Castlehaven.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of **SKULL**, Western Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Ballydehob; containing 81 inhabitants. It is situated in Roaring-Water bay, about a mile from the main land, and comprises 92 acres, based on clay-slate, with a very uneven surface, which is principally under cultivation by the spade. Here are copper mines which yield very pure ore; they were partially worked by Lord Audley, the proprietor of the island, and by the Irish Mining Company, and have been extensively worked by the West Cork Mining Company, which commenced operations in 1835, and soon discovered a large body of excellent ore close to the eastern point of the island, which is sold at Swansea at a high price. About 100 miners are employed, for whom several houses have been erected.

HORSELEAP, a hamlet, in the parish of **ARDNORCHER**, barony of **MOYCASH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Kilbeggan, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 14 houses and 87 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a tradition that Sir Hugh de Lacy leaped his horse over the drawbridge of Ardnorcher castle, in

escaping from a close pursuit. It is a constabulary police station, and contains the parish church, situated on an eminence, and a R. C. chapel.

HORTLAND, or **BALLYSCULLOGE**, also called **SCULLOGESTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **IKEATHY** and **OUGHTERANY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Kilcock**, on the road from **Naas** to **Enfield**; containing 539 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the bog of **Allen**, and contains **Hortland**, the seat of **Sir Josiah W. Hort, Bart.**; and **Knockanally**, of **W. Coates, Esq.** It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Kildare**, forming part of the union of **Kilcock**; the rectory is impropriate in **Lord Cloncurry**. The tithes amount to £58. 18. 11. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of **Kilcock**.

HOSPITAL, a town and parish, in the barony of **SMALL COUNTY**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from **Bruff**, on the road to **Tipperary**; containing 3061 inhabitants, of which number, 1121 are in the town. It anciently formed part of the parish of **Aney**, and derived its name from an hospital for **Knights Templars**, founded in 1226 by **Geoffry de Marisco**, then **Lord-Justice of Ireland**; the site of which, with its possessions, was granted by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Sir Valentine Browne**, who erected a castle near it, which was subsequently called **Kenmare Castle**, his descendants having been created **Earls of Kenmare**. The town is about half a mile long, and contained, in 1831, 179 houses, of which many have since been taken down, and the site is now a cultivated field. It is a constabulary police station, and has cattle fairs on **May 10th**, **July 9th**, **Sept. 8th**, and **Oct. 30th**. The parish comprises 1896 statute acres apportioned under the tithe act, besides about 300 that are tithe-free: the land is generally very good and chiefly under tillage. On the site of **Kenmare castle** a very pretty cottage has been erected by **J. Gubbins, Esq.**, and near it is **Castle Farm**, the residence of **Standish of O'Grady, Esq.** It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Emly**, forming part of the union of **Aney**; the rectory is impropriate in the **Earl of Kenmare**, who claims the whole of the tithes, amounting to £335, and pays the vicar an annual stipend. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of the union or district of **Hospital** and **Herbertstown**, comprising this parish and those of **Ballynard** and **Ballynamona**, and containing two chapels, situated at **Hospital** and **Herbertstown**; the former, which is about to be rebuilt, is a large plain structure near the site of the old hospital. About 70 children are educated in a private school. Part of the ancient church remains, and there is a rude figure of a knight in a niche of the chancel.

HOWTH, a sea-port, post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Dublin**; containing 1706 inhabitants, of which number, 797 are in the town. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of **Dublin bay**, was anciently called **Ben-na-dair**, from the number of oak trees by which the promontory was covered; and at one period had the name of **Dun-Crimthan**, from its being the residence of **Crimthan**, an Irish monarch, who distinguished himself by his powerful assistance in opposing the progress of the Roman arms in Britain. It was laid waste by the Danes in

819. **O'Melaghlin**, a native chieftain, in an expedition against those invaders, in 1012, ravaged the surrounding country; and **Murtogh O'Brien**, with his army from **Munster**, obtained here, in 1086, a signal victory over the people of **Leinster**. In 1177, **Sir Amorey Tristram** and **Sir John de Courcy** landed here at the head of a large military force, and totally defeated the Danish inhabitants in a sanguinary battle at the bridge of **Evora**, over a mountain stream which falls into the sea near the **Baily lighthouse**. This victory secured to **Sir Amorey** the lordship of **Howth**, of which his descendants have continued in possession to the present day, under the name of **St. Laurence**, which **Almaric**, third baron, assumed in fulfilment of a vow previously to his victory over the Danes near **Clontarf**, in a battle fought on the festival of that saint. The territory of **Howth** was confirmed to **Almaric de St. Laurence** by **King John**, and is now the property of **Thomas**, 28th baron and 3rd Earl of **Howth**. In 1313, during the contested supremacy of the sees of **Dublin** and **Armagh**, **Jorse**, Archbishop of the latter see, came to this place, and privately by night carried his cross erect, as far as the priory of **Grace Dieu**, within the province of **Dublin**, in assertion of his precedency; but he was encountered by the family of the Archbishop of **Dublin**, who beat down his cross and drove him out of **Leinster**. In 1534, **Lord Thomas Fitzgerald** planted his cannon on the hill of **Howth**, to batter the ships entering the bay of **Dublin** with forces to reduce him to submission. In 1575, the celebrated **Grana Uile** or **Granuwail**, better known as **Grace O'Malley**, on her return from a visit to **Queen Elizabeth**, landed here and proceeded to the castle; but indignant at finding the gates closed, as was the custom of the family during dinner-time, she seized the young heir of **St. Laurence**, then at nurse near the shore, and carried him prisoner to her own castle in **Mayo**, whence he was not released till after much negotiation, and only upon condition that when the family went to dinner the castle gates should be thrown open, and a cover laid for any stranger that might arrive; a custom which was scrupulously observed during the lifetime of the late Earl.

Previously to the formation of **Kingstown harbour**, this was the station for the **Dublin post-office packets**, and the most usual place of landing and embarkation between the English coast and **Dublin**; and on the 12th of August, 1821, his late Majesty **Geo. IV.** landed at the pier on his visit to Ireland. The town is built on the side of **Howth hill**, extending along the northern extremity of the hill; and consists of one principal street, and a few neat dwellings, and a spacious hotel of modern erection; the total number of houses, in 1831, was 154, inhabited principally by fishermen, who employ more than 50 boats in the fishery, chiefly for the supply of the **Dublin market**. The harbour, constructed at an expense of nearly half a million sterling, consists of two piers of stone; one extending 1503 feet in a right line from the shore, and continued in an obtusely angular direction 990 further to the north-west; and the other extending 2020 feet to the north-east, to meet the return of the former, leaving between their extremities an interval of 320 feet as an entrance into the harbour, which comprises an area of 52 statute acres. These piers consist of large masses of rock quarried from the hill above, resting on foundation blocks of red grit-stone from the **Runcorn quarries** in

Cheshire; they are faced on the sides with hewn granite from the opposite side of Dublin bay, and are from 170 to 200 feet broad at the base, 38 feet high, and from 80 to 85 feet wide on the summit. This great work was undertaken by Government under an Act of the 45th of Geo. III.; it was commenced in 1807, and completed in two years under the superintendence of the late John Rennie, Esq., affording employment to nearly 700 men. Nearly one-third of the harbour is dry at half ebb, and two-thirds at low water; in the deepest part, near the entrance, there is not more than 10 feet of water; it is therefore, as a safety harbour, ineffectual in bad weather for vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water, though it was valuable as a station for the Holyhead packets, to which it afforded a facility of sailing at all times. Since the application of steam to navigation, the passage from Howth harbour to Holyhead is effected in 7 hours on an average, whereas the packets often took 18 or 20 hours in crossing from the old station at the Pigeon House, in the mouth of the harbour, and during the winter season they were occasionally detained for several days. The entrance to the harbour, however, has been so much choked up by the drifting of the sand, that the government packets now sail from Kingstown, and the harbour is chiefly used by small vessels, and boats employed in the fishery. It is situated on the north side of the promontory in the sound between the island of Ireland's Eye and the mainland; on the east pier head is a lighthouse, displaying a red light, and on the western pier head are two small lights; at the upper end of the harbour is a martello tower, by keeping which between the two pier heads by day, or at night by keeping the lights between the S. and S. by W., the entrance is safely effected. The entrance into the Sound is through two channels, each about half a mile long, one at the eastern and the other at the western extremity of Ireland's Eye; the eastern channel is bounded on each side by ledges of rock, extending respectively from the south-eastern extremity of the island, and from the pier; and the western channel by a sand bank under Howth on one side, and a ledge of rocks extending from the north-western extremity of the island on the other.

The parish comprises about 1772 statute acres, consisting principally of eminences about 578 feet above the level of the sea, and forming a rocky peninsula which constitutes the northern boundary of Dublin bay. Its general aspect is that of rugged sterility; but from its elevation it affords many extensive and interesting views from the road to Dublin, which is one of the best roads in the country, extending from the city to the pier head. On the left are seen the mountains of Mourne stretching far into the sea, at a distance of about 40 miles; off a fine sweep of coast is the green island of Lambay; and immediately beneath, the picturesque island of Ireland's Eye, with the castle, park, town and harbour of Howth in the foreground. At a short distance is Puck rock, rising abruptly from the sea, and apparently wrested from the mainland by some convulsion, and cleft into two parts, near the summit of one of which is a representation of a human figure of colossal stature. From a bridle road leading to the summit of the hill is a fine panoramic view of the bay of Dublin, with the numerous seats and villas on its shores, backed with the Dublin and Wicklow mountains.

In proceeding towards Sutton are seen the rocks called the Needles, the conical summit of Shell Martin, and, just below, the hill called Carroc-Mor, on which is a signal post communicating with the Pigeon-House in the bay. At the eastern extremity of the hill to which the road leads is the old lighthouse, now disused, its great elevation rendering it liable to be obscured by hanging mists; and on a small peninsulated rock at the southern extremity, called from its verdure the Green Bailey, a new lighthouse has been erected, displaying a bright fixed light with reflectors, 110 feet above the level of the sea, and visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles in clear weather. The promontory consists chiefly of clay-slate and quartz rock frequently alternating, and sometimes blending into an appearance of grauwacke; the strata display singular gradations of colour, from pale yellow to red and purple of a brownish hue, and from a greenish white to lavender. Porphyry is found on the south side, and limestone on the western side near the base; iron, copper, and lead ores have been found, with manganese and arsenic pyrites. Potters' clay of good quality abounds on the townland of Sutton. The blue limestone, which bears a fine polish, and the porphyry, which is white and red, are sent coastwise to Wicklow and Arklow, and in working the quarries, blue marl and Irish diamonds are frequently found. The Castle, the seat of the Earl of Howth, is an embattled structure, with a square tower at each end; opposite the left wing is a detached castellated edifice, forming a large archway. The hall, extending the whole length of the building, is decorated with ancient armour and weapons, among which is the two handed sword used by Sir Amorey Tristram in the battle of Howth; there are also many portraits, among which is one of Dean Swift, in his robes, in which is introduced, in a suppliant posture, that of Mr. Wood, whom he had by his satirical writings deprived of a patent for circulating a copper coinage in Ireland. All the state apartments are similarly spacious; and in one is a painting of the abduction of the young heir of St. Laurence by Grace O'Malley; the bed in which Wm. III. slept is still preserved. The demesne is richly wooded, and includes a spacious and well-stocked deer park; many parts present very beautiful views; and in the gardens are hedges of beech, 20 feet high and 6 feet thick. The other seats are Seafield, that of Col. Crogan; Sutton Abbey, of S. Kildahl, Esq., commanding a fine view of the city of Dublin, with the Wicklow and Dublin mountains; Sutton, of J. Sweetman, Esq.; Carrickbrack, of Mrs. G. Hannington, from which is a view of Dublin bay; Cliffs, of W. S. Bellingham, Esq.; and Rock Cottage, of W. Wilde, Esq. There is a coast-guard station, a branch from that of Baldoyle. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Baldoyle, and Kilbarrack, together forming the union and the corps of the prebend of Howth in the cathedral of St. Patrick, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithes amount to £231. The church, a neat edifice on an eminence at the entrance of the town, was erected by a gift of £500 and a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Baldoyle and Howth; the chapel, near the centre of the town, is a neat edifice, erected within the last 20

years; and adjoining it is a school-room connected with the National Board, in which are about 150 children. A very neat school-house midway between Howth and Baldoyle has been erected for the accommodation of the children of both places, in which there are two good school-rooms, for males and females; it contains about 60 children, and is under the superintendence of the prebendary.

Nearly in the centre of the town are the venerable ruins of Howth abbey, originally founded on the island of Ireland's Eye, by St. Nesson, about the year 570, and in which was preserved the book of the four gospels, called the Garland of Howth, which was held in great veneration. The establishment was subsequently removed to this place, and the remains, within an area 189 feet long and 168 feet wide, enclosed by a wall surmounted with graduated battlements, are extensive and interesting. The enclosure, now a burial-ground, contains the ruins of two piles of building, called the Abbey and the College. The former, which appears to have been the church, has a lofty circular doorway at the west end, surmounted by a belfry, to which is an ascent by a staircase on the outside, and consisting of a single massive wall with battlements pierced for the suspension of three bells; the nave, which is 93 feet long and 52 feet wide, is divided into two aisles of unequal length by a range of six pointed arches, of which three are smaller than the rest, and apparently of later erection than the walls; each of the aisles has an eastern window, and had a separate roof, the gables of which are standing; and at the west end of the south aisle, which is the shorter of the two, is the tower; there is a doorway on the south side, where was formerly a porch. Among the monuments is one of marble to Christopher, 13th baron of Howth, and his lady, whose effigies are still entire, erected in 1430, and decorated with sculptured emblems of the crucifixion, and coats of arms; there is also in this aisle an ancient monument without inscription, apparently to one of the abbots, ornamented with a crosier and cross fleury. This church was erected during the prelacy of Archbishop Luke, who succeeded to the see of Dublin in 1228, at the time the establishment was removed hither from Ireland's Eye; the bells of the ancient abbey were recently discovered in the vaults of the castle, where they had lain for more than 200 years, and are now carefully preserved in the hall. The College is on the south side of the enclosure, and consists of the hall, kitchen, and seven cells, of which some have been thatched and are inhabited by poor families. To the west of the castle are the ruins of a small oratory, with a bell turret over the entrance, dedicated to St. Fenton; they are situated at the base of an elevation, on the summit of which is a large cairn. In a hollow on the east side of the Hill of Howth are the remains of a cromlech, the table stone of which, 14 feet long, 12 feet wide, and about 6 feet thick, has fallen on one side, but is still supported on the other by upright stones, 7 feet high; it is by the peasantry called "Fin's Quoit," from a tradition that it was thrown into its present position by Fin M Coul. There are some petrifying springs; and ancient coins, spurs, bridles, and implements of war have been found in the parish.

HUGGINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of AUGHAVILLER, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KIL-

KENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Newmarket to Mullinavat; containing 56 houses and 283 inhabitants. Cattle fairs, called "the fairs of Harvey," are held here on the 12th of May, Aug., and Nov. There is a R. C. chapel belonging to the union or district of Ballyhale.

I

IBERIUS (ST.), a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Broadway, 543 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of Lady's Island Lake, and comprises 562 plantation acres, the property of G. W. Nunn, Esq. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, united to that of St. Mary's or Lady's Island, and together constituting the union of St. Iberius, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £59. 17. 4½, of which £22. 18. 11. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent, who receives a stipend of £2 per annum for discharging the clerical duties of St. Mary's or Lady's Island. At Doyle's Cross is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lady's Island.

IBERIUS (ST.).—See WEXFORD.

ICANE.—See ISLAND ICANE.

IGHTERMURRAGH, or IGHTERMORROGH, a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S.E.) from Castle-martyr, on Youghal bay; containing 2627 inhabitants. It comprises 5362 acres, valued at £4452 per annum. The soil is excellent, being a light loam based upon limestone, and in a good state of cultivation. Here is a considerable manufacture of straw plat. The principal seats are Carew's Wood, an elegant villa, the property of the Earl of Shannon, and now the residence of the Rev. J. Leslie; Knockane, of T. Gard, Esq., M. D.; Lisquinlan, of the Rev. C. Harte, A. M., situated on the summit of a peninsula, in the midst of beautiful and extensive plantations; and Castle Richard, of R. Fitzgerald, Esq., near which are the remains of the ancient castle of Inchicrenagh, a fine old tower of excellent masonry in good preservation; on the wall of one of the arches is an inscription bearing date 1592, with the initials T. G.; it was built by the great Earl of Desmond, and was the seat of the seneschals of Imokilly, ancestors of the present occupier of Castle Richard. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £651. 13. 2½. There is a glebe of four acres, but no glebe-house. The church is a plain ancient building, and contains monuments of the Supple and Pittman families. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballymacoda and Ladiesbridge, at which latter place is a neat chapel. There is a national school in which 60, and a private school in which 40, children are educated. Here are some remains of Ightermurragh castle, which has been the property of the Supples or De Capells since 1172. Near Ballendinis is

an extensive cavern in the limestone rock. The river Dower flows under ground for a considerable distance, and there are other subterraneous rivers.

ILLUD.—See ULLID.

IMLAGH.—See EMLAGH.

IMOGEELY, or MOGEALY, a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Castlemartyr, 3047 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Middleton to Youghal, comprises 6128 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5946 per annum. The land is generally of good quality, much of it being in the fine limestone vale of Imokilly, and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and green crops are raised with success. In the northern part is a ridge of clay-slate, and from the abundance of limestone in the vale, the highest grounds are rendered productive. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied and enriched with flourishing plantations. The principal seats are Kilmountain, the residence of J. Boles, Esq.; Castletown, of Mrs. Uniacke; Springfield, of the Rev. W. Boles; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. G. Smith. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Castlemartyr and of the corps of the prebend of Cahirultan, in the cathedral church of Cloyne: the tithes amount to £435. 12. 7½. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815; the glebe comprises 22 acres, part of which was given by the Earl of Shannon in lieu of the glebes of Cahirultan and Ballyoughtera, both of which were in the Castlemartyr demesne. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of the union or district of Imogeely or Castlemartyr, comprising also the parishes of Cahirultan, Ballyoughtera, and Dungourney: the chapel is a large plain edifice, adjoining the old churchyard; and there are chapels at Dungourney and Clonmon. About 80 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector; and there are three private schools, in which are about 130 children. There are considerable remains of the old parish church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641; the church-yard is still used as a burial-ground.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a parish, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4¾ miles (S.) from Charleville, near the road to Buttevant; containing 1385 inhabitants. It comprises 4064½ statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £3057 per annum, of which 3209½ acres are in the barony of Fermoy: the land is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is progressively improving. At Velvetstown is the seat of Thos. Crofts, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Lisgoold and of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithes amount to £129. 4. 7¼. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyhea.

INAGH, county of CLARE.—See DYSERT.

INCH, county of CLARE.—See DRUMCLIFF.

INCH, a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER 5 miles (S. by W.)

from Cloyne, on the road to Poer Head; containing 1854 inhabitants. It comprises 3761 statute acres, about two-thirds of which are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture: the soil, which rests on clay-slate, is light and indifferently cultivated. The seats are Castle Mary, the residence of the Rev. R. Longfield, standing in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; Woodview, of the Rev. J. P. Lawless; and the very pretty residence of Mr. Fitzgerald, proprietor of the extensive limestone quarries at Carrigacrump. These quarries supplied stone for the works on Hawlbawling and Spike Islands and the martello towers near Cove; also for the court-house, quays, and custom-house of Cork. The coast around Poer Head, which is a coast-guard station, is very bold, and is composed of schistose rocks with thin layers of argillaceous grit intermingled. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Crown: prior to 1835 it formed part of the union of Aghada, which was held in commendam by the bishops of Cloyne. The tithes amount to £524. 8. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church was erected by aid of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1831. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Aghada. The male and female parochial schools were erected by Bishop Brinkley, in 1828; and there is a school in connection with the National Board. In Castle Mary demesne are the remains of a cromlech; and near Poer Head, on the top of the cliff, are the extensive ruins of a fortress, erected by order of Queen Elizabeth in 1595, but destroyed by the Earl of Desmond soon after, when the garrison was either put to the sword or thrown over the cliff.

INCH, an island, and an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Londonderry; containing 1135 inhabitants. This island, which is situated in Lough Swilly, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6357¾ statute acres, of which 3258¾ are in Mintiaghs, or the Bar of Inch, and 60 are under water. Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in the 15th century, built a castle near the southern extremity of the island, in which he confined O'Donell, one of the rival chieftains of Tyrconnell, who had been treacherously made prisoner in his own house. But O'Donell having prevailed upon his keeper to release him from his irons, made himself master of the castle, in which he was besieged by his rival Rory, whom he killed on the spot, by throwing down upon him a large stone from the battlements. After the flight of the Earl of Tyrone, the castle and the island, being part of the barony of Ennishowen, were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, whose descendant, Lord Templemore, is the present proprietor. In the war of 1641, the island was in the possession of the insurgents, from whom it was taken and garrisoned for the king; and in 1689, Gen. Kirk, with two ships from England laden with supplies for the Protestants besieged in Londonderry, unable to pass the enemy's lines at Culmore, sailed into Lough Swilly and encamped on the island, where he remained from the 13th till the 28th of July, when again entering Lough Foyle he relieved the distressed citizens. The island is about a mile distant from the main land of Burt, Fahan Point, and Rathmullen, from each of which are ferries. The surface is very uneven towards the north, where are

some mountainous elevations called the Gullions, or Gollans; towards the south it is more level, and the land is in a moderately good state of cultivation. The mountainous portions afford good pasturage, and the inhabitants are employed in agricultural pursuits and in the fishery. Inch House, the residence of J. Kennedy, Esq., is the only seat on the island. Near the north point, opposite Rathmullen, is a battery, erected in 1813 on the threatened invasion; and on the Rathmullen shore is another, which completely commands the lough, under the management of a master-gunner and five artillerymen. There are also barracks for one officer and 27 non-commissioned officers and privates of the artillery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean; it was erected in 1809, when seven townlands were separated from the parish of Templemore. The stipend is £100, of which £74 is paid by the patron and £26 from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £279, is a small neat edifice on the eastern side of the island. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Iskahan, Burt, and Inch; the chapel is a small building in the centre of the island. About 40 children are taught in the parochial school; and there are three private schools, in which are about 120 children, and a Sunday school.

INCH, or INNISCOURCY, a parish, in the barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Downpatrick, on the road to Killyleagh; containing 2857 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded on a peninsulated portion of this parish, called Inch Island, and subsequently Inniscourcy, by Sir John de Courcy, in 1180, in atonement for having in his wars demolished the abbey of Erynagh, which had been fortified against him. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and amply endowed by its founder, who transferred to it all the possessions of the abbey of Erynagh, and placed in it monks from Furness in Lancashire; after the dissolution, its site and possessions were granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare. The parish, which is bounded on the east by Strangford Lough, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $6494\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which $80\frac{1}{4}$ are water, and 4731 are apportioned under the tithe act; of these, 200 acres are wood and plantations, 1800 rocky pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of 20 acres of bog, are under tillage and in a high state of cultivation. Over the river Quoile, which here opens into the western branch of Strangford Lough, is a bridge connecting this place with Downpatrick. Adjoining the parish are the very extensive embankments called the water-works, constructed across the lough by Mr. Southwell, in 1748, at which time a large tract of marshy ground was reclaimed. Finnebrogue, the seat of J. W. Maxwell, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a richly wooded and well-watered demesne of 500 acres, embellished with thriving plantations. At Ballanacreg is a lead mine, and near it a slate quarry, both of which have been imperfectly worked. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, formerly united to the rectory of Ardkeen and vicarage of Witter, together constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Andrew, in the cathedral of Down, but in 1834 separated from those parishes, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and now solely forming

the corps of the prebend, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £286. 3. 1. The church, erected in 1742, and enlarged and repaired by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1831, is a handsome structure with a tower and spire, added in 1784, and a transverse aisle added in 1826. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmore, or Crossgar; the chapel is a small building near the extremity of the parish. About 100 children are taught in the parochial school, for which a good school-house was built at the joint expense of the rector and J. W. Maxwell, Esq., by whom it is chiefly supported; and there are two private schools, in which are about 150 children, and a Sunday school. There are some remains of the Cistercian abbey, situated in a fertile dell near the southern extremity of the parish, and within a quarter of a mile of the cathedral of Down, from which they are separated by the Quoile river, across which is a ferry; the choir is nearly perfect, having three lofty windows at the east end, and two in the north and south walls, with many other interesting details. To the north of the abbey are the ruins of the ancient parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in 1610, partly with the materials of the old abbey; the spacious cemetery is still used as a burial-ground. These ruins, from their style and situation, are exceedingly picturesque.

INCH, or INCHYANLY, also called INCHYFOGARTY, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, on the road from Nenagh to Cashel; containing 1928 inhabitants. It comprises 4432 statute acres, exclusively of bog and waste, and is mostly under tillage. The principal seats are Inch House, that of G. Ryan, Esq., and Dovea Lodge, of J. Trant, Esq., both handsome residences situated in fine demesnes. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Clogher; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, in trust for the Ormonde poor-house at Kilkenny: the tithes amount to £300 of which £140 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Drom and Inch, and contains a neat chapel, built in 1806. About 250 children are educated in three private schools. There are some remains of the old church.

INCH, a parish, partly in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, but chiefly in that of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Arklow, on the mail road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 1487 inhabitants. A skirmish took place near the church between the advanced guard of King William's army and the partisans of Jas. II., on their retreat from the battle of the Boyne, in which the latter were defeated. The parish comprises 6223 statute acres, of which about 5420 are in Wexford. About one-half is under tillage, and the remainder is good pasture land; the old system of agriculture is still practised: the butter made here is much esteemed in the Dublin market. Fairs are held at the village of Coolgraney, *which see*. The principal seats are St. Austin's, the residence of T. Bolger, Esq., and Ballyfad, of Miss Forde. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council, in 1789, to that of Kilgorman, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, of whose mensal they formed part till 1728:

the tithes amount to £300, and of the entire benefice to £450. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1791, gave £100, is a commodious building; and there is a glebe of 17 acres near the church, and another of $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Kilgorman. The church, built by a loan of £800 from the same Board, in 1831, is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Arklow, and has a very neat chapel at Ballycoog, with a school-house attached. The parochial school, for which a suitable building is about to be erected on the glebe, is held in the old church, and is supported partly by the rector and partly by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin. About 80 children are educated in this school, and about 250 in three private schools. There are dispensaries at St. Austin and Coolgraney. At Ballylarkin and Parkbawn are square intrenchments, supposed to have been made by Cromwell's army. Mr. Bolger's seat is thought to occupy the site of an Augustinian friary, and at Coolgraney, nearly adjoining, are some lands called the Abbey lands. There are several chalybeate springs, but they are not much used, and great quantities of that kind of iron ore commonly called Cat'sbrain are scattered over the surface of the ground.

INCH, a parish, in the barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Taghmon, on the road from Adamstown to Ballyhack; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises $1347\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including 89 acres, which are rated for tithes with the parish of Clongeen. It is in the diocese of Ferns: the vicarage forms part of the union of Horetown, and the rectory is impropriate in Cæsar Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. The tithes amount to £70, of which £40 is payable to the impropriator, and £30 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Newbawn, sometimes also called Inch; these places having merged into one parish for civil purposes.

INCHEGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a parish, partly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Macroom, on the road to Bantry; containing 5783 inhabitants. This place derives its name, Eveleary, from the ancient family of the O'Learys, who were lords of the adjacent territory, and had the castles of Drumcarragh, Carrigneneelah, and Carrigacurra, which last was occupied by Connor O'Leary till 1641, when, joining in the civil war of that period, the whole of his estates became forfeited. The parish, which is situated on the river Lee, comprises 41,953 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6267 per ann., of which about 200 are woodland, 130 common, 2500 arable, 12,000 pasture, 7000 bog, and the remainder waste. The surface is mountainous, rocky, and of wild aspect, but towards the east more level and in a state of profitable cultivation; the chief manure used by farmers of the eastern portion is lime brought from Anaghely, near Macroom, and by those of the western portion, a calcareous coral sand from Bantry bay. The principal seats are Boyle Grove, the residence of J. Boyle, Esq.; Lee Mount, of

J. Barter, Esq.; Kilbarry, of J. Barry, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin; and the Cottage, of the Rev. J. Holland. In the village is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held on May 31st, Aug. 31st, and Dec. 3rd, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; these fairs were very numerous attended, but have grown almost into disuse. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, the rectory partly impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and partly united to the vicarage, which is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes payable to the incumbent amount to £400; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises $242\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £168, is a very neat edifice, with a square tower, built by a loan of £250 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two spacious and handsome chapels, one in the village of Inchegeelagh, built in 1820, and considerably enlarged in 1830, at a total expense of £300; the other at Ballingearig, built in 1809, and since enlarged by a new cross building at a total expense of £500. There is a day school under the superintendence of the rector, who contributes to its support; the house is rent-free. There are four National school-houses in the parish; three were erected by the R. C. clergyman and his parishioners, one at Kilbarry, one at Inchegeelagh and one at Ballingearig; the fourth was built at Coolmountain in 1836, in aid of which the Commissioners of Education granted £30. They also gave a gratuitous supply of books, as a first stock, to each of these schools, and continue to furnish them with books and school necessities at half price; they also grant an annual sum of £40 towards the salaries of the teachers: the average attendance of children, both male and female, at these four schools, is 500. There is also a private school, in which are about 20 children, and a Sunday school. In this parish are the lakes of Googane-Barra and Lua, and the mountain pass of Keminea. Googane, which is situated in a romantic and sequestered spot in the lofty chain of mountains between the counties of Cork and Kerry, covers an area of 800 acres, and is surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of mountains, from whose rugged declivities descend numerous streams, forming interesting cascades, by which it is constantly supplied; towards its northern extremity is an island, richly planted with thriving ash trees, on which are the picturesque ruins of an ancient church, supposed to have been erected by St. Finbarr, who made this beautiful and sequestered glen his place of retreat. Near it are some cells, erected about the year 1700 by Father O'Mahony, who lived here for 30 years in solitude. The glen is still the frequent resort of devotees, and in the summer season is visited by numerous tourists. The river Lee has its source in this lake, and taking a north-eastern course to the bridge of Ballingerig, where it is joined by another mountain torrent, spreads a little below into a wide expanse, forming Lough Lua, which is 5 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth, and in many parts expanding into bays of great extent and beauty; it abounds with char and fish of many other kinds; the banks on both sides are precipitous and richly wooded. The new line of road from Cork to Bantry passes along the whole length of its western

shore, and near Lough Googane is continued through the mountain pass of Keminea. This extraordinary chasm, which is sometimes improperly called the Pass of Coolcagh, is about a mile in length, and from the minute correspondence and similarity of the strata on each side, appears to have been rent in the mountain by some convulsion of nature; the rock on both sides rises in a direction nearly perpendicular to the height of 100 feet, and in the fissures the arbutus, holly, yew, ivy, and various evergreens have taken root, and with several rare plants thrive with the greatest luxuriance. The surrounding rocks are of the schistus formation, varying in colour from pale ash to the brightest vermillion, and passing through all the varieties of transition, from the softest clay-slate to the most compact trap. There are some remains of the ancient castles.

INCHICRONANE, or **INIS-CRONAN**, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ennis, on the road to Gort; containing 4603 inhabitants. It is situated near the confines of the county of Galway, and comprises about 14,400 statute acres, of which one-fourth consists of mountain, and there are about 320 acres of bog. Within its limits are the lake and island of the same name, on which latter Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, about the year 1190, founded an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, which, with a portion of the tithes of this parish, was granted in 1620 to Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and, in the following year, again in fee to Henry, Earl of Thomond. The remains, situated at the western extremity of the island, are extremely interesting, and the scenery of the island and lake highly picturesque. The seats are Inchicronane, the beautiful demesne of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci; Bunnahow, the residence of W. Butler, Esq.; Milbrook, of Austin Butler, Esq.; and Glenwilliam, of J. B. Butler, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilneboy: the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. F. Blood and his heirs. The tithes, amounting to £134. 13. 11½., are wholly payable to the incumbent, he being also the impropriator. Divine service is occasionally performed in a private house. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms a separate union or district, and contains the chapels of Crusheen and Meelick: a new chapel is now being erected at the former place. In a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, and in three other schools, about 410 children are educated. Besides the ruins of the abbey, there are some remains of the old parochial church, and of O'Brien's castle.—See **CRUSHEEN**.

INCHINABACKY, or **ROXBOROUGH**, a parish, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Castle-martyr, on the road from Middleton to Youghal; containing 515 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1460 acres; the soil of the southern part is very fertile, forming part of the limestone district; towards the north the substratum is a yellow clay, but from the abundance of limestone has been rendered moderately productive. The principal seats are Roxborough, the residence of — McSweeney, Esq.; Stumphill, of W. McO'Boy, Esq.; and Castleview, of P. Warner, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the

union of Templenecarrigy; the tithes amount to £152. 6. 8. The church is in ruins, and it is in contemplation immediately to rebuild it; divine service is performed during the interval in a licensed private house at Roxborough. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Middleton.

INCHIOLAGHAN, or **CASTLEINCH**, also called **BROWNSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLOGHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Cork; containing 472 inhabitants. It comprises 3436 statute acres, and has petty sessions every fortnight. Here is Desart House, the residence of the Earl of Desart, and the place from which he takes his title. The mansion is a large and elegant building of hewn stone, in a demesne of more than 400 plantation acres, which contains some remarkably fine oak timber. The other principal seats are Castle Bamford, the residence of R. Sullivan, Esq.; Tinny Park, of Mrs. Keating; and Bamford glebe, of the Rev. J. Kearney. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, about 1676, to the vicarage of Tullohanbrogue and the prebend of Outrath, which together form the union of Inchiolaghan and the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese of Ossory, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £197. 8. 11½., and the entire value of the chancellorship is £455. 10. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 33 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £134. It is the burial-place of the Cuffe family. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of St. Patrick's, and has a chapel. Here is a public school of about 90 children, and a private school of about 70.

INCHQUIN, or **INNISQUIN**, an island, in the parish of **KILLURSA**, barony of **CLARE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (W.) from Headford: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Lough Corrib, about a mile from the shore, contains 131 acres of arable land, and is the property of P. Lynch, Esq., of Ballycurrin. An abbey was founded here by St. Brendon towards the close of the sixth century.

INCHQUIN, county of **CLARE**.—See **KILNEBOY**.

INCHMORE, a hamlet, in the parish of **CASTLERICKARD**, barony of **MOYFENRAGH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 10 houses and 72 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Boyne, which is here crossed by a bridge.

INCHMORE, an island, in the parish of **BUNNOWN**, barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Lough Ree, and contains 104 acres of arable land, and the seat of R. Sandys, Esq. An Augustinian priory is said to have been founded here in the fifth century by St. Liberius, which was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Christopher, Lord Delvin. Contiguous to this island are Inchturk, containing 24 acres, and Nun's island, on which are the ruins of a nunnery.

INCHYDONEY, county of **CORK**.—See **ISLAND**.

INCHYFOGARTY, county of **TIPPERARY**.—See **INCH**.

INISHERK.—See **KILDYSERT**.

INISHGEIL, or **ENNISGILL**, also called **INCHAGUILE**, an island, in the parish of **CONG**, barony of **ROSS**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S.) from **Cong**: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in **Lough Corrib**, and is about a mile in circumference. Here are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to **St. Patrick**, and of an ancient religious house, the arches and entrances to both of which are round and the stones carved with human features; and, from being covered with woodbine and ivy, they have a very picturesque appearance. In the churchyard is a tombstone with an inscription, in Irish, to **Geill**, **Ardan**, and **Sionan**, after the first of whom the island, in relation to which many extraordinary traditions exist, is supposed to have been named.

INISHGUIT, or **INNISGORT**, an island, in the parish of **KILMINA**, barony of **BURRISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Newport-Pratt**, in **Clew bay**: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 15 statute acres, and has a well-sheltered harbour, with good anchorage in from three to five fathoms. Here is a light-house; the lantern, shewing a fixed white light, is 36 feet above high water mark.

INISHLIRE, or **INNISLYRE**, an island, in the parish of **KILMINA**, barony of **BURRISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Newport-Pratt**, in **Clew bay**: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 40 acres, and is a coast-guard station.

INISTIOGE, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 13 miles (S.) from **Kilkenny**, and 63 (S.) from **Dublin**, on the mail coach road to **New Ross**; containing 3221 inhabitants, of whom about 1000 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the river **Nore**, was at an early period distinguished for its religious establishments. An abbey is said to have been founded here about the year 800; but that to which the town was more especially indebted for its origin and early importance was an Augustinian monastery, founded in 1210 by **Thomas**, son of **Anthony**, Seneschal of **Leinster**, and dedicated to the Blessed **Virgin** and **St. Columb**. **Alured**, the first prior, made the town which had risen up around it a free borough; and **Milo Fitzgerald**, the last abbot, who was afterwards **Bishop of Ossory**, rebuilt the tower of the church and erected the cloister; the priory continued to flourish till the dissolution, and with all its revenues was granted by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Edmund Butler**, Earl of **Ormonde**. In 1607, **Theobald**, Viscount **Butler**, obtained for the town, which at that time was defended with walls, the grant of a market and fairs; and in the following year it was incorporated by **Jas. I.** The preamble to the charter sets forth that it was an ancient loyal borough, and from its strength, and situation on a navigable river, was of great importance for the service of the Crown and the safety of the inhabitants of the counties of **Kilkenny**, **Wexford**, and **Carlow**. It suffered greatly in the wars previous to that time, and was much depopulated by sickness; though it obtained the grant of an additional fair, the town never regained its prosperity. In 1649 it was besieged and taken by **Col. Abbot**, for the parliamentarians.

The present town, though small, occupies a fine site on the western bank of the river **Nore**, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 10 arches, ornamented on one side with Ionic pilasters; it consists chiefly of a square containing 143 houses, which are well built and roofed with slate. In front of the houses are rows of lime trees, and in the centre of the area are the base and part of the shaft of an ancient stone cross, with an inscription in raised letters to the memory of **David**, Baron of **Brownsford**, of the **Fitzgerald** family, who died in 1621. An agricultural society was established here by **W. F. Tighe**, Esq., which holds its meetings in the court-house for the distribution of premiums. The manufacture of lace affords employment to a considerable number of the female population; and the river **Nore** is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burden till within a short distance of the town. The market is on Friday; fairs are held on March 11th, June 9th, Oct. 12th, and Dec. 13th; and there is a constabulary police station, and a sub-post-office to **Thomastown** and **New Ross**. The corporation consists of a portreeve, 12 chief burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The portreeve, who may appoint a deputy, and is also coroner and clerk of the market, and with his deputy a justice of the peace, is chosen annually from the chief burgesses on the Monday next after the festival of **St. John the Baptist**, and sworn into office on the Monday after **Michaelmas-day**. The chief burgesses are chosen from the freemen by the portreeve and a majority of their own body, by whom all officers are appointed and freemen admitted solely by favour. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The portreeve, with two or more of the burgesses, holds a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20 late currency, every month.

The parish comprises 9620 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about 800 are woodland, 800 waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture; the land is good, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the agricultural society, over which **Mr. Tighe** presides. Lead ore in small quantities has been found on the bank of the river; and there is a quarry of remarkably fine granite, the field of which commences at **Kings-town**, on the bay of **Dublin**, and terminates at **Killeen**, a hill close to this parish. The surrounding scenery is extremely varied and beautiful, and the banks of the **Nore** are richly diversified with features of a picturesque and romantic character. **Woodstock**, the seat of **W. F. Tighe**, Esq., is a spacious and elegant mansion, finely situated in a demesne of nearly 1500 statute acres spreading along the margin of the **Nore**, and commanding extensive views of the various interesting objects on its banks; on one side are rugged rocks in striking contrast with luxuriant woods clothing the lofty hills to their summits; and on the other are fertile and richly cultivated plains interspersed with thriving plantations; among these the ruins of the castles of **Brownsford** and **Clowen**, on artificial mounds overhanging the river, are seen with peculiar effect. In the grounds are various picturesque rustic cottages, and several banqueting-rooms commanding from different positions the rich, bold, and varied scenery which here

adorns the banks of the river. In the house is an excellent library, with a choice collection of paintings and some beautiful statuary. The late proprietor, W. Tighe, Esq., was the author of the Statistical survey of the county of Kilkenny; and his sister-in-law, the accomplished Mrs. Mary Tighe, was the author of "Psyche" and other poems; a monument and statue by Flaxman have been erected to her memory in the church-yard of Inistioge. The other seats are Firgrove, that of J. Robbins, Esq.; and Ballyduff, the property of Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart., R. N. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory; one-half of the rectory is impropriate in Sir Wm. Cox, Bart., and the other is annexed to the vicarage, which is united to the rectory and vicarage of Cloneamery, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £430, of which £200 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; and the tithes of the benefice amount to £365. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 10 acres, subject to a rent of £3 per acre. The church, a handsome structure in the early English style, harmonising with the tower of the ancient monastery, with which it is incorporated, was rebuilt in 1824 by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits and by subscription. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also those of Cloneamery and Roer, in which are four chapels; the chapel of this parish has been taken down, and a handsome new one is now being erected. There are two schools supported by Mr. and Lady Louisa Tighe, in which are about 150 children. An almshouse was built in 1788, by Mrs. Sarah Tighe, for eight aged widows, who receive a weekly allowance from Mr. Tighe, but there is no permanent endowment. A charitable loan fund has been established for lending sums not exceeding £3, repayable by instalments of 1s. 6d. in the pound every other week. There is a society for supplying coal to the poor, who deposit a sum weekly, the value of which, and of a penny per week added by the society to every deposit, they receive in coal at the end of the year; also a dispensary. There are some interesting remains of the monastery, consisting of two towers, one of which has been incorporated with the present church, and the other is square at the base and octagonal in the upper stages.

INNISBEG, an island, in the parish of **AUGHADOWN**, Eastern Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W.) from Skibbereen; containing 109 inhabitants. It is in the estuary of the river **Ilen**, in the bay of **Baltimore**, and comprises 214 statute acres, part of which is fertile and well cultivated. The surface is rocky and uneven, and the substratum is slate.

INNISBIGLE, or **INISHEGIL**, an island, in the parish of **KILCOMMON**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the entrance of the bay of **Ballan**, and contiguous to the island of **Achill**, on the western coast; and comprises 800 acres of bog and mountain, the property of Sir Richard A. O'Donel, Bart.

INNISBOFFIN, an island, in the parish of **TULLOGHOBIGLEY**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**: the population is returned with the parish. It lies off the north-western

coast, about a mile and a half from the main land, and contains about 150 acres of arable and pasture land and about 250 of mountain. On the north-eastern side of the island is a small bay, and to the north are the islets **Ennisduich** and **Ennisbeg**.

INNISBOFFIN, or **ENNISBOFFIN**, an island and parish, in the barony of **MURRISK**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 26 miles (S. W.) from **Westport**, opposite the entrance to **Ballinakill** harbour; containing 1462 inhabitants. It is also called **Inishboffin**, and **Boffin** or **Bophin** island; is separated by a narrow channel from **Innishark**, or **Sark** island; and is the property of the Marquess of **Sligo**. An abbey was founded here by **St. Colman**, in 667, of which no mention is made by ecclesiastical writers after the tenth century. A castle was erected here by **Cromwell**, which was held for **Jas. II.** by **Col. O'Riordan**, who surrendered it to **King William's** troops after the capitulation of **Galway**. It was built for the protection of the fishery, which was then extensively carried on here, against the **Dutch**. The harbour is situated in the centre of the fisheries, and will safely accommodate more than 100 vessels of 150 tons. The sea in its vicinity abounds with **spermaceti** and **Greenland** whales, sun fish, herrings, and many other kinds of fish. The parish is in the diocese of **Tuam**: the vicarage forms part of the union of **Ballynakill**; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of **Clanricarde**. The tithes amount to £9. 12. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of **Ballynakill**, and has a chapel. About 80 children are educated in two private schools.

INNISBOFFIN, or **INCHBOFIN**, an island in **Lough Ree**, in the parish of **NOGHEVAL**, barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 27 acres of arable land: the population is returned with the parish. An abbey was founded here in the early part of the sixth century by **St. Rioch**, nephew of **St. Patrick**, which was burnt in 770, pillaged several times in the eleventh century, and destroyed by the **Danes** in 1089.

INNISCALTHRA, **INNISKELTAIR**, or **HOLY ISLAND**, an island, in that part of the parish of **INNISCALTHRA**, which is in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from **Scariff**. This island, which is also called the "Island of the Seven Churches," is in **Lough Derg**, between the counties of **Clare** and **Galway**. **St. Camin**, who died about the middle of the seventh century, founded an abbey or church here, which was afterwards called **Teampul Camin**. In 834 the island was ravaged by the **Danes** from **Limerick**, and in 1027 the great **Brian Boromhe** rebuilt the church. **St. Camin**, the founder of the abbey, is said to have written a commentary on the **Psalms**, which he collated with the **Hebrew** text. **St. Coelan** wrote a life of **St. Bridget** in **Latin** verse; and **Corcran**, the most celebrated ecclesiastic of **Western Europe** for religion and learning, was abbot in the early part of the eleventh century. Here are the remains of seven small churches, which display considerable elegance of design. Here is also an ancient round tower in very good preservation, which is likewise called the **Anchorite's Tower**, from **St. Cosgrath**, an anchorite, having lived and died in it in the tenth century. This island is still a favourite burial-place, and is much visited by pilgrims. It contains about 25 acres of very

rich land, and in its vicinity are Red Island and Bushy Island.

INNISCALTHRA, a parish, partly in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Scariff; containing 2198 inhabitants. It takes its name from the celebrated island in Lough Derg (above described), by which it is bounded on the south and east; and comprises about 9000 statute acres, of which 2500 are arable, 4500 pasture, 1900 bog and waste, and 100 woodland. Much land has been reclaimed since 1820, and there is a large portion of the mountain land under pasture. Iron exists, which makes some of the springs chalybeate, and very fine limestone and sandstone are found at Sallarnane. The principal seats are Wood Park, the residence of P. Reade, Esq.; and Kilrateera, of E. Reade, Esq. Petty sessions once a fortnight and fairs are held at Whitegates, in the vicinity. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united in 1803 to the vicarages of Moynoe and Clonrush, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of G. Tandy, Esq. The vicarial tithes amount to £23, and of the union to £119. 8. 5½. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12 acres in the parish of Clonrush. The church, in Mount-Shannon (*which see*), is a neat building, and was erected by aid of a loan of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1789, and repaired by a loan from the same Board in 1831. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Clonrush, and has a chapel at Mount-Shannon. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and a place of worship for Baptists. About 110 children are educated in a public and 20 in a private school. Near the shore is a circular Danish fort; and silver coins of King John's reign, minted at Waterford, have been found in Wood Park bog.

INNISCARRA, a parish, in the barony of BARRETT'S, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Cork, to which place it has a penny post; containing 3442 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Lee, comprises 9982 statute acres, valued at £8387. 10. per annum. The surface is varied; to the west of the bridge over the Lee is a fine expanse of meadow, which, with the old church, backed by a range of hills, and some rich woodland scenery, forms a pleasing landscape; and from the heights is obtained an extensive view of the course of the river from west to east through a richly diversified tract of country, abounding with objects of local interest. The farms are in general very small, and the lands are continued under tillage till they are quite exhausted; the system of agriculture, though improving, is still in a backward state; there is no bog. A slate quarry is worked on a very limited scale. Ardrum, the seat of Sir N. Colthurst, Bart., is pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; Cloghroe, the residence of J. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., is also in the parish; and the glebe-house, the residence of the Hon. and Rev. W. Beresford, is delightfully situated on the river Lee, to the margin of which the lawn and shrubberies extend in beautiful contrast with the steep and rocky mountains on the opposite bank, which rise to a considerable elevation and are partially ornamented with plantations; the house commands a beautiful view of

the vale formed by the ranges of hills on each side of the river. At the western extremity of the parish are the Dripsey paper-mills, belonging to Messrs. Magnay and Co., and situated in a deep and well-wooded glen; the buildings are of handsome appearance, and the works afford employment to a number of persons, varying from 70 to 100, in the manufacture of large quantities of paper for the English market. In another part of the parish is a small stream which turns the Cloghroe boulting-mills, which are capable, when there is a sufficient supply of water, of producing 140 sacks of flour weekly. A new line of road has been formed to facilitate the communication of this parish and the neighbouring district with the parish of Macroom. A manorial court is held by the seneschal of the manor. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the rectory and vicarage of Mattehy and the chapelry of Kilmurry, which together constitute the union, and the corps of the prebend of Inniscarra in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £635. 5. 9., and the value of the prebend, including tithe and glebe, is £1076 per annum. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, a neat structure on an elevated spot near the road, was built in 1818, by a grant of £1000 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, including the parishes of Inniscarra, Mattehy, and Carrigrohane-beg, and has three chapels, two of which, at Cloghroe and Berrings, are in this parish. About 30 children are educated in the parochial school, which is aided by the rector, who, with the late Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart., built a handsome school-house. There are two private schools, in which are about 200 children, a Sunday school, and a dispensary.

INNISCATTERY, an island, locally situated off the shore of the parish of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, but considered to form a part of the parish of St. Mary, Limerick; the population is returned with Kilrush. This island, which is situated near the mouth of the river Shannon, about two miles from the shore, was anciently called Inis-Cathay and Cathiana, and was one of the most celebrated places of religious resort during the earlier ages of Christianity in Ireland. A monastery was founded here in the sixth century, according to some writers by St. Senan, and according to others by St. Patrick, who placed it under the superintendence of that saint. Great numbers of monks are said to have come from Rome to this place, and to have placed themselves under the protection of St. Senan, who erected seven churches on the island for this community, which lived in such seclusion and austerity that no female was permitted to land on the island: the superiors have been styled indifferently abbots or bishops. In 538, St. Kieran is said to have left the island of Arran and to have become an inmate of this monastery, of which he was made Providore. St. Senan died in 544, and was buried in the abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory; and in 580 St. Aidan was bishop of Inniscathay. The island was plundered in 816 by the Danes, who put many of the monks to the sword and defaced the monument of St. Senan; and in

835 they again landed here and destroyed the monastery. Early in the 10th century, Flaithbeartach, abbot of this place, was elected King of Munster; and in 950 the Danes had gained such ascendancy in this part of Ireland, as to make the island a permanent depôt. In 975, many of these invaders having taken shelter here, were driven out with the loss of 500 of their number by Brien Boroimhe, King of Munster, and Domnhall, King of Jonnahainein. The island was again plundered by the Danes of Dublin, headed by Diarmuid Mac Maoilnamba, but they were overtaken and defeated by Donogh, son of Brien. In 1176 the abbey was plundered by the Danes of Limerick; and three years afterwards, the whole island was laid waste by William Hoel, an English knight, who destroyed even the churches. Soon after the death of Aid O'Beachain, Bishop of Inniscathay, the diocese of which this island was the seat was either united to that of Limerick, or divided among those of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert. The monastery, notwithstanding the calamities it had suffered, subsisted till the dissolution, and in 1583 was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and citizens of Limerick.

The island, which is held on lease under the corporation of Limerick by F. Keane, Esq., who has a neat lodge here, contains more than 100 acres of very good land, but the sea is making rapid encroachments upon it. In the western portion is found a fine blue marl; about one-sixth part only is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture; the land in the immediate vicinity of the churches is remarkably fertile. The Scattery roads, which lie off its eastern shore, afford secure anchorage for large vessels; and at the southern extremity, opposite the north-western point of Carrigafoyle, on the Kerry side of the Shannon, is a battery mounting six 24-pounders, with a bomb-proof barrack for 20 men, which is defended by two howitzers. In the ecclesiastical arrangements, the island, with part of the rectory and vicarage of Kilrush, and of the rectories of Kilfieragh, Moyarta, and Kilballyhone, constitutes the prebend of Inniscattery in the cathedral of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop, the gross revenue of which is £653. 7. 10½. Among the numerous relics of antiquity is an ancient round tower, by recent measurement 117 feet high, which, though split from the summit to the base by lightning, and having a considerable breach on the north, still stands erect, forming a venerable feature in the scene, and a very useful landmark in the navigation of the Shannon. There are also the remains of the seven churches, and of several cells of the ancient monastery; in the keystone of the east window of the largest of the churches is a sculptured head of St. Senan; to each of them was attached a cemetery, some of which are still used as burial-grounds. There are also some remains of a castle, near the ruins of the monastery and churches, all towards the north-east side of the island, and presenting a remarkably interesting and highly picturesque appearance. From the number of ancient cemeteries on the island, and its having been the scene of numerous battles, the soil contains vast numbers of fragments of human bones, which in some parts have subsided into a stratum several feet beneath the surface, and which the sea in its encroachments is constantly exposing to view. An ancient bell, covered with a strong coating of silver, and ornamented with figures in relief was found here, and is preserved by Mr.

Keane; it is said by O'Halloran to have belonged to St. Senan's altar, and is held in such veneration, that no person would venture to swear falsely upon it; it is used for the discovery of petty thefts, and called "the golden bell." Here is also a holy well, to which multitudes formerly resorted on Easter-Monday; and numerous legendary traditions are current among the peasantry of the surrounding districts, by whom the island is still held in great veneration. From some Latin verses in Colgan's life of St. Senan, the distinguished poet Moore has taken the subject of one of his melodies, commencing "Oh! haste and leave this sacred isle."

INNISDADROM, or CONEY ISLAND, a parish and island, in the barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Kildysart; the population is returned with the parish of Clondagad. It is situated nearly in the centre of the river Fergus, about a mile and a quarter from its western shore, and is estimated to contain about 226 statute acres; it is at present inhabited by about 10 families. The land is remarkably fertile, and chiefly in tillage; the substratum of the soil is limestone, and there is an abundant supply of sea-manure. Between this island and a ridge of rock, called Rat island, is a sound through which vessels drawing 11 feet of water can pass with a leading wind; it is narrow, and not more than two fathoms deep at low water, but the tide passes through it rapidly. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Lateragh and of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Killaloe; but it is stated in the late report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the parish is withheld from the precentor, although mentioned in his titles. The ruins of two ancient churches still remain, of which that situated at the eastern extremity of the island appears to have been the principal.

INNISFALLEN, county of KERRY.—See KILLARNEY.

INNISFARNARD, an island, in the parish of KILCATERN, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Castletown, Cuolagh bay; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 34 acres of poor land, and has a small quay and good landing-place: ships may anchor in 16 or 18 fathoms of water about 2½ cables' length from the shore.

INNISHANNON, a post-town and parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 138 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the River Bandon, and on the mail coach road from Cork to Bantry; containing 3840 inhabitants, of which number, 653 are in the town. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, and, according to Smith's History of Cork, was walled and had several castles in it, was, together with its ferry across the Bandon, granted by Hen. V. to Philip de Barry in 1412. The castle of Dwndaniel, at the confluence of the Brinny and Bandon, built by Barry Oge in 1476, and the castle of Cariganass, built by the McCarthys, were both besieged and taken during the war of 1641 by the garrison of Bandon. Poulalong castle, which in the same war was held for the insurgents by its owner, Patrick Roche Fitz-Richard, was surrendered to Capt.

Adderley in 1642. The castle of Annagh, near this parish, was garrisoned for the King on the breaking out of the war, and obstinately defended by its proprietor, Sir Philip Perceval, against the army of Gen. Barry in 1642. From its situation on a small island in the centre of a deep morass, it was also enabled to hold out against the forces of Lord Castlehaven, till it was almost battered to pieces, when the commander of the garrison, named Fisher, who in several sallies had killed about 300 of the assailants, being still resolved to defend it, was invited to a conference by the besieging army and treacherously slain; the garrison then agreed to surrender on condition of quarter, but were all put to the sword. The present town consists principally of one neatly built street, containing 108 houses, of which several are of a very superior description, and has a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The river Bandon is crossed here by a neat bridge of six arches, over which the new line of road is carried; and its situation on the river, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden up to Colliers' quay, and for lighters into the town, is well adapted for an extensive trade. A canal to Bandon was contemplated some short time since, and a rail road to Bantry is at present under consideration. The cotton-manufacture was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but is now almost extinct. Fairs are held on May 29th, and Oct. 3rd; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays in a sessions-house.

The parish comprises 7080 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5815 per annum: the land is in general good, though in some parts the soil is light and shallow, the substratum being generally schistus based on argillaceous grit; the system of agriculture has been lately much improved. There are about 300 acres of woodland in gentlemen's demesnes, and a tract of turbary of about 100 acres. Indications of copper exist, but no attempt has been made to work it. The alternation of greenstone and freestone is singularly curious, and the sudden transitions of the rocks also render the parish interesting to the geologist. The scenery is beautifully picturesque; the vale in which the town is situated is covered with hanging woods extending on the west to Bandon, and on the east to Shippool, and is on both sides embellished with pleasing villas and thriving plantations, among which the tower of the church forms a picturesque feature. The principal seats are Dwndaniel, the residence of the Rev. R. L. Conner, a modern mansion near the site of the castle of that name, partly built with the materials of the ancient structure, and commanding a fine view of the vale; Fir Grove, of R. Quin, Esq.; Shippool House, of Capt. Herrick, R.N.; Woodview, of F. Seely, Esq.; Sunning Hill, of Mrs. Quinn; Belmont, of Major Meade; Cor Castle, of Chambre Corker, Esq.; Frankfort, of Major Westcott; the residence of the Rev. T. Meade; and Rock Castle, of E. Becher, Esq., on the lawn of which and on the margin of the river were the ruins of Cariganass castle, on removing which, by the uncle of the present proprietor, several cannon balls were found. The river above the town abounds with fish, and is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the representatives of the late Jas. Kearney, of Garrettstown, Esq.; the tithes amount to £632. 6. 11.; the tithes of the

ploughland of Skevanahish, amounting to £42. 10., are appropriated to the see, and payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe-house, and the glebe comprises only about half an acre. The church, situated in a thick plantation near the river, is a very neat edifice with a square tower. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Brinny, Knockavilly, and Leighmoney; the chapel was built at an expense of £1500, in 1829, on a site of two acres presented by E. Hale Adderley, Esq. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 100 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by a grant of £30 per annum, from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and a donation from the rector, who provides a house rent-free; and there are four private schools, in which are about 250 children. The late T. H. Adderley, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor; Dr. Synge, Bishop of Cork, who died in 1678, made a bequest to the parish, of which nothing is at present known. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. On the lands of Barnas is an extensive circular fortress, surrounded by a double rampart and fosse, in which Barry Oge encamped when driven from Dwndaniel Castle; and near it is a powerful chalybeate spring, containing a large portion of carbonic acid gas.

INNISHARGEY, a parish, in the barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Kircubbin; the population is returned with the union of St. Andrew's. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 5516 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of St. Andrew's; the rectory is appropriate to the Lord-Primate. The church of the union is in this parish.

INNISHERKIN, or SHERKIN, an island, in the parish of TULLAGH, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Baltimore; containing 1026 inhabitants. This island, which is situated in the western part of the harbour of Baltimore, is about 3 miles in length from east to west, and 1 mile in breadth. A monastery for Franciscans of the Strict Observance was founded here, according to some writers, in 1460, by Florence, or, according to others, in 1470, by Dermot O'Driscol, which family had a castle at this place. In 1537, the citizens of Waterford, in retaliation of an act of piracy by Fineen O'Driscol and his son on a Spanish vessel consigned to that port, fitted out three ships with 400 men and besieged the castle, of which they kept possession for five days. During this time they ravaged the island, destroying all the villages, together with the Franciscan monastery, which was situated near the castle, and finally that fortress also; and having seized O'Driscol's chief galley and a great number of pinnaces, returned in triumph to Waterford. The castle was subsequently rebuilt, but in 1602 it was attacked by the Spaniards, to whom it was surrendered by Sir Fineen O'Driscol, and supplied with ammunition and artillery; but on the capitulation of Kinsale it was taken from them by the English. The island comprises 1469 acres of land, which is generally fertile, though some parts, especially towards the south, which attain a considerable elevation, forming one side of the entrance to the bay, are rough, hilly, and uncultivated. The higher districts are chiefly of the schistose formation, and in



several places good freestone is found; near the southern extremity are some valuable slate quarries, which are extensively worked, affording employment to nearly 100 men. The slate is of remarkably good colour, and very hard and durable; several cargoes have been shipped to England, where it is in great demand. In the R. C. divisions the island forms part of the union or district of Cape Clear; the chapel is a small neat edifice, and near it is a good residence for the R. C. clergyman. Here are two public schools, in the school-house of one of which divine service is regularly performed by the rector. The ruins of the abbey, which are extensive, consist of the nave and tower of the church, one of the transepts, with part of the cloister, refectory, dormitories, and other portions of the conventual buildings. These ruins are close to the bay, and have a fine effect as seen from Baltimore; the tower is nearly entire, and several of the walls and gables are standing. Not far distant are the ruins of the castle.

INNISKEEL, a parish, partly in the barony of BANNAGH, but chiefly in that of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Narin or Nairn (which is separately described), 8266 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Innis-Coel*, derives its name from a monastery founded on an island within its limits, of which St. Conald Coel was abbot about the year 590, when he was killed by pirates. It is on the north-west coast, and is 24 miles in length and about 8 miles in breadth, comprising 102,081½ statute acres, of which 80,453¾ (including a detached portion) are in the barony of Boylagh, and 21,627¾ in that of Bannagh; 730¼ acres are in the tideway of the river Guibarra, and 1871½ in lakes. The surface is mountainous and uneven, and the soil various; the higher grounds consist chiefly of rocky pasture; the Aghla mountain rises 1958 feet above the level of the sea, and the mountain of Portnockan contains a vein of lead ore. The island of Innis Coel, or Inniskeel, which is about a mile off the shore, comprises about 65 statute acres. On its eastern side is a good and safe harbour, called Churchpool, affording sheltered anchorage for vessels of 350 tons' burden, except in strong gales from the south-west or north-west, when a heavy sea sets in round the eastern point, sometimes breaking into the bay; the best anchorage is in the middle of the bay. Fairs are held at Fintown on May 16th, and 3rd of July, Sept., and Nov.; and it is a station of the revenue police. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £500. The glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 40 acres, of which 12 are good arable land and 28 rocky pasture. The church was built in 1825, at an expense of £900. By act of council, in 1829, 49 townlands were severed from this parish, and 38 from that of Killybegs, to form the district curacy of Ardara. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, situated respectively at Glentis and Fintown. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 100 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported from Col. Robertson's fund; and there are two private schools, in which are about 60 children. There are some remains of the monastery on the island of Inniscoel, consisting chiefly of the ruins of the church,

near which is a well, dedicated to St. Conald Coel, to which numbers resort annually.

INNISKEEN, or ENNISKEEN, a village, in the parish of KINNEIGH, Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Bandon, on the road to Dunmanway; the population is returned with the parish. This village, which is situated on the River Bandon, in the southern part of the parish, and is also called Inniskean, is said to have derived its name from Kean Mac Moile More, ancestor of the Mahony family of Castle Mahon, now Castle Bernard. In the war of 1641 it was sacked by the insurgents; and in 1690 was threatened by Mac Fineen, one of the leaders of the army of Jas. II., who, finding it strongly garrisoned, retired without striking a blow. On the 21st of April in the following year, it was attacked by 1500 of the Irish, who set fire to it, and every house was destroyed except that occupied by the garrison, consisting of 44 men, who resolutely held out till assistance arrived from Bandon, when the insurgents were taken by surprise, put to flight, and 72 of them slain in the pursuit. In the same year the place was fortified by order of Governor Cox, who placed in it a garrison of militia. A paper-mill affords employment to about 30 persons, and about the same number are employed in the slate quarries near the place. The village has a penny post to Bandon, and fairs on April 5th, June 22nd, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 2nd, chiefly for live stock and pedlery; they are toll free and well attended. It also contains a small R. C. chapel.

INNISKEEN, or ENNISKEEN, a parish, partly in the baronies of LOUTH and UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, but chiefly in the barony of FARNEY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Louth, on the road to Castle-Blaney; containing 3698 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 6192¾ statute acres, of which 86¼ are in the barony of Louth, 1116½ in Upper Dundalk, and 4990 in Farney; 5534 acres are apportioned under the tithe act. Here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £447. 13. 10½. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £675 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821. The church is a neat plain structure with an ancient burial-ground, in which is a vault bearing the date 1672, built by Col. Mac Mahon, a descendant of the corbes of Clones: the belfry is one of the ancient round towers. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, including also part of Donaghmoyne, and containing a neat chapel here and one at Drumcatton, erected on land given by F. Evans, Esq., of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, who also gave a site adjacent for a school-house. The parochial school, which is a good stone building, was erected at an expense of £200 by subscription and a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund. Here are also two Sunday schools. St. Dagens is said to have founded an abbey or bishoprick here in the beginning of the sixth century, which is not mentioned later than the eleventh century, although some remains of it still exist. Here is an extensive Danish fort.

INNISKELTAIR.—See INNISCALTHRA.

INNISKENNY, or INCHKENNY, a parish, partly in the barony of BARRETT'S, county of CORK, but chiefly

in the county of the city of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cork, on the old road to Bandon; containing 1290 inhabitants. It comprises 3810 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the greater portion of the land is under tillage, though in the part nearest to the city there are some large dairy farms, and there are about 400 acres of waste and bog. The soil of the higher grounds is poor and stony; the system of agriculture, which was previously very backward, has been greatly improved since the opening of the new line of road to Bandon. The seats are Waterfall, the residence of T. Austin, Esq.; and Castle White, of G. M. White, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and the corps of the prebend of Inniskenny in Cork cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £369. 4. 7. The church, a small plain edifice with a low tower and spire, was built by a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1809. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union of Carrirohane. About 20 children are taught in the parochial school, which was built and is supported by the present incumbent. About a mile beyond the church, on the old road to Bandon, are the remains of the abbey of Ballymacadane, founded about the year 1450 by Cormac McCarthy, for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, consisting only of the side walls and gables.

INNISKILLEN, or INNISKILLING.—See EN-NISKILLEN.

INNISLONNAGH, or ABBEY, a parish, partly in the barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and partly in that of GLENAHEIRY, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Clonmel, on the road from Cork to Dublin; containing 4255 inhabitants. St. Mochoemoc, who died in 655, founded an abbey here, which was refounded by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1187, and at the Reformation was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Geogh. It is stated to have been a very beautiful building, with a chapel consecrated by St. Patrick; near its ruins is a celebrated holy well. In 1399, John, Earl of Desmond, brought his forces hither, and was met by the Earl of Ormonde and his followers, when these noblemen were reconciled. The parish comprises 8933 statute acres, and the land is generally rich and well cultivated. The principal seats are Marlfield, the residence of J. Bagwell, Esq., a large and elegant mansion in an extensive and well-wooded demesne, through which the river Suir flows; Oakland, also the property of Mr. Bagwell; Salisbury, the residence of T. Sadleir, Esq.; and Bird Hill, of — Taylor, Esq. Fine granite is obtained in the Waterford part of the parish, and limestone in the Tipperary part. At Marlfield is a distillery, and a fair is held in October at Tubberhaney. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united in 1815 to the rectory of Monksland, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £576. 19. 3½., and of the entire benefice to £688. 19. 3½. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, which was rebuilt by the present incumbent in 1818, by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, is on the site of the ancient abbey, part of which is incorporated in the present building; and the old churchyard remains. The parochial school is supported by the rector, and a female school is kept by the ladies of the Presentation convent, in which about 640 chil-

dren are educated; there are also three private schools, in which are about 100 children.

INNISMACNAUGHTEN, an island, in the parish of KILCONRY, barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Bunratty; the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the eastern shore of the river Fergus, near its junction with the Shannon, and comprises 260 statute acres of land of a superior quality for fattening cattle. To the north-west is the island of Dynish, containing 20, and westward is that of Fynish, containing 160, acres of a similar quality. The latter island was, according to Archdall, anciently called *Inis-fidhe*, or *Cluan-fidhe*, and was the seat of a nunnery over which St. Bridget presided in the fifth century: the ruins of the old church still exist. Near Fynish is the "Priest Rock," a rugged straggling mass dangerous to vessels, on which it has been recommended to place a beacon, or pillar.

INNISMACAINT, or CHURCHHILL, a parish, partly in the barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, but chiefly in that of MAGHERABOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Churchhill, the market-town of Derrygonnelly, and part of the post-town of Ballyshannon, (each of which is separately described), 14,801 inhabitants. The name Innismacaint is derived from an island in Lough Erne, about half a mile from the shore, where a celebrated abbey was founded by St. Nenn, or Nennid, early in the sixth century. This afterwards became the parish church until, in the reign of Queen Anne, one was built at Drumenagh; part of the ancient building still exists. According to the Ordnance survey the parish comprises 52,994½ statute acres, of which 9505 are water, including a considerable portion of Lough Erne and part of Lough Melvin: of these, 45,867½, including several small islands, are in the county of Fermanagh, and 7127 in Donegal. About two-thirds of it are arable and pasture, and the remainder waste and bog: 23,616 acres are applotted under the tithe act. Agriculture is in a backward state, especially in the Fermanagh part of the parish. There is a great quantity of bog, particularly on the Wyault mountains, where there is a basaltic dyke. Coal appears in several places in thin layers, and there are quarries of good sandstone used for building. The mountain of Glennalong rises 793, and Shean North 1133, feet above the level of the sea. Lough Erne affords a navigable communication with Enniskillen, Belturbet, and Ballyshannon. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ely: the tithes amount to £500. The glebe-house at Benmore, the residence of the Rev. H. Hamilton, was built by a loan of £1000 and a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1829; it is situated on a glebe of 540 acres. The church is a handsome building with a tower, erected in 1831 by a loan of £1385 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £101 for its repair. There are also chapels of ease or district churches at Slavin and Finner. In the R. C. divisions parts of this parish are united to Bohoe and Devenish, and the remainder forms the union or district of Bundoran. There are plain chapels at Roscor, Knockaraven, Bundoran, and Carrickbeg. At Churchhill is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and at Cosbystown one for

Primitive Methodists. The parochial school was built by a bequest of £200 from the late Rev. J. Nixon, and is aided by an annual subscription of £5 from the rector; there is a school at the rector's gate-house, where girls are taught needlework by his family; a girls' school is supported by the Marchioness of Ely; and a school has been recently erected at Fassó, by the Marquess of Ely, who is proprietor of the parish. In these and another public school about 330 children are educated, and about 900 are taught in 19 private schools; there are also four Sunday schools. In the vicinity of Carricklake are the ruins of a church; and near Churchhill are the remains of Castle Tully, the inhabitants of which were slaughtered in the war of 1641. Several Danish raths or forts exist here, some of which are very perfect. There is a sulphureous spring at Braad, and a chalybeate spring at Rosslemonough.

INNISMAGRATH, or ENNISMAGRATH, a parish, in the barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Dromahaire, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton; containing 7979 inhabitants. This parish comprises 23,013 statute acres, principally under tillage, and includes much mountain bog. Here are coal and iron mines, which are not worked, also limestone and freestone. It is situated on Lough Allen, and is almost surrounded by bleak mountains, but has some pleasing views, especially where the Shannon enters the lake at its north-western extremity. The principal seats are Strand Hill, the residence of J. Fawcett, Esq., and Corry Lodge, of F. N. Cullen, Esq., both on the shore of Lough Allen. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithes amount to £248. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £20 is payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815; the glebe comprises 541 acres of profitable land. The church is a neat building, erected by aid of a loan of £923 from the late Board, in 1830, and recently repaired by a grant of £127 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel near Drumkerrin and a newly erected one at Termon. The parochial school, in which are about 70 children, is aided by the incumbent; and there are 12 private schools, in which about 800 children are educated. On the small island of Inch are the ruins of a church, said to have been built by St. Beoy, to whom many springs in the neighbourhood are dedicated, at which his festival is celebrated on March 8th. This island has long been a favourite burial-place, and the parish was formerly called the "Parish of the Island." On the western border of Lough Allen stood the abbeys of Conagh and Tarmon, the latter of which was occupied by nuns until they were expelled by Cromwell's soldiers. Crystals and petrifications abound in the mountains, in which there are extensive caverns, and among which are cataracts 200 feet high. Near Gubacowan is a strong chalybeate spring, called Cavan Spa.

INNISMOTT, a parish, in the barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Ardee, on the road to Kingscourt, and on the river Dee; containing 405 inhabitants. It comprises 1387 statute acres, as appletted under the

tithe act. The land is of good quality, based on limestone, and principally under tillage, with the exception of about 250 acres of marshy land, of which 50 form an osier bed. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory has been appropriated by the sheriffs of Drogheda as an endowment to St. Mark's chapel, in that town. The tithes amount to £80, of which £65 is payable to the incumbent of St. Mark's, and the remainder to the vicar. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Lobbinstown, or Syddan.

INNISMURRAY, an island, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (N.) from Sligo; containing 87 inhabitants. This island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about five miles off the western coast, and 2 leagues (N. N. E.) from Ballyconnell point. A religious establishment was founded on it by St. Columb, in conjunction with St. Molasse, to whom he relinquished the whole government, and who consequently became the patron saint of the island. This little monastery, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and of which St. Dicholla, who died in 747, was abbot, was destroyed by the Danes in 804. In 1666, the island, with all its appurtenances, was granted by Chas. II. to the Earl of Strafford and Thomas Radcliffe, Esq., and is now the property of Viscount Palmerston. It consists of a vast rock rising precipitously towards the ocean and shelving gradually towards the mainland, and comprises about 126 acres of profitable land, chiefly affording pasturage to a few horses, cows, and sheep, with a large tract of turbary, which, though shallow, supplies a good hard turf impregnated with a large portion of bituminous matter. The soil of that portion which is under tillage is light, and though every means have been used to enrich the land with sea manure, the results in general are unfavourable. The inhabitants, consisting of about 18 families, and occupying about the same number of dwellings, form a community, generally intermarrying with each other, and speaking their original language. They are chiefly employed in fishing, and during the winter, when the island is inaccessible, in making whiskey. The sea affords abundance of fish, including bream, pollock, mackerel, lobsters, crabs, and other shell fish, which form their chief subsistence and are their articles of trade with the mainland. There is an abundant supply of fresh water; and on the north side of the island is a quarry of good granite. There are some remains of the old religious buildings, which were of the rudest construction. In one, resembling a fort and built of rude stones, is a figure of St. Molasse, carved in oak, about three feet high: the east end of this chapel, which is not more than 7 feet long and 4 feet wide, is covered with very fine flags, and the whole surrounded with a wall enclosing about half an acre. There are several compartments excavated in the rock, which appear to have been cells for solitary prayer; one of these is covered with a flag of the size and form of a mill-stone; and near it is a large flag stone, supported on 8 upright stones about two feet high, on which are placed about 40 or 50 stones called by the people *Clougha bracka*, or "the cursing stones," from a belief that by turning them, and at the same time invoking imprecations against those by whom they suspect to have

been injured, a curse will fall upon that person if guilty, but if innocent, on themselves. Of another stone it is said, that if the fire of the island be by neglect or accident extinguished, if fuel be laid on it, it will immediately be ignited. The cemeteries connected with the monastic ruins are appropriated to males and females respectively. On the east, west, and north points of the island are three buildings, supposed to have been the cells of anchorites; and there is also a subterraneous cavern. About one mile to the north of the island is a rock, called Bomore, rising from a depth of 80 fathoms, the top of which at high water forms an area about 5 yards square, round which abundance of fish is caught, and a submarine vegetable found in large quantities. The passage between the mainland and the island, called Innismurray sound, is very dangerous to vessels making the passage to windward, with the wind from the west; for there are reefs extending from the mainland to the southward, where even in moderate weather is a heavy short sea. Two miles north of the island is the Boahinsky rock, always above water, at about a cable's length from the east side of which is a rocky ledge, and about a quarter of a mile to the west a dry rock. A school is supported by Owen Wynne, Esq., lessee of the estate, who allows the master £10 per annum.

INNISPATRICK, county of DUBLIN.—See **HOLMPATRICK**.

INNISPOLLAN, a grange, in the barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Cushendall, on the road to Ballycastle; containing 155 inhabitants. This place, which is extra-parochial, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 933½ statute acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Culfeightrin, and has a chapel at Glendon.

INNISTURK, or **INISHTURK**, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 20 miles (S. W.) from Westport; containing 554 inhabitants. It is situated off the western coast, near Clare island, and consists chiefly of mountainous land and bog. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Clare Island, and has a chapel. The pier, which was erected at the only landing-place in the island, has fallen into ruin.

INNISTYMON.—See **ENNISTYMON**.

INVER, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, adjoining the post-town of Larne, and containing 953 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Larne water, and on the shore of Larne Lough, and is bounded on the east by the sea. It is said to have been at a very early period the site of a priory, of which the only remains are the present parish church. During the disturbances of 1798, many of the insurgents made their escape to this place after their defeat in the battle of Antrim. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1773 statute acres, which are generally in a state of profitable cultivation; there is neither bog nor waste land. Inver Lodge is the seat of G. Whitla, Esq.; and Inver House, of Archibald Barklie, Esq. Here are some very spacious flour-mills, and adjoining them are extensive premises for bleaching and finishing linen cloth, of which 30,000 webs are annually bleached, exclusively of large quantities finished in their brown state. Iron-stone

abounds, but is not worked, though every facility of conveyance is afforded by a safe harbour and good quay room. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Carrickfergus and of the corps of the deanery of Connor; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Donegal. The tithes amount to £70, of which £40 is payable to the impropiator and £30 to the vicar. The church, formerly that of the priory, has been so disfigured with plaister, as to have lost all originality of character; it has been appropriated to the perpetual curacy of Larne, in the patronage of the Dean. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Larne and Carrickfergus. About 70 children are taught in the national school at Ballysnoed. There are the remains of a small fort on the banks of the river, near the church.

INVER, a parish, in the barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Donegal; containing, with the town of Mount Charles (which is described under its own head), 11,785 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Invernayle, is situated on the river and bay of Inver, on the north-west coast; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 36,810¾ statute acres, of which 35,943 are apportioned under the tithe act, and 205½ are water. St. Natalis, who died in 563, was abbot of a monastery here, on the site of which was founded, in the 15th century, a monastery for Franciscans of the third order, which after the dissolution was granted by Jas. I. to Viscount Clancaboy. The bay of Inver lies between Doorin Point and St. John's Point, both of which are included in this parish; and within the bay is Port harbour, on the south of which, at Ballymacdonnell, vessels may anchor in from three to six fathoms of water during north-west or south-east winds. In a precipice on the coast of the bay are indications of iron-ore, but none has yet been worked. Fairs are held at Mount Charles, which has a penny post to Ardara, Donegal, and Killybegs. The principal seats are White Hill, the residence of the Rev. — Montgomery; Bonny Glen, of Murray Babington, Esq.; and the Hall, of Col. Pratt. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, constituting the corps of the prebend of Inver in Raphoe cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £346. 3. 1. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 210 acres, of which 97 are cultivated. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £186, is a spacious edifice with a spire. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a spacious edifice. About 360 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported by grants from Col. Robertson's fund, a school at Mountcharles by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and a school by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. There are also 12 private schools, in which are about 350 children, and four Sunday schools. In the bog of Drumkellin, in this parish, was found, in 1833, at a depth of 16 feet beneath the surface, a wooden house 12 feet square and 9 feet high, with a roof perfectly flat, completely framed and compactly joined; the frame-work consisted of large trunks of trees, the sides of cleft planks of oak about three inches thick, and the joints were cemented with a composition resembling

tar and grease. The house rested on thick layers of sand and gravel spread on the bog, which was 15 feet deep beneath its foundation; and traces of a paved road leading to it, and resting on sleepers of timber, with numerous vestiges of domestic utensils, were found in several places around the building.

INVERBEG, a village, in the parish of **INVER**, barony of **LOWER BELFAST**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 29 houses and 133 inhabitants.

INVERMORE, a village, in the parish of **INVER**, barony of **LOWER BELFAST**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 41 houses and 230 inhabitants.

IRELAND'S EYE, a small island, in the parish of **HOWTH**, barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (N.) from the hill of **Howth**. This island, of which, according to Mr. Monck Mason, the proper name is "Hir-land-sie," was selected for the site of an abbey founded in 570 by St. Nessan, over which he presided till his death, and in which was preserved the book of the four Gospels, called the "Garland of Howth." The establishment was subsequently transferred to the mainland, but there are still some remains of the prebendal church and the conventual buildings on the south-west side of the island. It is situated opposite to the mouth of the harbour of **Howth**, and is about one mile in circumference; the surface is very irregular, rising in some parts into perpendicular masses of rugged rock, presenting a singular and picturesque appearance, and in others wrought into the form of arches by the action of the waves. The more level portions afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle; goshawks build among the rocks. On the north, east, and west sides the island down to the water's edge consists of quartz rock, and the eastern angle is a confused mass of clay-slate and quartz rock, the former of which predominates. Near the western extremity is a martello tower.

IRISHTOWN, county of **DUBLIN**.—See **RINGS-END**.

IRISHTOWN.—See **KILKENNY** (City of).

IRISHTOWN, a village, in the parish of **BURRY**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from **Kells**, on the road to **Mullingar**; containing 27 houses and 149 inhabitants.

IRVINESTOWN, or **LOWTHERSTOWN**, a market and post-town, in that part of the parish of **DERRYVULLEN** which is in the barony of **LURG**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Enniskillen**, and $88\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from **Dublin**, on the road from **Enniskillen** to **Kesh**; containing 1047 inhabitants. It consists of one street of 217 houses, and contains the parish church, a handsome modern building with a spire, erected in 1831, at an expense of £2300 of which £1385 was granted as a loan by the late Board of First Fruits. There are also two Methodist meeting-houses, a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and a dispensary. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the 8th of each month and on the 12th of April.

ISERTKELLY, or **DYSERTKELLY**, a parish, in the barony of **LOUGHREA**, county of **GALWAY**, and pro-

vince of **CONNAUGHT**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Loughrea** on the road to **Gort**; containing 282 inhabitants. Here is **Castleboy**, the seat of **R. Persse, Esq.**, in whose demesne are the ruins of an ancient castle in good preservation. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Kilmacduagh**, forming part of the union of **Killinane**; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £34, of which £6 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar.

ISERTLAURENCE, or **ISAINT-LAURENCE**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. E.) from **Limerick**, on the road to **Cahirconlish**; containing 1009 inhabitants. It comprises 1314 statute acres; the soil is indifferent, but fine limestone is obtained and basalt rises through it in several places to a considerable height. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Emly**, forming part of the union of **Ballybrood**; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of **Isert-Laurence** in the cathedral of **Emly**, and being held by the bishop gives him a seat in the chapter-house. The tithes amount to £138. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$, of which £92. 6. $1\frac{3}{4}$ is payable to the bishop, as prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of **Cahirconlish**, and has a small chapel, near which is a burial-ground containing a well dedicated to **St. Laurence**, which is much resorted to. About 110 children are educated in a national school adjoining the chapel. There are some remains of a fortress at **Scaghard**, and the ruins of the castle of **Grenane**.

ISHARTMON, a parish, in the barony of **FORTH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Broadway**, near the road to **New Ross**; containing 229 inhabitants. This small parish, comprising only 930 statute acres, is pleasantly situated on the lake of **Tacumshane**, which during severe winters is frequented by a variety of wild fowl, though not so much so as formerly. The state of agriculture is in some parts much improved; the cultivation of green crops has been introduced. Marl and building stone are found, of which the former is used for manure; and at **Lyngstown** are several deep holes, supposed to have been the shafts of an old copper mine. The seats are **Butlerstown Castle**, the residence of **J. Boxwell, Esq.**; and **Lyngstown Castle**, of **Harvey Boxwell, Esq.** It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of **Ferns**, forming part of the union of **Killinick**; the rectory is impropriate in the **Earl of Portsmouth**. The tithes amount to £60. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$, of which £24 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of **Maglass** or **Ballymore**. The ruins of the church still exist; and of the ancient castle of **Butlerstown**, a large square tower, 75 feet high, remains in a good state of preservation adjoining the modern mansion of the same name.

ISLAND (The), or **INCHYDONY**, a parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, but chiefly in the barony of **IBANE** and **BARRYROE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Clonakilty**; containing 1445 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of **Clonakilty**, in which is the island from which it takes its name. In 1390, **De Courcy**, Baron of **Kinsale**, and his brother **Patrick**, were put to death by the Irish of **Carbery** under the com-

mand of Daniel Moel M^cCarty Reagh. In 1584, the island, having escheated to the Crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of Ross. After the battle of Clonakilty, in 1642, 600 of the Irish forces fled towards this island as a place of refuge; but the tide setting in at the time, they were all drowned before they could reach it. An extensive strand surrounds the base of the island, which is dry at low water; it comprises more than 1000 acres of rich alluvial soil, which might be reclaimed from the sea and brought into profitable cultivation. The parish contains 2502 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is fertile and in a state of high cultivation; it is principally under tillage, with some rich pasture; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Sea manure is obtained in abundance, and is brought in by sand boats and lighters daily. The principal seats are Island House, that of T. Hungerford, Esq., pleasantly situated in a retired and sheltered part of the island; and Dunowen, of Geo. Sandes, Esq., occupying an interesting site on the mainland. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, formerly united to those of Kilgarraffe, Castleventry, Kilkerranmore, Ardfer, and Desart, from which it was severed in 1829, and now solely constitutes the prebend of Island in the cathedral of Ross, with which are held the vicarages of Kilgarraffe and Desart, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of F. Townsend, Esq. The tithes of the prebend amount to £260, and of the benefices held with it, to £250. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clonakilty, and partly in that of Rathbarry. Near Dunmore is a rich vein of lead ore, containing nearly 15 per cent. of pure silver; it is close upon the shore, but has not been worked with perseverance. On an elevated site in the north-western part of the island are the ruins of the old church.

ISLAND BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of ST. JAMES, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, on the southern bank of the Liffey; the population is returned with the parish. A beautiful bridge crosses the Liffey at this place: it consists of one elliptical arch, 104 feet 10 inches in span, the key-stone of which is 24 feet above high water mark. The first stone was laid, in 1791, by Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, after whom it is named Sarah Bridge. Here are very extensive artillery barracks, with an hospital, but it is intended to remove the artillery to the buildings of the Foundling Hospital, when the institution shall have been closed after the children now maintained in it are provided for elsewhere. Print-works were established in 1786, which have been greatly enlarged by the present proprietor, W. Henry, Esq., who has a handsome residence near them: they are on the banks of the Liffey, and furnish employment for between 500 and 600 persons. Here is also an extensive flour-mill belonging to Messrs. Manders and Co. Near the village is a spring, called St. John's well, at which a kind of festival of considerable antiquity is held on St. John's eve. It is much frequented by the working classes from the metropolis, for whom tents are pitched and the usual entertainments of patron days provided.

ISLANDEADY, or ISLANDINE, also called ISLANDEDIN, a parish, partly in the barony of

BURRISHOOLE, but chiefly in that of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Castlebar, on the road to Westport; containing 8564 inhabitants. It comprises about 25,920 statute acres, of which 23,936 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6154 per annum. There is much bog and mountain, and a lake 4 miles long, in which are two islands crowned with luxuriant woods. Here is abundance of fine limestone, which is quarried for building, and formerly large iron-works existed, of which great quantities of the scoria still remain. The principal seats are Mucknagh, the residence of M. Rowland, Esq.; Green Hill, of J. Bourke, Esq.; Woodville, of T. Bourke, Esq.; Cloonane, of J. O'Malley, Esq.; and Rahens, of H. J. H. Browne, Esq., which was occupied by the French in 1798. Near this seat is a monument, 86 feet high, erected by the late Dodwell Browne, Esq., in memory of his wife; also a very ancient wind-mill. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Castlebar: the tithes amount to £240. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Glen island, built in 1820 at an expense of £150, and one in Islandeady, which cost £300. There are a public and five private schools. The old church is in ruins.

ISLAND-ICANE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford, on the south-eastern coast, containing 1139 inhabitants. Off the coast are several rocks partially covered with grass, called the Isles of Icané. Further to the west a range of basaltic rocks of columnar structure projects into the sea, having a bold and picturesque appearance. Lead has been extensively obtained here, and there are indications of other metals. At Ballyscanlan is a lake of about 20 acres. On the verge of the parish, close to the picturesque ruins of the castle of Don Isle, is Dunhill Lodge, the residence of W. Power, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Kilbride; the tithes amount to £164. 3. 2. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunhill, and contains a chapel. Here is a private school of about 100 children.

ISLAND MAGEE, otherwise ISLAND MAGUY, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Carrickfergus; containing 2610 inhabitants. Edward Bruce landed on this island in 1315; and Sir Moyses Hill, ancestor of the Marquess of Downshire, took refuge in a cave here when pursued by the Mac Donells, who had slain Sir John Chichester. In 1642 all the R. C. inhabitants were killed by some Scottish soldiers under Munro, on their march to Carrickfergus. The parish forms a peninsula between Larne Lough and the North Sea, and the Isle of Muck or March lies near the coast. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises $7036\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, which produces wheat and beans of the finest quality. Coal is supposed to exist, and basalt used for building and for repairing the roads is abundant. Spinning and the weaving of linen cloth and calico are carried on in various parts of the parish, and some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. There is a pier at Portmuck, from which much limestone is shipped. There are coast-guard stations at Portmuck and Black-

head, which are included in the district of Carrickfergus. A court is held by the seneschal of the Marquess of Donegal, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to the amount of £20. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Carrickfergus: the tithes amount to £400. The church, a small edifice, rebuilt in 1827, on the foundations of an ancient and more extensive structure, is close to the margin of Larne Lough. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, of the third class, one in connection with the Synod of Ulster, the other with the Seceding Synod. About 270 children are educated in 10 private schools. Near Brown's bay is a rocking stone, weighing about 12 tons; and at Ballyumpage are the remains of a cromlech or druids' altar; there are also the remains of two ancient churches. In the cliffs called the Gobbins are seven caves, into which the tide flows: they are a little above low water mark, under a basaltic rock, 210 feet high, intersected by layers of ochreous basalt, about an inch thick, and of a deep vermilion colour. Near the entrance to the peninsula are the remains of Castle Chichester, occupying a beautiful situation on a bold shore. A spring of pure but weak saline water rises near Red Hill. The ancient rent of this island was two goshawks and a pair of gloves.

ITTAGH.—See ETTAGH.

IVERNOON, county of ROSCOMMON.—See ST. JOHN'S.

IVERUS, or IVEROSSA, a parish, in the barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Askeaton, on the lower road to Limerick, and on the rivers Shannon and Deel; containing 1884 inhabitants. Its name is derived from Iverus, a Danish commander who sailed up the Shannon, in 824, with a powerful fleet, and after obtaining possession of Limerick founded a church here, on the spot where he had encamped at his debarkation. The parish comprises 2606 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is very fertile, and in some places under an excellent system of cultivation. It is embellished with many elegant houses, the chief of which are Ballysteen, the residence of E. Westropp, Esq.; Miltown, of the Rev. A. Champagne; Ballynacourty, of T. E. Davenport, Esq.; Castle View, of H. Ross, Esq.; and Beigh, of the Rev. G. Maxwell; besides many good farm-houses, around which are flourishing orchards. The country around Miltown is peculiarly beautiful, being highly cultivated, well fenced, and adorned with cottages and lodges. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Askeaton; the rectory is impropriate in Sir M. Blackeston. The tithes amount to £240, of which £160 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school, which was erected in 1829, on an acre of land given by J. Waller, Esq., of Castletown, at the expense of the vicar, by whom it is chiefly supported. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Askeaton, and has a small chapel at Ballysteen. The ruins of the ancient church occupy an elevated site, and, with the exception of the roof, are nearly perfect. On the bank of the Shannon are the ruins of Beh or Beigh castle, and here are some Danish raths or forts in great perfection.

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JAMES'S (ST.), a parish, comprising the sea-port and post-town of Arthurstown, and the villages of Ballyhack, Duncannon, and Ramsgrange (each of which is described under its own head), in the barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; and containing, with the ecclesiastical parishes of Dunbrody and Rathroe, 4122 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of Waterford harbour, and comprises 10,611 statute acres, chiefly in tillage: the soil is varied, and the state of agriculture has been much improved. Limestone brought by lighters from Granny, in the county of Kilkenny, and slab and sea-weed from Waterford harbour, are used for manure. Near Arthurstown are quarries of good millstone grit. Dunbrody Park, the seat of Lord Templemore, and now occupied by his agent, Pelham Babington, Esq., is situated on a finely wooded eminence commanding an extensive and interesting view of the harbour and surrounding country. The living is an impropriate curacy, with those of Dunbrody and Rathroe annexed, and with the rectory of Killesk also united in augmentation: it is in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of Lord Templemore, in whom the rectory is wholly impropriate; the tithes amount to £400. The church, a small plain building without tower or spire, is near Ballyhack; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £367 for its repair and improvement, which have been commenced. There is also a chapel for the garrison at Duncannon Fort, served by the curate of St. James's, who has quarters in the Fort. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Hook, or Templetown, and has a small chapel at Duncannon, and another at Ramsgrange, near which latter place there is a residence for the priest. The parochial school, at Arthurstown, and an infants' school at Duncannon, are supported by subscription, and there is another free school, in all which about 35 children are educated: and in nine other schools in the parish and those of Dunbrody and Rathroe are about 175 children; two of the latter schools are attached to the chapels, and are under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman. On a promontory in Waterford harbour, forming the small bay of Neuk, are the ruins of Buttermilk castle, said to derive its name from the exaction of a toll on buttermilk by the monks of Dunbrody.

JAMESTOWN, a small market-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of KILTOGHART, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 311 inhabitants. This place, though said to have been anciently the site of a Franciscan monastery, was of very little importance prior to the settlement of Leitrim in the reign of Jas. I. In 1621 that monarch granted divers lands, containing together 200 acres of arable and pasture and 12 acres of woodland and moor, to the inhabitants, whom he incorporated under the designation of the sovereign, burgesses, and free commons of the borough and town of Jamestown, enjoining them by his charter to build a new town of that name in some convenient situation near the Shannon.

In 1623, Sir Charles Coote, to whom the king in reward of his services had granted the town with several extensive landed estates in the county, surrounded the town with walls and erected a castle on the banks of the Shannon, which in 1645 was besieged and taken by the Earl of Carlingford, after a few discharges of cannon. The R. C. prelates and clergy held a meeting in the friary of this town in 1650, and nominated commissioners to treat with any foreign power to aid them in opposing the parliamentary army, which was then everywhere triumphant; the result was the inconclusive treaty with the Duke of Lorraine. In 1689, Col. Lloyd with a party of the Enniskillen forces attacked, and, after a sharp resistance, took possession of the town; but the native Irish under Gen. Sarsfield marching against it, the garrison that had been left for its defence abandoned it and retired to Sligo. The town is pleasantly situated on the navigable course of the Shannon, and contains about 48 houses; the chief vestige of its former importance is an ancient gateway through which the mail coach road passes, and which has been castellated by the present proprietor, Francis O'Beirne, Esq., who has built a handsome residence contiguous to it. There is a large flour-mill on the Shannon, which here has a considerable fall. The market is on Saturday. By the charter of Jas. I. the corporation consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of free commoners, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, coroner, serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The sovereign, who with his deputy was justice of the peace, and also coroner and clerk of the market, was annually elected by the corporation from the burgesses, by whom all vacancies in their own body were filled, all officers appointed, and the free commoners admitted solely by favour. The charter also conferred the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The corporation had power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20; but for some time previously to the Union they exercised few of their municipal functions, except that of returning members to parliament, and since that period the body has become extinct. Towards the close of the last century, the Earl of Mountrath built a school-house here free to the poor of the neighbourhood, and endowed it with £40 per ann., but the endowment has been lost; and here is a national school, for which a handsome school-house has been built at an expense of £600 by Francis O'Beirne, Esq.; in the upper part of the building is a small establishment of lay monks. There are some slight vestiges of the ancient abbey on the banks of the Shannon, and also of the castle; and there were formerly in the town a prison and barracks, both of which have been destroyed.

JAMESTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of **TAGHBOY** which is in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Mount-Talbot, near the road to Athlone; containing 126 inhabitants.

JERPOINT (CHURCH), a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S. W.) from Thomastown, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 1963 inhabitants. There is some mountain land, but no bog, and the parish is principally under tillage. Here are several quarries of limestone, and lead ore exists, but

no mines are worked at present. Mount Juliet is the splendid seat of the Earl of Carrick: the mansion is very spacious and finely situated, and the demesne, which comprises about 900 plantation acres, of which about a third is woodland, lies along both sides of the noble river Nore, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The other seats are Norelands, the residence of W. Bayly, Esq., situated in an elegant demesne on the banks of the same river; John's Well, of W. Bayly, Jun., Esq.; Jerpoint House, of W. H. Hunt, Esq.; Flood Hall, of J. Flood, Esq., whose demesne extends into the adjoining parishes of Knocktopher and Kells; and Belmore Lodge, the property of the Earl of Belmore. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £239. 18. 11., of which £110. 14. 3. is payable to the impropriator, and £129. 4. 8. to the vicar. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 5a. 3r. 15p. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Thomastown, and has a chapel. There are four private schools, in which about 290 children are educated. The ruins of the church are almost covered with ivy, and near it are some ancient monuments. The existence of the foundations of houses renders it probable that there was formerly a town here; and in the vicinity was a celebrated abbey, which is noticed in the article on Abbey Jerpoint.

JERPOINT (WEST).—See **ABBEY JERPOINT**.

JOHN'S (ST.), or **IVERNOON**, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon; containing 3135 inhabitants. It was anciently called Teach-eon-Rinduin and Rاندون, and appears to have derived the name of St. John's from the foundation of a house for Knights Hospitallers, in the reign of John. This place was fortified in 1226, and made one of the strongest places in Connaught. A town appears to have arisen in the neighbourhood of the castle, which was pillaged by Phelim O'Connor in 1237. The castle occupied a rocky eminence rising abruptly from Lough Ree, and consisted of a large court, with an offset comprising a chapel, or banqueting hall, and a keep of great strength. Some of the ruins still exist, and there are remains also of a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity early in the 13th century, and of a circular tower and a strong wall, 500 or 600 yards long, with an arched gateway near the middle and strong square towers at from 60 to 90 yards distance from each other; outside this wall are the rude remains of other ecclesiastical buildings, with a cemetery, which is still much used. The parish comprises 4773 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is not well cultivated. Potters' clay and pipe clay are found here, and limestone is abundant. The principal seats are St. John's, the residence of Oliver Goldsmith Hodson, Esq.; Carrenure, of R. W. Bond, Esq.; and John's Port, the property of J. Hodson, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £122. 14. 5., of which £60 is payable to the impropriators and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of St. John's, Killenvoy, Kilmain and Raharrow, in each

of which is a chapel. There is a public school of 100 children, to which Col. Lloyd subscribes £2 annually, and a private school in which about 60 children are educated. On the shore of the bay of Kilmore are the conspicuous remains of an ancient mansion, and on Nuns' Island are the remains of a nunnery. Many gold coins have been found in the parish.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish, in the barony of **UPPER CARBERY**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the greater part of the borough and sea-port town of Sligo, 12,982 inhabitants, of which number, 11,411 are in the town. The parish comprises 4350 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £7056 per annum. The rural part consists generally of good land, contains excellent limestone, and is embellished with many handsome houses and demesnes, which command fine views of the bay of Sligo, with the two magnificent headlands, Benbulbin and Knocknarea, that form its entrance; the latter of these is said to derive its name, which signifies "the King's Hill," from having been the place where the kings of Ireland were anciently inaugurated. The principal seats are noticed in the article on the town of Sligo, *which see*. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united in 1681 to the vicarage of Calry and the rectories and vicarages of Killaspickbrown and Kilmacoen, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £341. 10. 9., and of the entire benefice to £870. 11. 8. There is a glebe-house, with an acre of glebe. The church, which is in the town of Sligo, was built in 1822, by aid of a loan of £3500 from the late Board of First Fruits, and was recently repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Sligo and Calry, comprising the parishes of St John, Calry, Killaspickbrown, and Kilmacoen, and containing chapels at Sligo, Calry, and Collooney, and a small Dominican convent with a chapel in Sligo. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, also meeting-houses for Independents and Primitive Methodists. About 780 children are educated in five public schools, and in two which are in the county gaol, and about 580 in fifteen private schools; there are also six Sunday schools.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish, in the barony of **BANTRY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S.) from Enniscorthy; containing 636 inhabitants. It comprises 2171 statute acres, almost exclusively under tillage: the soil is rather light, and there is neither bog nor waste land. On the banks of the river Boro was formerly a woollen factory, now converted into flour-mills, called Kilcarbery Mills, from which about 200 barrels of flour are sent weekly to Wexford for exportation. The Boro is navigable for flat-bottomed barges to the bridge at these mills, and the river Slaney to Enniscorthy. The principal seats are St. John's, the residence of C. Hill, Esq., M.D., near the northern extremity of St. John's wood, which stretches more than a mile along the western bank of the Slaney. The mansion, which was erected about 40 years since, includes part of what is supposed to have been the abbot of St. John's summer residence, which had a demesne of 300 acres. Near the confluence of the Boro with the Slaney is Borodale, the seat of D. Beatty, Esq.,

an elegant modern villa; and on the summit of a hill is St. Anne's, the seat of Plunket Preston, Esq., a substantial modern mansion commanding a pleasing prospect. Here are also Ballinapierce, the residence of O. Bolton, Esq.; Sweetfarm, of W. Jones, Esq.; and Bloomfield, of W. R. Farmar, Esq., a newly erected mansion in the Tudor style, cased with fine white granite from Mount Leinster. The manor of St. John's is co-extensive with the parish; about half of it is held by Dr. Hill, under a perpetual lease from the Earl of Rosse. It was formerly held by the Earl of Ormond, to whom it was assigned by Edmund Spenser, the poet, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the convent of St. John's, which was founded for Augustinian Canons by Gerald de Prendergast, about 1230. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy: the tithes amount to £212. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Enniscorthy, but chiefly in that of Davidstown. The ruins of the old church are situated in Dr. Hill's demesne, near the site of the abbey; its burial-ground is still used. At St. John's bridge is a mineral spring, which was formerly much resorted to; and some fine specimens of asbestos were lately discovered at Bloomfield.

JOHN'S (ST.), a parish, in the barony of **FORTH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, extending from the town of Wexford in a western direction, and containing 3018 inhabitants, of which number, 2758 are within the limits of the town. It comprises about 480 statute acres, partly covered by the suburbs of the town; the remainder is mostly occupied as garden and pasture ground. Within its limits are the county gaol, county infirmary, St. Peter's college, the diocesan school, and female orphan house (which are respectively described in the account of the town of Wexford), also the following seats:—Rockfield, the residence of P. W. Redmond, Esq.; Summer Hill, of Mrs. Redmond; Belvidere, of Miss Howitson; and Laurel Hill, of Mr. A. D. Fitzpatrick; the Rectory, and Spawell brewery, the property of Mr. N. Scallan, are also in the parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford; the rectory is impropriate in Caesar Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. The tithes amount to £50. 3. 7½., of which £7. 13. 0. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Wexford. Some remains of the old church still exist.

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **NORTH NAAS**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1½ mile (N.E.) from Naas, on the road to Dublin; containing 192 inhabitants. The village, which is peculiarly neat, consists of about 13 houses and 101 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and contains a handsome inn and two flour-mills, the property of the Earl of Mayo. At one end of it is the entrance to the Palmerstown demesne, the seat of the Earl of Mayo. Here are also Kerdiffstown, the residence of—Hendrick, Esq., in whose demesne is a small ancient church; Fore-naughts, of the Wolfe family; and Furness, of W. Beauman, Esq., near which are the ruins of a very ancient chapel, and on the summit of a hill at the back of the house is a large and strong circular intrenchment, with an upright block of granite of great size in the

centre. In ecclesiastical concerns it is regarded as a townland in the parish of Kill, in the diocese of Kildare: the tithes are payable to the vicar of Kill. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Kill. A girls' school in the village is entirely supported by the Countess of Mayo.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town, in the parish of **FARTAGH**, barony of **GALMOY**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 13 miles (W. N. W.) from Kilkenny, and 58 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Cork, by way of Cashel; containing 146 houses and 875 inhabitants. It is the property of Gorges Hely, Esq., whose seat, Violet Hill, is in the immediate vicinity; and contains a neat church, a commodious R. C. chapel, and a dispensary. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd, March 2nd, April 18th, May 18th, June 25th, Aug. 11th, Oct. 27th, and Dec. 19th, chiefly for pigs. It is a chief constabulary police station, and has petty sessions every fortnight and a manor court monthly. Gold coins have been found here of the reigns of Henry, Elizabeth, Jas. II., and Wm. III. In the vicinity is the much frequented spa of Ballyspellin, which has been the subject of some humorous lines by Drs. Sheridan and Swift. The spa is formed by the filtration of water through limestone, after which it passes through ferruginous slate, and contains carbonic acid gas, iron, and probably fossil alkali. Several treatises have been written on its medicinal properties, and it is stated to be of great efficacy in obstructions, relaxations, and recent dropsies. Coal is supposed to exist in the hill from which it flows.

JOHNSTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of **MOYACOMB**, or **CLONEGAL**, which is in the barony of **SCAREWALSH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, nearly adjoining the village and post-town of Clonegal, on the road from Ferns to Tullow; containing 45 houses and 235 inhabitants. Here was formerly an extensive distillery, which was discontinued about 20 years since: it has been lately taken down, and a large flour-mill erected on its site by Mr. Derinzy, of Clonegal. A slate quarry has been lately opened on the neighbouring eminence called Gibbit hill, and is intended to be worked to some extent. Among the seats in the vicinity are Prospect, the residence of Geo. Braddell, Esq.; Beaufield, of Thos. Braddell, Esq.; and the recently erected mansion of — Rainsford, Esq. On the estate of H. Braddell, Esq., at Abbey Down, are the remains of an ancient religious house, of which no account is extant. This estate has been tithe-free from time immemorial, and has always been considered extrapara-^{chial}. The R. C. chapel at Ballyfad, near the village, is a neat edifice: it was formerly the parochial chapel of the district, but is now considered a chapel of ease to that of Arklow.

JOHNSTOWN, a village, in the parish and barony of **ARKLOW**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Arklow, on the road to Wexford; containing 13 houses and 44 inhabitants. Here is a neat R. C. chapel, connected with which are a residence for the priest and a school.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), a village (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of **TAUGHBOYNE**, barony of **RAPHOE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Lifford: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated

on the river Foyle, which is here of considerable breadth and forms a boundary between the counties of Donegal and Tyrone. It originated in the plantation of Ulster, when a grant of the lands of Dromtoolan and Gollanogh, together containing about 210 acres and 80 acres of other lands, was made by Jas. I. to Louis Stewart, Duke of Lennox, and Earl of Richmond, on condition of his settling here 13 families of English or Scottish artisans or mechanics. For the use of this settlement the Earl was to assign 60 acres for the site of a town, to be called St. Johnstown, and to consist of one street of 13 houses, to each of which was to be allotted 5 acres of land, to be held of him in fee-farm at a trifling rent. This settlement was incorporated by charter of Jas. I. in 1618, under the designation of the "Provost and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of St. Johnstown," but never attained the local importance contemplated by the founder; and the corporation seems to have exercised scarcely any of its municipal functions, except that of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Foyle, which is navigable to its junction with the lough for vessels of 50 tons, and consists only of one street containing a few neat houses; it has a penny post to Londonderry. The market granted by the charter is discontinued, and of the four fairs, only one is held on the 25th of Nov. It contains a place of worship for Presbyterians, the parochial school-house, and a dispensary. In the vicinity are some small vestiges of the castle of Montgevelin in which Jas. II. held his court till the termination of the siege of Londonderry.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), county of Down.—See **CAS-
TLEBUOY**.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), or **BALLINALEE**, a village (formerly a parliamentary borough), in that part of the parish of **CLONBRONEY** which is in the barony of **GRANARD**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from Granard; containing 255 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to a grant of 86 acres of land in the townlands of Conelongford and Clonbreny, by Chas. I. in the 3rd of his reign, to Walter Lecky and others, whom he incorporated by charter under the designation of the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of St. Johnstown." The corporation consisted of a sovereign, chosen from the burgesses, who, with his deputy, was justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, and was annually elected on the Monday after the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on the Monday after that of St. Michael. The burgesses, 12 in number, were chosen, as vacancies occurred, from the free commons, by a majority of their own body; and by them a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers were appointed and freemen admitted solely by favour. The sovereign had power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20. The borough continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. No sovereign has been elected since 1825; the corporation is now extinct; and the town has become a mere village, consisting of 53 houses, of which some are neatly built, and a handsome lodge recently erected by Col. Palliser, who has also built a barrack for the constabulary police

force stationed here. During a thunder storm a portion of the bog of Muckna, near this place, but in the parish of Killoe, on the river Camlin, burst in several places, leaving chasms from 10 to 30 feet wide, in a direction parallel with the river, and some at right angles with it; the bed of the river was forced up 3 or 4 feet above its former level; and in a few hours more than 200 acres of land were submerged, and continued for some months in that state, till the bed of the river was lowered with great labour and expense.

JOHNSTOWN (ST.), or **SCADDANSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Killenaule, on the road to Fethard; containing 772 inhabitants. It comprises 2223 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, consisting of good land under tillage and pasture, without waste or bog. There are several quarries of excellent limestone. St. Johnstown Castle, consisting of a high square tower in good preservation, is the property of James Millet, Esq., who has a modern house in its immediate vicinity. Lis-mortagh is the residence of John Millet, Esq.; and Mortlestown Castle is also in this parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killenaule; the vicarage is appropriate to the vicars choral of Cashel. The tithes amount to £143. 6. 6½, of which £110 is payable to the incumbent, and the remainder to the vicars choral. About 40 children are educated in the parochial school, which is aided by £12 per annum from the incumbent; the school-house and a residence for the master were built at the expense of the late Col. Pennefather. There are also three private pay schools, in which about 170 children are educated.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of **CADAMSTOWN**, barony of **CARBERY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Kilcock, on the road from Dublin to Tullamore; containing 54 houses and 381 inhabitants. This place, which formerly was of much greater importance than at present, had a patent granted to it for holding a weekly market on Monday, but this privilege has not been enjoyed for many years: fairs are held on March 31st, May 29th, Oct. 13th, and Dec. 21st. A constabulary police station has been established, and a dispensary is supported by subscription and Grand Jury presentments. One of the R. C. chapels for the district of Ballyna, or Johnstown, is situated here; it is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire. In the vicinity are Metcalfe Park, the residence of F. Metcalfe, Esq.; and Johnstown-bridge, of P. O'Brien, Esq., M.D. There is a curious old cross, the only relic to mark the site of an abbey that formerly existed here.

JOHNSWELL, a village, in the parishes of **RATHCOOL** and **KILDERRY**, barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Kilkenny, containing 74 houses and 446 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has a R. C. chapel. Attempts have recently been made to obtain coal at Ballysella, in the neighbourhood, with some prospect of success.

JONESBOROUGH, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER ORIOR**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Newry, adjoining the post-town of Flurry-bridge, and containing 1598 in-

habitants, of which number, 174 are in the village. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 2185½ statute acres, including about 700 acres of bog and mountain. Clay-slate and good granite for building are obtained here. The village, which comprises 35 houses, is situated in a mountain pass at the foot of two lofty hills close to the confines of Louth, and was burnt in 1798. Here is a good inn; and a dispensary has been established, which is supported in the usual way. It has much traffic with Newry and Dundalk; and cattle fairs are held on June 4th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 21st, and Dec. 3rd. Near the village is Jonesborough House, the residence of Hamilton Skelton, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Robert Henry. Here were formerly barracks for the accommodation of a troop of infantry, but the building has been converted into a private residence. The parish was formed out of that of Killeavy, or Ballymore, in 1760, and endowed with the tithes and glebe, in 1789, by Primate Robinson. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £155. There is a glebe-house, which was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £80, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits, and has a glebe of 6a. 3r. 11p. The church is a plain neat building, erected in 1772, consecrated in 1785, and repaired in 1812 by a gift of £400 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Faughart, and has a large handsome chapel in the village. About 100 children are educated in two private schools. A little south of the village stands an upright single stone, with an illegible inscription; and not far distant are the ruins of Moyrath castle, erected in the 17th century to defend the mountain pass.

JULIANSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Drogheda, on the road to Dublin; containing 736 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated upon the Nanny Water, and is bounded on the west by the Irish sea, extends 2½ miles in length; the road from Gormanstown to Drogheda passes through it. There is a bridge over the Nanny Water, at which a battle was fought in 1641, between the royal army and the Irish, in which the former was defeated. This engagement, although trifling in itself, had a very considerable effect in giving encouragement to the future operations of the insurgents, and in reducing the numbers of the king's forces, whole regiments having deserted the royal standard and joined the native forces under O'Moore. The parish comprises 2891 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally good and chiefly under tillage. There is no bog, but some good limestone quarries. The principal seats are Ninch, the residence of Edward E. Doran, Esq.; Little Ninch, of John Francis Leland, Esq.; Smythstown, of Richard O'Callaghan, Esq.; Julianstown, of William Moore, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. William Vandeleur; and Rock Bellew, the property of E. Doran, Esq. The village comprises about 30 houses, and has a penny post to Drogheda and Balbriggan, a dispensary, a constabulary police station, and petty sessions fortnightly. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by diocesan authority to the vicarages of Moorechurch, Stamullen, and Clonalvey, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is inappropriate in the Eccle-

siastical Commissioners and Mr. Pollard. The tithes amount to £250, of which £70 is payable to the vicar, and £180 to the impropiators, the latter sum being given as an augmentation to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Drogheda. The entire value of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, is £407. 5. 6., exclusively of 10 acres attached to the glebe-house, which was built in 1816 by a gift of £400, and a loan of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 11a. 1r. 37p., and the glebes of the union amount to 49a. 1r. 27½p. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1770. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Stamullen: on the townland of Demanistown is a chapel, a neat modern building in the Gothic style. The Protestant parochial school, situated near the church, is supported by the incumbent and other subscribers; and there is a school under the superintendence of the parish priest, the average number of children being about 70.

KANTURK, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of KILBRIN, but chiefly in that of CLONFERT, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 27½ miles (N.W.) from Cork, on the Bogra road to Abbeyfeale, and 131¾ miles (S.W.) from Dublin, containing 1349 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the McCarthys, kings of Desmond. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mac Donogh Carthy commenced the erection of a splendid and extensive mansion in the castellated style, about a mile south of the town (now called Kanturk Castle), but it having been represented to the government as a regular fortress, its progress was stayed, and it has never been completed. These possessions were subsequently mortgaged by Dermot Mac Owen Carthy to Sir Philip Perceval, by whom they were held as security in 1641, when the proprietor was in actual rebellion; and in 1666 the Court of Claims decided that, as Sir Philip had advanced more than the value of the estate, his grandson, Sir Philip Perceval, was legally entitled, and he accordingly passed patent for the same in 1667. Kanturk Castle, although not actually within the parish in which the town is situated, is deserving of some notice from its name, and also from its connection with the founder of Kanturk. It is situated in the vicinity of the mountains and the river Blackwater, and occupies the four sides of a quadrangle, 120 feet in length by 80 feet in breadth, being three stories high, and flanked at each angle by a square tower of four stories, having three windows in each story in the central portion; the quoins, mouldings, beltings, and other ornamental parts are of hewn stone. The battlements, if ever carried up, have fallen down; and the additional story mentioned by Smith, in his history of Cork, is only apparent on one side, where it forms the under-ground or cellar-floor. The town is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Allua and Dallua, which here flow through a fine open valley in the midst of gently rising hills, and the vicinity is studded with comfortable farm-houses and young plantations. Each river is crossed by a good stone bridge; that over the Allua consisting of six, and that on the Dallua of five, segmental arches. It is irregularly built, consisting of several short streets chiefly diverging from the centre; and in 1831 contained 238 houses, many of which have been lately rebuilt, and a new street has been formed between

the two rivers, terminating towards the north by a commodious hotel surrounded by a thriving plantation. These and other improvements have been effected under the auspices of the Earl of Egmont, the proprietor of the greater part of the town, which is considered extremely healthy as a place of residence, and is well supplied with water. A news-room is supported by subscription. Public cars from Tralee and Abbeyfeale to Cork pass through the town, and a car goes direct thence to Cork. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, and from Christmas to Easter with corn, pigs, and sheep; and fairs for cattle and general farming stock are held on March 17th, May 4th, July 4th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 3rd, and Dec. 11th. A small brewery has been lately established in the town; and in the immediate vicinity, on the river Dallua, are the extensive boulting-mills of Dr. Barry, a portion of the produce of which, and of another on a smaller scale near the Castle, is sent to Cork, where it is shipped for England: the former of these mills is capable of manufacturing 12,000 bags of flour annually, and has proved of great advantage to the neighbouring farmers, by affording them a ready market for their corn, which previously they were under the necessity of sending to Cork. Quarter sessions for the East Riding are held here in June; petty sessions are held every Saturday; and a court for the manor of Kanturk is held by the seneschal, once in three weeks, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable. The sessions-house and bridewell are substantial and commodious buildings: the former has a handsome front of hewn stone, consisting of a pediment supported by broad pilasters, with a Venetian window between them; the latter is on a large scale, consisting of several wards, and having separate day-rooms and yards adapted for the proper classification of the male and female prisoners. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The district of Kanturk was formed out of the parish of Clonfert, and is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Bishop: the curate's stipend is £150, payable in equal portions by the impropiator, the rector, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, in the vicinity, was erected in 1815, the Board of First Fruits having granted a gift of £450 and a loan of £50: attached to it is a glebe of 10 acres. The church is a small neat structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, built in 1789, for which the same Board gave £200. In the R. C. divisions the town is the head of a district, which comprises about one-third of the parish of Clonfert and the small ecclesiastical parish of Kilcorcoran. The chapel is a remarkably neat cruciform building, erected on a site given by the Earl of Egmont; the chapel-yard, which is tastefully planted, and forms an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants, is entered by a handsome gateway formed of pillars of hewn stone, surmounted by richly crocketed pinnacles, the work of a native artist, who also executed a beautiful font for the chapel. At Coolavota is a chapel for the rural district. The parochial school is under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman, and a large building for a public school has been lately erected on a site given by the Earl of Egmont: there are also several private schools in the town and its vicinity; the total number of children

educated is about 250. At Curragh was formerly a castle that belonged to the M^c Carthys, on the site of which the modern mansion of Neptune Blood, Esq., has been erected. Near it is a strong chalybeate spring. Kanturk Castle, which is actually within the border of the adjoining parish of Kilmeen, consists of a parallelogram, 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, with a large square tower at each angle: though never completed, it is carried to a considerable height, and from its massive appearance has a grand and imposing effect. The celebrated lawyer, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, was born at Kanturk.

KEADUE, or KIDUE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, contiguous to the town of Cavan, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen: the population is included in the return for Urney. The parish comprises 2893 statute acres, and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, held by the vicar of Urney and Annageliffe; the rectory is part of the corps of the deanery of Kilmore. The tithes amount to £109. 4. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and one-third to the vicar. The church for the town of Cavan stands on the townland of Keadue, on a site given by the late Earl of Farnham. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Urney and Annageliffe.

KEADUE, a small town, in the parish of KILRONAN, barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, to which it has a penny post: the population is included in the return for the parish. It has partly arisen out of the Arigna Iron and Coal works, and contains about 45 houses. A market-house has been recently erected by Col. Tenison, its proprietor; and there is a patent for a market and fairs, not now held. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Here is a R. C. chapel, which was built by Col. Tenison.—See KILRONAN.

KEADY, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of TURANEY, but chiefly in that of ARMAGH, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Armagh, and 61½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Dublin; containing 9082 inhabitants, of which number 896 are in the town. It is advantageously situated on the river Keady, which issues from Clay Lake, about a mile and a half distant, and which, from its numerous falls, attracted the attention of some enterprising Englishmen, who formed a large bleaching establishment here about the year 1750, and laid the foundation of the linen trade, previously to which the whole of the surrounding country was little better than an uncultivated heath. The town contained, in 1831, 249 houses, of which many are very well built; but after the retirement of the parties who originally introduced the trade, it began to decline. In 1826, the Messrs. Sadler, of Leeds, erected a very extensive establishment at Dundrum, and were the first who attempted to make linen from mill-spun yarn, and who introduced the manufacture of fine linen into this neighbourhood. Since that period, the increase of the trade has been very rapid. There are some very large mills for spinning flax at New Holland and Darkley, in which 780 persons (principally young females) are constantly employed; an extensive manufactory for fine linen has been established at Ballier, affording em-

ployment to 2500 persons; another for sheeting at Dundrum, and bleach-greens at Anvale, Greenmount, Dundrum, Ballier, Millview, Darkley, and Linenvale, where about 235,000 pieces of linen are annually finished, principally for the English market. There are three lakes in the parish, called Clay, Tullynavad, and Augh-nagurgan, the waters of which are dammed up at a great expense by the proprietors, and an abundant supply is secured throughout the year. The market is on Friday, for linen yarn and general provisions; and fairs for live stock are held on the second Friday of every month. Here is a constabulary police station; a manor court is held monthly for the recovery of debts under £2, and petty sessions in the court-house every Friday. The court-house and the market-place are commodiously arranged.

The parish, including part of Armagh-Breague, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,351½ statute acres, of which 208 are under water; the soil is generally light and stony, but in some parts loamy and rich; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a considerable quantity of bog, affording a valuable supply of fuel; nearly the whole of the waste land has been enclosed and brought into a good state of cultivation. There are several quarries of good building stone. A lead mine was opened here and wrought, a few years since, by the Mining Company of Ireland, but has been discontinued: it is, however, about to be re-opened, preparations for working it having been made at a great expense, and are nearly completed. The surrounding scenery is in many places highly picturesque: in the vicinity of the town, and on the road from Armagh, more than 100,000 trees of different kinds have been planted within the last five years. The principal seats are Violet Hill, the residence of A. Irwin, Esq.; Annvale, of W. Kirk, Esq.; Greenmount, of J. A. Kidd, Esq.; Dundrum, of S. Kidd, Esq.; Ballier, of J. B. Boyd, Esq.; Millview, of Jos. M^cKee, Esq.; Linenvale, of the Rev. S. Simpson; Tassagh, of F. Stringer, Esq.; Roan, of W. Girven, Esq.; Mountain Lodge, of H. Garmany, Esq.; New Holland, of Lieut. M^cKean, R.N.; the Lodge, of the Rev. P. Coleman; and Darkley, of H. M^cKean, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6½. The church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1776, by Primate Robinson, and was enlarged and a tower added to it by aid of a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822. The glebe-house was built in 1779, by aid of a gift of £100 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 40 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Derrynoose, and containing three chapels, situated at Keady (a plain cruciform edifice), Derrynoose, and Madden. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and the Seceding Synod, of the third class, and for Wesleyan Methodists. About 320 children are taught in the four public schools in this parish, and there are nine private schools, in which are about 240 children. There is a dispensary, with an infirmary attached to it. At Tassagh is the cemetery of the ancient Culdean priory of Armagh, in which was found, in 1824, an antique ring containing a large emerald richly set.

KEALAVOLLEN, or **KILLAVULLANE**, a village, in the parish of **MONANIMY**, barony of **FERMOY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from **Castletownroche**, on the river **Blackwater**, and at the intersection of the road from **Mallow** to **Fermoy** by that from **Doneraile** to **Cork**: the population is returned with the parish. This place is picturesquely situated at the foot of the range called the **Nagle mountains**, from the name of the family that for several centuries possessed this district, and whose descendants still reside in the neighbourhood. The **Blackwater** is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches, at the south end of which is an immense rock overhanging the river, the base of which has been worn away by the action of the water, and is perforated so as to form a low and narrow cavern of considerable extent, resembling a subterraneous passage. The road from the bridge winds round the steep rock, and branches off towards the east through a romantic mountain pass on the old road to **Fermoy**. The village, which consists of several comfortable houses, is the property of **James Henessy, Esq.**, by whom its vicinity has been extensively planted, and whose mansion, **Ballymackmoy House**, stands on the summit of the rock before mentioned, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, which is here of the most picturesque and diversified character. The air is very salubrious, and the river affords excellent salmon and trout fishing. Here are the **R. C.** chapel of the district, a station of the constabulary police, and the neat residence of the **Rev. G. Spaight**, rector of **Monanimy**; and in the immediate vicinity is a large boulding-mill, lately discontinued.

KEELSALAGH.—See **KILLSILLAGH**.

KELLISTOWN, or **KELLYSTOWN**, a parish, partly in the barony of **FORTH**, but chiefly in that of **CARLOW**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from **Carlow**, on the road from that place to **Newtown-Barry**; containing 662 inhabitants. It comprises some elevated grounds, which command extensive prospects; and in it is **Moyle**, the residence of **T. Bunbury, Esq.** The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Leighlin**, and in the gift of the Crown for two turns, and the Bishop for one: the tithes amount to £361. 12. 6. The church is a small plain building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a gift of £600 and a loan of £100, in 1810; it was lately repaired by a grant of £155 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1801, by aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board; the glebe comprises 20a. 2r. 23p. In the **R. C.** divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of **Gilbertstown**. One of the ancient round towers stood here till 1807, when it was pulled down to make room for the belfry of the church. The remains of the old church denote an early date; in the burial-ground are some tombstones of the **Cummins** family, formerly proprietors of this place.

KELLS, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ANTRIM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Antrim**, on the road from **Ballymena** to **Randallstown**: the population is included in the return for the parish of **Connor**, into which this place (which in the civil divisions is not recognized as a parish) is generally considered to have merged. In the early part of the ninth century, a cell existed here, on the site of which

a priory was erected some time before the arrival of the English, by **O'Brien Carrog**, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin; and it existed till 1442, when it was surrendered, with all its possessions. The village has a neat appearance; it is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to **Antrim**. Fairs are held on Jan. 10th, March 1st, June 10th, and Sept. 12th. The parish is in the diocese of **Connor**, and is wholly inappropriate in the **Earl of Mountcashel**, who allows the incumbent of the adjoining parish of **Connor** £3 per annum for discharging the clerical duties.

KELLS, a parish, in the barony of **KELLS**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Kilkenny**, on the road from that place to **Carrick-on-Suir**; containing 1658 inhabitants, of which number, 482 are in the village. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, was built by **Geoffrey Fitz-Robert**, one of **Earl Strongbow's** followers, for his English companions: he also founded a priory in 1183, which he filled with monks from **Bodmin**, in **Cornwall**; and his sons **William** and **John** gave charters to the inhabitants, constituting the place a free borough. The town afterwards passed into the **De Birmingham** family, and was burnt by **William De Birmingham** in 1252, during a dispute with the **St. Aubans**. **Edward Bruce** occupied it for a short time in 1316, and in 1327 it was again burnt by the **De Birmingham**s. In the early part of the 14th century, the barony was granted to the **Poers**, and the town was fortified by **Sir Eustace le Poer**. **Roger Mortimer**, **Earl of March**, **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**, was slain near this place, in 1398, by the **O'Byrnes**, whom he had pursued from their own country near **Dublin**. The priory, with some of its possessions, was granted at the dissolution to the **Earl of Ormonde**. The prior was a lord of parliament, and the priory of **Tullelash**, in the county of **Cork**, was under his authority. Several towers and part of the walls remain, and there is a large moat, said to have belonged to a college. The village, which contains about 70 houses, is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to **Thomastown**. A fair is held in it on July 13th.

The parish comprises 4384 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; there are three large flour-mills, worked by water. The principal seats are **Church View**, the residence of **T. Izod, Esq.**, and the glebe-house, of the **Rev. C. Darby**. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, united by act of council, in 1678, to the rectories and vicarages of **Earlstown**, **Ballytobin**, and **Mallardstown**, and the rectories of **Kilree**, **Stamcarty**, and **Annamult**, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the **Marquess of Ormonde**, in the latter of whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes amount to £297. 15. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which, £198. 10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £99. 5. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. to the vicar; and the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £807. 7. 10. The church is an ancient plain structure. The glebe-house is a handsome building; the glebe lands, in various parts of the union, comprise 54a. 2r. 24p. In the **R. C.** divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of **Callan**, but chiefly in that of **Danesfort**, and has a plain chapel. In the parochial school, which is supported by the incumbent, about 20 children are educated, and about 200 in two private schools; there is also a Sunday school.



Seal.

KELLS, an incorporated market and post-town, and a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Navan, and 31 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the mail-coach road to Enniskillen; containing 6839 inhabitants, of which number, 4326 are in the town.

This place, formerly called Kenlis, is of remote antiquity, and appears to have acquired, at a very early period, a considerable degree of importance. A monastery for Canons Regular was founded here, about the year 550, by St. Columb, on a site granted, it is said, by M^cKervuill, King of Ireland; and notwithstanding its repeated disasters by conflagration and the ravages of the Danes, it appears to have been the head of a small surrounding diocese, which subsequently merged into that of Meath. The monastery was restored, in 806, by Cellach, abbot of Iona, who had taken refuge here from the Norwegians; but it appears to have been never free from disasters of various kinds till after the arrival of the English. In 1152, the memorable synod of the Irish clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the four palls to the Archbishops, was assembled here; and in 1156, the whole town, with all its sacred edifices, was destroyed by fire. The monastery, after its restoration, was plundered in 1172, by Dermot Macmurrough, at the head of a party of English; but, in the year following, Hugh de Lacy bestowed on it such ample grants of land as to entitle him to be regarded as its second founder. In 1176, the town was plundered by some of the native septs, and about the same time a castle was erected for its defence against the O'Nials. Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, in the reign of Richard I., founded a monastery for Crouched friars, and granted the inhabitants a charter confirming all their privileges, which he made equal to those of the men of Bristol. In addition to its castle, the town was strengthened with mural fortifications, rendered necessary from its situation on the frontier, and was considered one of the most important places in the county. Richard II., in 1388, confirmed the charter of the burgesses granted by Walter de Lacy, and from this period till the time of Henry VI. the town ranked with Trim and Athboy as one of the principal boroughs in Meath; but by repeated wars, and the subsequent dissolution of its richly endowed religious establishments, it materially declined in importance.

It is pleasantly situated on the south-west bank of the river Blackwater, and in 1831 contained 734 houses, in general neatly built, though in some instances without much regularity. The approaches from Dublin and Drogheda are finely embellished with lofty trees, and the general appearance of the town is cheerful and prepossessing. A silk and cotton lace manufactory was established in 1824, and affords employment to about 100 females; the establishment has been patronised by her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, and three medals have been presented by the Dublin society to the proprietor; nearly the whole of the lace is sent to England. There

are a brewery and a tannery in the town, and a considerable retail trade is carried on. The market is on Saturday, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, oats, and meal, with yarn, coarse linens, and merchandise, and also with cattle, sheep, and hogs. Fairs are held under the charter on the Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, the day before Ascension-day, Sept. 9th, and Oct. 16th, and two new fairs are held on July 16th and Nov. 17th. There is a chief constabulary police station. Under various charters, of which the last was granted by Jas. II., confirming all existing privileges, the corporation consists of a sovereign (who is a justice of the peace), two provosts, 24 burgesses, a recorder, prothonotary and town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The freedom is obtained only by favour. The borough sent members to the Irish parliament from the 2nd of Elizabeth till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Thomas, Earl of Bective. A court of record was held before the sovereign, with jurisdiction to the amount of 10 marks; but no proceedings have issued from it since 1819. The quarter sessions for the county are held here at Easter and Michaelmas, and petty sessions every week, at which the sovereign presides with the county magistrates in all cases arising within the borough. The sessions-house is a neat building, erected after a design by Mr. Johnston. The bridewell, or house of correction, for the county is a spacious and well-arranged building, adapted to the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 8124 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of very good quality; about three-fourths are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable land in a good state of cultivation. About a mile from the town is Headfort, the noble mansion of the Marquess of Headfort, beautifully situated in a well-planted demesne of more than 1200 statute acres, intersected by the river Blackwater, which within the grounds expands into a fine lake. On the north side of the town is the handsome residence of the Archdeacon of Meath; and within the parish are Rockfield, the seat of R. Rothwell, Esq.; Drumbarrow, of H. Woodward, Esq.; and Cannonstown, of J. Rothwell, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the chapelry of Duleen and the rectories of Rathboyne and Burry, constituting the union of Kells and the corps of the archdeaconry of Meath, in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Crown. The tithes of the parish amount to £553. 16. 6., and of the whole union to £1180. 16. 11. The glebe and other lands belonging to the archdeaconry comprise 2170½ statute acres, let on lease and producing £464. 11. 1½., with renewal fines of £259. 7. 8½., making the gross revenue of the archdeaconry £1904. 15. 9. per annum, exclusively of the mensal lands, comprising 177½ acres occupied by him. The church, to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £104, is a spacious ancient structure, with a detached square tower on the north side, surmounted by a spire, and erected at the expense of Thomas, first Earl of Bective; on one of the faces of the tower are three busts sculptured in stone, representing a bishop and two other dignitaries, with an inscription recording the rebuilding of the church, in 1572, by Hugh Brady, Bishop of Meath: among others is a fine monument to

Sir T. Taylor, first baronet of the Headfort family, and Anne, his wife. Near the church are the remains of an ancient round tower, about 90 feet high, unroofed, and having the entrance on the north; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, richly decorated. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Girley and Burry, and containing two chapels, situated at Kells and Girley. The former is a spacious and handsome stone building, in the form of a T, with two towers, erected after a design by Mr. Johnston, in 1798, on ground given by the late Marquess of Headfort, who contributed liberally towards the building, and presented a painting of the Assumption, by Raphael, now over the altar. About 110 children are taught in the public schools of the parish, of which the parochial school for boys is supported by the Archdeacon of Meath, and that for girls by the Marquess of Headfort. A new national school upon a large scale is about to be built under the patronage of the Marquess; and there are eight private schools, in which are about 400 children, and a Sunday school. A savings' bank has been established, the deposits in which exceed £20,000. A bequest of £90 late currency was made by a member of the Garnett family, and £1000 by the late Mr. Dempsey, the former secured on land, and the latter invested in the funds; the produce is annually divided among the poor. Of the ancient abbey, scarcely any traces are now visible; and of the priory founded by Walter de Lacy, nothing but the cemetery remains. The castle occupied the area which was formerly the market-place; and in a contiguous street is a beautiful stone cross, elaborately enriched with sculptured figures and devices, and said to have been raised from the prostrate situation in which it was found by Dean Swift. There is a small stone-roofed cell, or chapel, called St. Columb Kill's house, of very great antiquity, near which is a very fine well named after that saint; and at Berford, a few miles distant, numerous fossil remains of the moose-deer were found within an artificial enclosure in a bog, and wholly beneath the surface. This place gives the inferior title of Baron Kenlis to the Marquess of Headfort.

KENAGH, or KENAUGHT, a village, in that part of the parish of KILCOMMICK which is in the barony of RATHCLINE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Longford, on the road from that place to Athlone; containing 81 houses and 396 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has a fair on Oct. 19th. Petty sessions are held every Tuesday, and a manorial court occasionally by a seneschal appointed by the Countess Dowager of Rosse. The church, a handsome building, was erected here in 1833, by Lady Rosse, at an expense of £2000. Here are also a Primitive Methodist meeting-house, parochial schools (principally supported by Lady Rosse), and a dispensary.—See KILCOMMICK.

KENE, or CAINE, also called INISKIN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road from that place to Crossmegan; containing 373 inhabitants. It comprises 749½ acres, and in it is Falmore Hall, the residence of Mrs. Eastwood. At Killen are some large limestone quarries and kilns. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and is partly appropriate to the see and partly one of the four parishes

which constitute the union of Baronstown: the tithes amount to £72. 15. 7. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dundalk, and has a chapel at Killen. There is a private school, in which about 70 children are educated. At Killen hill and in its vicinity formerly existed some druidical remains; and about a quarter of a mile from them is a mount with two successive slopes and terraces, surmounted by the ruins of a building shaped like the hull of an ancient ship.

KENMARE, a post-town and parish, in the barony of GLANEROUGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 30½ miles (S.) from Tralee, and 160 miles (S.W.) from Dublin, on the new road from Killarney to Glengariff; containing 4957 inhabitants, of which number, 1072 are in the town. After the Restoration, Sir Wm. Petty, who obtained an extensive grant of land in this district, planted a colony of English here in 1670, at an expense of £10,000; established iron-works and a fishery on an extensive scale; and contributed much to the improvement of this wild part of the country. In 1685, the natives began to annoy these settlers, who at first cast up an intrenchment at Killowen, which they ultimately surrendered, and after being deprived of the whole of their property were suffered to embark for England with a very small quantity of provisions. The colony, however, was re-established soon after King William's conquests, and the fishery resumed. The town, formerly called Nedeem, is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the great river, or rather bay, of Kenmare, and consists chiefly of one wide street of neat and well-built houses, from which another diverges towards the Sound. The number of houses, in 1831, was 170, and since that period several others have been erected, in consequence of the encouragement for building given by the proprietor, the Marquess of Lansdowne. An excellent road to Killarney, through a rocky and mountainous district, was opened about ten years since, previous to which this remote district had been almost excluded from communication with the surrounding country; and another to Glengariff and Bantry, over the range of mountains separating the counties of Cork and Kerry, is now in progress. The latter will cross the Sound at Kenmare by a handsome suspension bridge, to which the Marquess has engaged to contribute £3000, and will open a line of communication between Bantry and Killarney, commanding a succession of the most sublime and picturesque scenery. A commodious and excellent hotel in the town, and several lodging-houses near the strand, afford accommodation to visitors resorting hither during the bathing season, who are chiefly attracted by the romantic scenery and fine salmon fishing of the river Blackwater, which flows into the bay of Kenmare about six miles below the town. A news-room is supported by subscription. Under the hotel is a sort of market-house for potatoes, and it is expected that a regular market for provisions will be established, in consequence of the probable influx of visitors on the opening of the new road from Bantry. Fairs are held on Feb. 22nd, April 17th, May 22nd, July 1st, Aug. 15th, Sept. 26th, Nov. 20th, and Dec. 15th, each of which is continued for two days. Fairs are also held at the village of Cross-roads, near Roughty bridge, on Jan. 1st, March 17th, and Easter-Monday. Petty sessions are held on the first Monday in each month; and there is a small but neat bridewell in the town,

where there is also a chief station of the constabulary police. A court for the manor of Dunkerron is generally held every third week, in which small debts are recoverable: its jurisdiction also extends over parts of the baronies of Glanerough and Iveragh. A little below the town is a substantial pier, built about four years since at an expense of £2100, of which the Marquess of Lansdowne contributed £1200: it has a depth of sixteen feet at high water of spring tides, and vessels of large size may at all times come within a mile of it. Coal, timber, tiles and salt are the principal articles imported, and from the small portion of tillage in this rocky district, the importation of potatoes becomes necessary whenever there is a partial failure of that crop. A ship-load of corn is occasionally exported; and a considerable supply of salmon is sent to Killarney from the fishery at the Sound. A few of the inhabitants are also employed in the general fishery of the bay, which abounds with a great variety of fish; but this is chiefly carried on at its mouth by boats from Kinsale and other places on the south-western coast. The bay, or, as it is generally but improperly called, the *river*, of Kenmare is formed by an arm of the sea extending inland about 25 miles, and is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles in breadth. It is considered one of the safest harbours on the western coast, and has deep water and clear ground in almost every part that is above a quarter of a mile from the shore; excepting at the maiden rock off Rossmore island, and the Roanharick rocks near the islands of Cappanacoss. Its principal harbours are at Sneem, Ardgroom, Kilmacalogue, and Dinish island. The river, strictly so called, is navigable for boats to Roughty bridge, above the town: these are mostly employed in the conveyance of sea manure, limestone, and turf.

The parish comprises a large tract of rocky mountain and bog, a considerable portion of which is easily reclaimable, from the abundance of limestone that in various places breaks the surface of the ground: the portion in tillage is mostly of a clayey soil. The system of agriculture, though still in a backward state, is gradually improving. The seats are Lansdowne Lodge, the residence of the Marquess's agent, J. Hickson, Esq.; Greenlane, of Mrs. Mayberry; Killowen House, the occasional residence of H. Orpen, Esq., of Cork; and Rockwell, Beechmount, and Roughty Lodge, at present unoccupied. The latter two and Greenlane are on the property of Trinity College, to which a large portion of the parish belongs; the remainder (with the exception of the small glebe) is the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne.

It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory and vicarage, with the rectory of Tuosist united, together constituting the union of Kenmare, in the gift of the Crown. The tithes amount to £212. 6. 2., and the entire tithes of the union to £438. 19. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.: there is a glebe of four acres. The church is a neat structure with a steeple, built in 1814, partly by subscription, and partly by a loan of £520 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is situated on a gentle eminence, about half a mile east of the town, at the termination of a fine avenue of trees extending nearly the whole of the distance, and commands an extensive view of the Kenmare estuary and the surrounding scenery. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, which includes the greater part of Kenmare and the

whole of Templenoe; the remainder is included in the district of Tuosist. The chapel in Kenmare is a spacious building, and there is another at Templenoe. A meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists is about to be erected. A large public school is partly supported by an annual contribution of £10 from the Marquess of Lansdowne, by whom the building was erected; in which, and in two private schools, about 220 children are educated. A large school-house has also been lately built adjoining the new road from Glengariff to Kenmare, at the joint expense of the Marquess and the National Board. The ruins of the old church still remain, also those of a small chapel, supposed to have been built by Sir Wm. Petty on the establishment of the English colony. Near the ferry, or Sound, are the remains of a tower, called Cromwell's Fort; and at Cahir was formerly a castle, of which the foundation only is now visible. There are several raths in the parish; and near the church are the remains of a druidical circle. On the little river Finnihy, near the town, are the ruins of an ancient foot bridge, similar to that on the river Inny, in the barony of Iveragh. (See DROMOD.) At Cahir are vestiges of a lead mine, supposed to have been worked at some former period; and on the east bank of the river Sheen are the remains of the iron smelting-works established by Sir Wm. Petty, consisting of a walled enclosure: the bogs abound with remains of the ancient forests from which these works were supplied with fuel. Kenmare gives the title of Earl to the family of Browne.

KENTSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Slane, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 500 inhabitants. It comprises 2455 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the soil is good, and there is no waste land or bog. Somerville, the seat of Sir Wm. Meredyth Somerville, Bart., a fine mansion in an extensive demesne, has been recently enlarged and improved, and a handsome entrance lodge erected: the grounds are embellished with an expansion of the Nanny water. At Somerville is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united, by act of council in 1751, to the rectory and vicarage of Danistown and the vicarage of Ballymagarvey, forming the union of Kentstown, in the patronage of the Crown and Lord Dunsany. The tithes amount to £200, and the entire tithes of the benefice to £330. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, erected about 80 years since, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £134. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £625 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebes of the union comprise $13\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £39. 3. 11. per annum. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Blacklyon, or Ballymagarvey. A school, in which about 12 girls are educated, was founded and is supported by Lady Maria Somerville.

KERDIFFSTOWN.—See KILL, Co. KILDARE.

KERLOGUE.—See KILLILOGUE.

KERNANSTOWN, a parish, in the barony and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 m. (N.) from Carlow, on the road to Castledermot; containing 419 inhabitants. It is considered a separate parish for civil purposes only; in the ecclesiastical

divisions it appertains to those of Urglin, Clonmulsh, and Carlow.

KERRY (R. C. Bishoprick of).—See ARDFERT.

KERRY, a maritime county of the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the north by the estuary of the Shannon (which separates it from Clare), on the west by the Atlantic, and on the south by the same ocean and the county of Cork. It extends from $51^{\circ} 40'$ to $52^{\circ} 37'$ (North Lat.), and from $9^{\circ} 8'$ to $10^{\circ} 27'$ (West Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 1,148,720 acres, of which 581,189 acres are cultivated land, 552,862 are unprofitable bog and mountain, and 14,669 are under water. The population, in 1824, amounted to 216,185; and in 1831, to 263,126.

The inhabitants of this tract, according to Ptolemy's chart, were in his time designated *Velabri* or *Vellibori*; "Hibernicè," says Dr. O'Connor, "*Siol Ehir*, obviously meaning *Illiberi Iberiæ*." They are supposed to have been descended from the Iberi of Spain, to which their country lies opposite; but Camden derives their name from the British *Aber*, signifying an estuary, thus making it descriptive of the nature of the country. The *Lucanij*, or "people of the maritime country," were placed by Richard of Cirencester in this county, near Dingle bay. Ptolemy calls them *Luceni*, and they appear to be the *Lugadii* of Irish writers, which in a general sense comprehended all the inhabitants on the southern coast, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the Shannon, though sometimes confined to those of the county of Waterford. The present name of the county is variously derived. Some trace it from Ciar, the eldest son of Fergus, King of Ulster, from whom it was called *Carruidhe*, or *Cair Reeght*, that is, "the kingdom of Ciar." According to Ledwich, it was called *Cerrigia*, or "the rocky country," from *Cerrig*, or *Carrie*, "a rock." *Ciaruidhe*, or "the rocky district on the water," from *ciar*, or *cer*, "a rock," and *uidhe*, or *ui dha*, "a district on the water," was the present barony of Iraghticonnor, on the south bank of the Shannon, and from which may be derived *Cerrigia* and Kerry. The chiefs of this country were called *Hy Cain air Ciaruidhe*, by contraction O'Connor Kerry, whose descendants were in possession of their ancient patrimony in the beginning of the last century. This district was sometimes denominated *Ciaruidhe Luachra*, or "the rocky district on the great lake or water." By some ecclesiastical writers the whole is called the country of St. Brandon, to whom the principal cathedral in the county was dedicated, and from whom a very remarkable mountain on the western coast takes its name. Camden calls that part of the sea into which the Shannon discharges itself *Mare Brendanicum*. The great portion of the county lying to the south of the river Mang formed, with the whole county of Cork, the old native sovereignty of Desmond, or South Munster, granted by Hen. II. to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan, but of which these adventurers were able to make themselves masters only of the districts near the city of Cork.

On the arrival of the English, the O'Connors were in possession of the northern part; the middle parts were in the possession of the Moriartys: the southern portion was occupied by the O'Sullivans, from whom the district now named Dunkerron barony was called O'Sullivan's

country; also by the O'Donoghoes, distinguished into the septs of O'Donoghoe More and O'Donoghoe Ross, and by the O'Mahonies. The McCarties, who had been the most powerful sept in the South of Ireland before the landing of the English, being subdued by the invaders, their chief took refuge in the fastnesses of Kerry, where he was afterwards compelled to have recourse to the aid of Raymond le Gros to put down a rebellion of his own son, and in recompense for this service he gave him the northern district, then called Lixnaw. Raymond here settled his son Maurice, who gave its present name to this part of the county, which was henceforward called Clan-Maurice, in like manner as the family bear to the present day the name of Fitzmaurice. The ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, John Fitz-Thomas, also, soon after the arrival of Hen. II., acquired large possessions in Kerry and the contiguous districts, including the country of Desmond, by marriage with the daughter of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, another Anglo-Norman leader; and these were augmented by Prince John, in 1199. Henceforward, the family of Fitz-Gerald exercised a predominant authority in this quarter of the kingdom. The county was made shire ground, with its present limits, by King John, in 1210. Desmond was included with the Decies in the confirmatory grant made, in 1260, by Prince Edward to Lord John Fitz-Thomas; but in the following year this family received from the native sept of the McCarties a complete overthrow in Glanerought, in this county, from which they did not recover for twelve years, when quarrels among the native chiefs again admitted the rise of their power. Lord Thomas, towards the close of the thirteenth century, sat in parliament as Lord Offaly, and claimed, under the grant of Edw. I., to be the king's sheriff of Kerry. In these early ages, therefore, the districts forming the present county were subject to the power of three great families, the Fitz-Geralds, lords of Desmond; the Fitz-Maurices, lords of Kerry in the north; and the McCarties, tanists of the elevated central and southern regions. Edw. III., in 1329, granted to Maurice Fitz-Thomas the name and honour of Earl of Desmond, and all royal liberties within the county of Kerry; the church or cross lands thereof, and the four usual pleas of burnings, rape, forestal, and treasure trove alone excepted. In the following year, the earl deemed this sufficient authority for entirely excluding the king's sheriffs and other ordinary ministers of justice from the county. The extraordinary power of this nobleman, however, brought upon him for a time some jealous persecution by the officers of the crown. In 1345, having presumed to summon a parliament in opposition to that called by the Lord Justice, Sir Ralph Ufford, the latter overran and seized upon the whole of his possessions, which were not restored to him until 1352. In 1388, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, was formally appointed keeper of the peace in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, with very extensive powers and authority, and in conjunction with Patrick Fox. In 1386, we find John Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Desmond, made sheriff of the Crosses of Kerry; being the lands of the church within its limits, in which the king's ordinary jurisdiction had course. James, Earl of Desmond, about 1425, as lord of the liberties of Kerry, entered into a deed with Patrick Fitz-Maurice Fitz-John, Lord Kerry, "captain or head of his nation," whereby the latter was bound to answer to the earl

and his heirs at his assizes. James, the 15th earl, surrendered, by his deed in the chancery of Ireland, his old family prerogative of exemption from attendance on a parliament summoned in any walled town, except at his pleasure; and covenanted that he would suffer the laws of England to be executed in his county, assist the king's judges in their circuits, and permit subsidies to be raised upon his followers; but these conditions were never fulfilled either by himself or his successors. Thomas, sixteenth Lord or Baron of Kerry, is styled, even in the 5th of Edw. VI., "Captain of his nation," an extraordinary mark of the absence of English laws of property and society in this as well as the other old palatinates down to that period: he held his seat in parliament by the title of Baron of Lixnaw.

But a great change in the political condition of the inhabitants soon afterwards took place. Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, restless, ambitious, and raised to a still higher rank among the most powerful subjects of Europe by the oppressions which his family had exercised over their weaker neighbours, united with these qualities and circumstances a great want of discretion, and disaffection to the English crown, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, arose by mutual jealousies between the government and such of the leading men as had not joined the Reformation. He was imprisoned for a short period in 1568, during which the government of this and of the two contiguous counties was vested in commissioners. The remote southern situation of Kerry rendered it, in the subsequent sanguinary periods, a principal medium of foreign correspondence maintained by the insurgents, whose first attempt was suppressed by Sir John Perrot, in 1572; and the leaders, heads of the native clans of the south, with a few of the old Anglo-Norman knights, submitted to mercy. Although a reward was offered for the apprehension of the Earl of Desmond, after his escape from Dublin in 1574, when he was declared a traitor, he remained quiet in his own territories until 1576, when Sir William Drury was made Lord-President of Munster, and the earl nominally appointed one of his council. Sir William, with a view to the general reform of the province, resolved to break through Desmond's liberties, and hold assizes in the palatinate of Kerry, which he regarded as a sanctuary for rebels and disturbers of the peace. The earl endeavoured to dissuade him from his design, but without effect. He then, reserving himself for an appeal to the chief governor, assured Drury that he should be received in Kerry with all honour and submission, and invited him to reside at his castle of Tralee. This invitation was accepted, when, on the near approach of Sir William with 120 men, he observed at some distance a body of 700 of Desmond's followers advancing to meet him. The president at once concluded that he had been betrayed, and hastened to charge without waiting an attack. Desmond's followers dispersed at the first onset, and it was explained by the countess, who received the president at the castle, that they had been assembled by her lord merely to entertain him with hunting. Drury then proceeded to execute the laws without control or opposition, except in the unavailing complaints made to the government by the earl. In 1579, a party of Spaniards and a few native insurgents having landed at Smerwick, in this county, with Saunders, the Pope's nuncio, Sir John of Desmond,

the earl's brother, to ingratiate himself with them, procured the murder, at Tralee, of Henry Danvers, an English gentleman, and the two provincial judges sent there to execute justice in the queen's name, together with all their attendants. This transaction completed the determination of the government totally to abolish all the Earl of Desmond's powers of exclusive jurisdiction, which his subsequent rebellion gave an opportunity to effect. This wavering and indecisive conduct, in which he was joined by the Lord of Kerry, brought a protracted war of extermination on the whole province, and, his defection proving every day more certain, he was at length proclaimed a traitor, and his country entered with fire and sword. The Earl of Ormond and Sir Warham St. Leger wasted his lands, slew numbers of his men, burned his towns, and took his castles (putting both Spaniards and natives to the sword) as far, with the aid of the lord-justice, as the mountains of Slieveagher. They then ravaged and destroyed the district of Corkaguiney from Tralee to Dingle, slaying many of the people. While this desultory warfare was proceeding, however, additional forces, with military stores, landed at Smerwick from Spain; but these troops, after a long siege, surrendered at discretion and were barbarously murdered, together with all who had joined them. Captain Zouch was then appointed, with 450 men, to govern the county and pursue the insurgents, which he did with the utmost rigour; but the English army being soon reduced to an insignificant force, the war again revived with all its horrors; and it was terminated only by the death of the earl, who was slain by a party of common soldiers in a wretched hovel in a wood, where he had taken refuge, a few miles east of Tralee. Sir John Perrot shortly after gave the government of the palatinate to the queen's sheriff and the lord of Kerry, who had submitted and received pardon from the queen. In 1599, a fresh rebellion had broken out, headed in this county by the *sugan* or mock Earl of Desmond; his brother John; Patrick, the seventeenth Lord of Kerry; Pierce Lacy, the knight of the Glin or Valley; and Thomas Fitzmaurice, son of the late Baron of Lixnaw, or Kerry: Florence McCarty also took secret part with them. It was, however, suppressed prior to the landing of the Spaniards in 1601, when this event encouraged another general revolt, in which the most noted parties in this county were the McCarties, O'Sullivans, O'Connors, the Lord of Kerry, the Knight of Kerry, and all who had been pardoned for their previous acts of insurgency. They raised and maintained in active service a guerilla force of about one thousand men. A warfare of ravages, with a view to destroy all means of subsistence, conducted by Sir Charles Wilmot, at length forced the insurgents through absolute famine to surrender.

The lands forfeited by these successive rebellions, including the vast possessions of the Earl of Desmond, were portioned out to English adventurers, of whom the principal were Sir William Herbert, Sir Valentine Browne, Sir Edward Denny, Robert Blennerhassett, and Capt. Jenkins Conway, besides whom other settlers obtained grants, from whom the families of Spring Rice, Morris, and Gunn, descended. About this period it was considered to be the most flourishing part of the South of Ireland, abounding with corn, and the best in-

habited county of Munster. But the state of misery, depopulation, and ruin to which the whole was reduced by these wars was most appalling. The old custom of tanistry was formally abolished here by a judgment of the King's Bench, in 1605. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the old native families took part with the insurgents, appointed a governor of the county, and levied men, whose hostilities caused as many of the English gentlemen as were able to retire to join the Lord-President St. Leger, or to pass over into England, while others fortified themselves in places of strength. By the end of 1642 the Irish were masters of every place in the county, with the exception of Ballingarry castle. Rinuncini landed here in Kenmare bay in 1645, and died in a wood near Tulligaron, in the vicinity of Tralee; but the county was finally reduced in 1652, by Gen. Ludlow, who took Ross castle and compelled Lord Muskerry to surrender his troops, amounting to about 5000 men. Extensive grants were now made to new English settlers out of the estates forfeited in these disastrous commotions; and a colony of English was planted on the Kenmare river in the south by Sir William Petty, who obtained large grants of land here, and carried on the iron trade with great activity so long as timber could be procured for smelting. In 1689, the colony was attacked by the Irish in King James's interest, to whom, after some resistance, it was compelled to surrender on terms; and the Protestant settlers of the entire county were much harassed and plundered, and for the most part driven out. In a report made to King William's government, and now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, this county is described to be "of large extent, almost surrounded by the sea, and in it the most and best harbours of any county in the kingdom; full of woods, bogs, and mountains, yet intermixed with pleasant valleys, full of people, and the most quiet and peaceable part of Ireland; the country full of cattle and great store of corn in the ground; and in the last wars, when all Ireland was reduced, this one county kept near 10,000 men almost two years in action; and hither came the Earl of Clancarty and all the officers of his army, and in Ross, a place by nature of great strength, made good terms and so went off. It may cost more men to reduce it than half Ireland, for the county is full of fastnesses and plenty of provision. The greatest advantage may be made of its harbours, that are for all winds, and near which all ships from the western seas must pass, and if in possession of the French might destroy more merchants of England than out of any parts in France or Ireland." In 1691, a detachment of William's army under Brigadier Levison completely subdued the country, although the Irish inhabitants every where rose to oppose them, and burned Tralee. About 1710, the southern coast was greatly harassed by French privateers, to check whose inroads a redoubt was ordered by parliament to be erected on Valencia island.

This county is entirely within the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoe. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clanmaurice, Corkaguiney, Dunkerron, Glanerough, Iraghticonnor, Iveragh, Magonihy, and Trughenackmy. It contains the borough market and assize town of Tralee; the incorporated market and post-town of Dingle; the market and post-

towns of Cahirciveen and Killarney; the post-towns of Kenmare, Listowel, Milltown, Tarbert, and Valencia; and the smaller towns of Ballylongford, Blennerville, Castlegregory, and Castleisland, which, with the ancient incorporated town of Ardfert, and the villages of Annescliffe, Ballybrack, Ballyheigue, Killorglin, and Sneem, have each a penny post. Prior to the union it sent eight members to the Irish parliament,—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfert; but since that period its sole representatives have been the two members for the county at large, and one representative for the borough of Tralee, in the imperial parliament. The county constituency, as registered at the last general election, amounted to 1212, of which number, 989 polled. The election for the county takes place at Tralee. The county is included in the Munster circuit: the assizes and general quarter sessions are held at Tralee, and quarter sessions are also held at Killarney, in the former of which towns are the county courthouse and county gaol; and there are bridewells at Cahirciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert. The number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to the several prisons, in 1835, was 636; and of civil bill commitments, 199. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and 122 magistrates, including the Provost of Tralee and the Sovereign of Dingle, who are magistrates of the county for the time being; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including three coroners. There are 30 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of 7 chief and 26 subordinate constables, and 130 men, with 11 horses, the expense of whose maintenance, in 1835, was £5818, of which, £2830 was defrayed by grand jury presentments, and the rest by Government. Along the coast there are 15 coast-guard stations, 4 in the district of Valencia, having a force of 4 officers and 31 men; 6 in that of Dingle, with 7 officers and 36 men; and 5 in the district of Tralee, with 3 officers and 35 men; each district is under the control of a resident inspecting commander. The county infirmary, lunatic asylum, fever hospital, and dispensary are at Tralee; and there are a dispensary and fever hospital at Killarney, and dispensaries situated respectively at Tarbert, Listowel, Milltown, Dingle, Castleisland, Cahirciveen, Kenmare, and Sneem, supported equally by private contributions and grand jury presentments. The entire amount of grand jury presentments, in 1835, was £30,951. 4. 7½., of which £19,672 was for the public roads, buildings, institutions, and all other charges on the county at large; and £11,279. 4. 7. for the public roads, being the baronial charge. In the mountainous districts the applotments are made by what are called reduced ploughlands, each being divided into 60 acres, called reduced acres; but these ploughlands are determined rather by their proportionable quality and value than by their superficial extent; for the larger they are, the coarser and less fertile; the smallest being the most fruitful. In the military arrangements that part of the county south of the river Flesk is included in the Southern District, the other part to the north of the river being in the South-western District, and containing a barrack station for infantry at Tralee, affording accommodation for 17 officers and 456 non-commissioned

officers and men; and the two batteries on the islands of Carrigue and Tarbert, each mounting six 24-pounders and containing bomb-proof barracks for about 20 men.

Kerry is the most western county of Ireland, and the fourth in extent; it is surpassed by many in fertility. From its aspect it seems well adapted to become a valuable tillage country, but, though improvements have been very rapid of late years, a great part of it lies still in a very unproductive condition. The northern part lying towards the Shannon is comparatively low. From the mouth of the river Cashen to Kerry Head, which forms the south side of the mouth of the Shannon, stretches a bank of upland which is chiefly a heathy moor, and near Kerry Head rises to a considerable elevation. The coast towards the ocean is partly high sand hills and partly steep cliffs, on which the ruins of some dismantled castles are boldly situated: that of Doon stands almost perpendicularly over the ocean. The northern tract of low country has on its south a range of upland, rising gradually into the boundaries between Limerick and Cork: this upland, in passing eastward, expands to a great width. Still more southerly is an extensive range of mountains, many of the summits of which are among the highest in Ireland: they commence at the eastern side of the bay of Dingle, and, with little interruption, pass along the southern side of the lake of Killarney and onward to the county of Cork, embracing some deep and extensive vales. The general aspect of this part of the county is rude: the valleys are commonly occupied with bog, round the upper edge of which, and along the margins of the streams, are narrow stripes of cultivated land, behind which the mountains rise to an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet, presenting bold rocky cliffs towards the bay of Dingle and the Atlantic. The southern baronies of Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Glanerough are the wildest and most uncultivated tracts in the county: the last-mentioned, which takes its name from the river Roughty, that flows through it, is separated from the adjoining barony of Bere, in the county of Cork, by a range of lofty mountains, the greater part of which was formerly the estate of the O'Sullivans. Macgillicuddy's Reeks, in North Dunkerron, are the highest mountains not only in the county, but in Ireland; their most elevated summit, called Carran Tual, or Gheran Tuel, being 3410 feet above the level of the sea. Mangerton is next in height. Towards the west are the mountains of Drung and Callee, the highest summits of the range that separates the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron. This chain proceeds eastward to the south of the lakes of Killarney, along Tomies mountain, Glena, Torc, Mangerton, Crohane, and the Paps, which latter are particularly remarkable for the regularity of their convex or conical form. The range of which they form a part is connected with the hills of Glanfesk, which overhang O'Donoghoe's country. North and east of Tralee are the ranges called Stack's mountains and the Glanrud-dery mountains: and between the harbours of Castlemaine and Tralee is a range of high mountains, called Slieve Mish, attaining an elevation of upwards of 2200 feet; and hence mountains extend westward into the peninsular barony of Corkaguiney under various names, among which, one of remarkable conical shape is called Cahir-conrigh. Considerable tracts of these mountains have been improved and brought into tillage. This

barony is esteemed the granary of the county: the northern side, called Litteragh, is richly cultivated, and rendered very productive by the great facility of obtaining sea manure. Brandon hill rises to a great height, and its top or sides are often enveloped in clouds. From the base of the mountains various brooks run into both bays. From the southern coast a long peninsula of sand hills, called Inch island, extends into the bay of Castlemaine.

The lakes in the mountainous regions are numerous, but few are of large dimensions. The most remarkable, both for extent and beauty, is the celebrated Lough Leine, the principal of the lakes of Killarney, three in number, which are connected by straits, or short rivers. They are distinguished by the names of the Upper, the Torc, and the Lower lake. The last is about six miles in length and of great breadth, with mountains of the richest grandeur on one side, which is increased by the contrast of the level shore on the other, and overspread with islands of the most luxuriant beauty. Torc Lake is separated from it by the richly wooded peninsula of Muckross and Dinis island, and is still more picturesque; but the wildest sublimity is that of the Upper Lake, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and wholly surrounded by the mountains. [For a more detailed account, see the article on Killarney.] The other lakes are as follow:—Lough Currane, near the shore of Ballinskellig bay, which has several islands, and is fed by a stream called the Cummaragh river, flowing from the smaller lakes of Derriana and Elaineane, in the mountains; Lough Scall, about halfway between Tralee and Dingle; Lough Cara, near the harbour of Castlemaine; and Lough Quinlan, near that of Kilmacalogue, which contains several small floating islands. The Devil's Punch Bowl is a very deep hollow near the summit of Mangerton mountain, upwards of 1500 feet above the level of the sea, which discharges its surplus water by a large stream that rolls down the mountain side in a succession of cataracts distinguished by their white foam at a considerable distance. At the foot of the same mountain is Lough Kittane, a secluded and picturesque lake.

Several of the mountain ridges form headlands projecting boldly into the sea, the intermediate valleys being the basins of noble bays and estuaries, into which the rivers empty themselves. Commencing at the southern extremity of the county, the first of these is the bay or estuary of the Kenmare river, which penetrates 25 miles into the country, and is navigable at high water up to Kenmare town at its innermost extremity: it contains, on the south side, the harbours of Ardgroom and Kilmacalogue, and on its northern side, that of Sneem; and along the northern shore is a succession of small islands, of which the principal are Rossmore, Ilansherky, Cappanacoss, and Dunkerron. The next bay is that of Ballinskellig, near the entrance of which are the Hog islands, and towards the west are the Skellig islands, which, with the other principal islands here noticed, are described under a separate head. Beyond these is Puffin island (see Killemlagh), and beyond it is Valencia island, forming a harbour by the channel that separates it from the main land, which has an entrance at each end; it is considered one of the safest and most commodious on the western coast. Between Valencia island and the Blasquets is Dingle

bay, an extensive opening with steep shores on each side, in which a ship may anchor in any part above a mile from the shore: it contains the harbours of Ventry, Dingle and Castlemaine. Dunmore Head, the most western point of Ireland, forms the northern extremity of Dingle bay: the natives call it Tig-vourney-Geerane, or Mary Gerane's house. Off this headland are the Blasquet or Ferriter's islands, between the largest of which and the mainland is a deep sound with a rapid current. Beyond Dunmore Head is Smerwick bay, the whole of which was originally bog, now invaded by the sea. Pursuing eastward the north coast of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, between Magharee Head and Brandon Head, lies Brandon bay, on the eastern side of the mountain of that name. The Magharees, or Seven Hog islands, lie at the extremity of a peninsula which separates Brandon from Tralee bay. Between Fenit island (behind which is the inlet called Barra harbour) and Kerry Head is Ballyheigue bay, in which there is no shelter, and from an error in laying down the latitude of Loop Head in the charts, it has often been fatally mistaken for the mouth of the Shannon. The only harbour in Kerry within the Shannon is that of Tarbert: off its mouth is the island of the same name.

The climate is mild, and though moist from its vicinity to the Atlantic, the height of the mountains, and the extent of the bogs, is salubrious: several trees which are deemed indigenous to warmer latitudes, particularly the arbutus, grow here naturally to great size and beauty. In some instances cultivation extends up the sides of the high lands in the mountainous region to an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. The soil in the northern parts is of a coarse quality, much inclined to produce rushes, and retentive of surface water, a considerable portion of it having been reclaimed from a state of bog; but in summer it is very productive of grass, and is chiefly depastured by dairy cattle. The middle district, bounded as it is by mountains of considerable elevation, is in general of an alluvial aspect: the soil and gravel transported from the uplands on each side forms the cover, and limestone the substratum to an uncertain depth. The south side is generally a stone-brash of the slate and rubble stone mingled with sand; the northern, a gravel of blue flag, tightened with sandy clay. The valley from Tralee by Castleisland and down the river Maine has a sandy and clayey loam on limestone: the upland on the north is argillaceous, being chiefly composed of slate clay and hard argillaceous sandstone. A band of limestone is found to traverse the lower part of this tract. In the mountainous district, which occupies nearly the whole of the south of the county, there are deep and extensive vales, which are almost entirely occupied by bog, but which, though at present little better than wastes, appear, from their favourable exposure and the facility with which their produce may be exported, to be well adapted to a more improved mode of cultivation. The bogs are not confined to the mountainous districts, but occur frequently in large continuous tracts in all parts of the county, and cover an extent of 105,577 acres, exclusively of the small mountain bogs which were not estimated in the general survey of the bogs of Ireland. One species of bog, found chiefly in the barony of Corkaguiney, peculiarly deserves notice: it is called in Irish Meagh Vone, which signifies flat turf. In its natural

state it is of a glutinous or saponaceous quality, lying upon the gravel under shallow peat bogs, which are of a black and brittle nature, with a grassy surface, often producing rushes. It lies about three spits deep, in a stratum of from eight to twelve inches thick, and is of a light brown colour, mixed with a clayey white. When found, it is carefully laid aside, not for fuel but for light; as two or three sods of it, broken small and placed successively on the top of the fire, supply light for the family during the longest night. When kept it is carefully dried, in which case it is nearly as light as cork and has a similar smell when burning. A chymical analysis showed it to be wood much decayed and highly impregnated with bituminous matter: when distilled it yielded a considerable proportion of a thick oily inflammable matter, with a residuum of soft charcoal.

In a country so extensive as Kerry, and until of late so difficult of access in its mountainous districts, where the inhabitants of its several baronies seem to be precluded by nature from a free communication with each other; and where, throughout the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, no regular system of tillage can be supposed to prevail. The general crops are potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and flax. Green crops, with a few exceptions, are little known; nor are any grass seeds sown, except by a few gentlemen farmers. The Irish oat, which is but of indifferent quality, is that usually raised. Barley has been tried on boggy land, but found to be a failing crop, being liable to be overrun by the weed persicarium. In some places, rape is partially cultivated for seed, and is well adapted for boggy land: the crop is stacked when cut, and threshed when a market occurs. Dairies abound, particularly in the district about Castleisland. In some the proprietor of the land and stock lets out a certain number of cows on a given tract of land by the year, for a particular sum, engaging that all shall have calved before the 21st of June, with a drawback in cases of failure. In other cases, the land and cows are given up to the management of a dairyman, who gives his employer a certain quantity of butter of prime quality, and one guinea horn-money for each cow, by which is meant an allowance for the sale or value of sour milk. To every dairy farm a certain portion of meadow ground is annexed for winter provender, which the dairyman is obliged to save at his own cost. Should his supply fall short, the proprietor buys elsewhere and the dairyman draws it home. In the northern districts the dairy system is very prevalent, and the method used there for making butter has been deemed worthy of a particular description by an agricultural writer. The butter produced in Kerry, to the annual amount of 100,000 firkins, or full-bounds, as they are here called, formerly found a market in the city of Cork, but of late butter has been sold to a large extent at Tralee and Killarney. Much is sold in the public market; but a considerable quantity is also disposed of by private contract to particular merchants. Limestone is extensively used as a manure in those districts where it can be easily procured: the quarries which supply a very large tract of country are at Ballymacelligot, four miles from Tralee, and there are others about seven miles from Killarney, isolated by a district of bog and mountain: the former also produce building stone of superior quality. The vicinity of the sea shore has an inex-

haustible supply of manure of two kinds, sea-weed and sand, which on loamy soils act jointly with the best effect, and on soils where either is found to be injurious, the other operates as a correction. The agricultural implements are few and simple. In the mountainous parts the plough is scarcely used; the process of tillage being wholly managed by a spade of peculiar construction, called a "loy." Until the late general improvement of the roads, wheel carriages were little known in these districts, but their use is now becoming general.

From the introduction of the improved kinds of cattle from Great Britain, the county now possesses the long-horned Leicester, the Hereford, the Holderness, and the Devon breeds: the common cattle of the country are partly of the long and partly of the short horned, varying in size according to their pasture: in mountain farms they are very small and chiefly short-horned. The mixtures of blood have operated towards the extinction of the original Kerry breed of small cattle, so beautiful in their shape, so valuable for their milk, and so easily fattened to the best quality of fine-grained meat. Yet some of their good qualities still remain: they frequently prove good milchers, and almost all, when brought into rich pastures, increase considerably in size and make excellent beef. The dairy stock is of a very good description, not of any distinct breed, but what may be termed an excellent grazier's cow, of good shape and thrifty appearance, weighing from four to six cwt. when fat. The sheep are of the mountain kind, in some parts of good size, and in general with very good wool of clothing quality: from their strong resemblance to the Merino, particularly in the formation of the horns of the males, and from the former communication between Spain and this part of Ireland, there is every reason to suppose that the mountain flocks of this county are deeply crossed with Merino blood. Numerous herds of goats are fed on the mountains, which, though apparently suffered to ramble at large, are collected every evening for milking by dogs trained for the purpose. Little attention is paid to the breed of swine. In some places a very bad description of long-legged, thin, flat-ribbed pig, difficult to fatten, is met with; in others, a well-formed white pig, easily fattened and weighing from two to three cwt., is reared. The Suffolk breed of horses has been introduced, but has not spread largely through the county. The Kerry ponies, once so famed, and originally of Spanish or rather of Moorish extraction, were formerly strong enough for farming purposes, but now, by injudicious crossing, are so degenerated as to be fit only for the saddle and for very light weights. Numbers of them are brought down from the mountains to Killorglin fair, in droves of perhaps a score together, not one of them having been ever embarrassed by a halter, till sold there. Ponies of a superior description are occasionally offered for sale here, and command high prices. Some of the wilder mountains are still haunted by the native red deer, and a few of the fallow deer still remain wild about Ballyheigue; the hunting of the former through the mountains of Killarney, with their resounding echoes, affords sport of the most animating description.

This county was once almost entirely covered with timber of large size and of the best description, and even now in the mountain valleys the growth of timber is kept

down only by the grazing of the cattle; for it has been found that wherever these were excluded, timber spontaneously grew up, insomuch as, in some cases, to choke up and prevent the growth of young plantations. Some of the great landed proprietors are very attentive to the planting of their property. The Marquess of Lansdowne planted 100,000 trees, principally oak, ash, Scotch fir, beech, and larch, in the twelve years between 1800 and 1812. The extent of the Earl of Kenmare's woods is estimated at 2,000 acres; and Mr. Herbert's, of Muckross, at nearly double that number. Extensive and important improvements have been effected by Lord Headley on his estates at Glenbegh, Castleisland, and Aghadoe, particularly the first, where the change produced in a few years, not merely in the cultivation of the land, planting, draining, embanking, &c., but in the habits and manners of the peasantry, excites the admiration of all who were previously acquainted with this wild, mountainous, and lawless district. Orchards are not unfrequent in the northern district. This county produces the celebrated Kacageogh cyder: the trees which bear this famous apple are the worst-looking and least productive of any; they appear to be falling down, are ill supplied with leaves, unhealthy in appearance, so knotty as to resemble trees grown from pitchers, but unrivalled in the quality of liquor they produce. The next in quality is made from an apple called the Speckled Moss. The fuel universally used is turf, of which the supply may be said to be inexhaustible. Coal is rarely used for fuel, except by a few respectable families.

The western portion of the north of the county, which has been described as lying low, is a great limestone basin, the eastern boundary of which is formed by a line from Knockanure hill southward to Listowel, and thence south-westerly to Ardfert, where it sinks under the ocean in Ballyheigue bay. This limestone is secondary, with marine remains and calc spar, usually of a light blue or smoke-grey colour: it seldom rises more than forty or fifty feet above high water, appearing sometimes in crags and low cliffs, but mostly concealed by a cover of yellow clay. Its northern boundary, the hill of Knockanure, about 700 feet high, is composed of grey sandstone; the junction on that side is every where concealed by a deep cover of clayey loam. To the west of that hill, the contiguous rock sinks under the level of the ocean, and permits the tide to enter the mouth of the Cashen, the navigation of which is obstructed by sand hills; but these, being partly calcareous, afford a useful supply of manure to the upper country. From the Cashen to Kerry Head stretches a bank of upland, which, as it proceeds westwardly, becomes chiefly a heathy moor, rising to a considerable height at its termination: it is composed of thick beds of argillaceous sandstone, nearly horizontal, in the partings of which the beautiful quartz crystals called Kerry stones are found: they are transparent and regular, and very hard. Steel-grained lead is also found traversing this formation. On its southern side this bank is more slaty and somewhat calcareous, being mixed, near Ballyheigue, with lesser masses of close-grained conglomerate. On the west is a low sandy flat and salt marsh, defended from the ocean by a screen of sand hills extending from Ballyheigue to Barra harbour. In the northern upland formation of the middle district of Kerry are beds of culm, which has been worked only in its eastern range,

in the county of Cork. Specimens of the culm from Killarney, Tralee, and Castleisland were nearly incombustible, which may be accounted for from their having been taken from the surface. In a drift in the river Awineeghrea, a branch of the Flesk, the specimens resemble plumbago. It is possible, by sinking, to obtain coal like that of Kilkenny. A band of limestone, containing a few organic remains, traverses the southern part of this formation: it is chiefly blue, compact, with chert over it, and to the west partly regularly stratified. Where it shows itself in the middle of the Slieve Lughar bogs, in Lord Kenmare's quarries, it is also blue and compact, without any chert, but a good deal of calcareous spar. It next appears about two miles west of Killarney, on the Flesk, much intermingled with hornstone or chert, and, finally, constitutes the great deposition which forms nearly all the islands and promontories on the north side of the Lower lake. The limestone there meets the brown transition rocks of the mountains; and near the junction it is traversed by metallic veins of copper and lead. A second band is found in various places along the course of the Gheestan, where it is blackish and mingled with chert. The whole bottom of the valley of the Maine consists of limestone lying in strata, which, though generally confused, appear to lap on each side above those of the mountain. The limestone is generally compact, much impressed with marine remains; black and hard towards Tralee, where it is dressed as marble; whitening and more tender towards Castleisland and the Maine, and of course more readily calcined: both kinds are excellent and nearly pure. Towards the northern side of the beds they become more flinty, and are separated from the mountain rocks by thin beds of Lydian stone, black or blueish grey, with the cross fracture slightly conchoidal. Towards Tralee this becomes a complete horn slate, the shiver of which is highly valued for road gravel. There are large banks of shell sand in Castlemaine bay: it is of a muddy blueish cast, containing numerous whole shells of the species of *cardium*. One of the Skellig rocks, which has often been called marble, contains nothing but bolts of quartz traversing the brown slate. The mountain of Slieve Mish, which runs parallel to the Maine on its northern side, and terminates in the peninsula of Corkaguiney, is composed of old sandstone or grit, dipping about 40° to N. 8° W.: towards the interior the dip is greater, and the rock more indurated. It is covered with thick beds of millstone grit, or coarse-grained conglomerate, with pebbles of quartz, jasper, and feldspar. The component rock of the mountains which form nearly the whole of the southern part of the county is of the transition class, being a clay-slate or ardesia, which dips to the S. 55° E., at an angle of 68° from the horizontal; so that, though nearly on edge, it presents its cliffs and sections to the north-west. This position is favourable to its decomposition. From the facility with which the water penetrates, the strata split and crumble down the mountain side, leaving a considerable detritus at the foot of all the cliffs, finally decomposing into an adhesive loam well suited to the production of grain crops, and forming a principal component of many fertile soils in the South of Ireland. The range of mountains which separates the bay or river of Kenmare from Bantry bay is composed of beds of schist and sandstone of various colours, but similar in their composition to the grauwacke formations of other parts of the county. The

clay-slate is quarried for roofing in some places, but as the works have seldom proceeded far below the surface, that raised is generally shivery and small, yet much of it is equal in quality to the Easdale and Ballahulish, in the West of Scotland. It is blue, purple, and green, according to the intermixture of iron or chlorite; splits readily and bears piercing, is slightly foliated or wavy, harder and more silicious than Bangor slate, and very durable. The convenience of export has hitherto only admitted of quarries being opened at Cahir, Beggish, and Valencia; at the last place flags of large dimensions are quarried, which find a ready market in London. The general slate rock, especially towards the south and centre, is in many places penetrated with veins of quartz; is highly indurated, and in some places the traces of stratification are entirely obliterated in the smaller specimen, though always recognizable in the great, where the rock is found *in situ*. From the colour communicated by the chlorite, the rock is provincially called greenstone, being similar in aspect, though of different composition, to that so called by mineralogists. When the red oxyde is more abundant, it is called brownstone. Where the induration is not so great as to destroy the schistose as well as the lamellar structure, the rock is used as flag or rubble stone. Flags of this sort are common on the surface. But the most common land stones here are the blocks of more highly indurated rocks, which, parting from the mass by cracks and fissures, have had their angles decomposed and worn off, and are to be met with in the form of round boulders at great distances from their original seat in the mountain. One of the most singular rocks occurs close to the road from Killarney to Ballyvourney, at the head of the glen of Glenflesk: it rests on the transition slate of the county, and is a close-grained compact sandstone, imbedded in which are minute prismatic crystals of flesh-coloured feldspar, and here and there geodes, six or eight inches in diameter, containing sparry iron-ore and white quartz. It thus comes under the description of porphyritic rocks, and is the only one at present known in the South of Ireland. It may also be mentioned that in all the mountains the common grit-stone contains large quantities of spar or crystal, or both; also sparry iron-ore, and iron pyrites in crystals. The Roughty stream separates beds of limestone from others of clay-slate; and near the head of the Kenmare river are several islands abounding with limestone and beautifully variegated marbles. Limestone occurs on other parts of this coast. Iron is found plentifully in the southern baronies, where there were two manufactories of it, one at Killarney, the other at Blackstones, but both have been long since discontinued from want of fuel. Lead-ore is found in many parts. Copper of a golden colour was raised at Muckross, and when the mines were worked, grey cobalt and cobalt bloom were found in considerable quantities; purple copper at Ardfert; and marcasites of copper in Glanerought. The marble of Tralee has spots like that of Kilkenny, but larger and fuller of sparry substance: it takes a high polish. Marble of inferior quality is found in several other parts. In some of the islands in the bay of Kenmare is a variegated marble of red and white, interspersed with yellow, green and purple spots. A grey marble in Cappanacoss island was formerly extensively worked by Sir William Petty. Near Castleisland is found the *Lapis Hibernicus auctorum*, or "Irish slate:" its taste is sour, and it

abounds with common green copperas, for extracting which works were erected at Tralee, but were relinquished for want of a market. Pipe-clay, potters'-clay, fullers'-earth, brown ochre, and rotten stone, like tripoli, are met with in various places. Very fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs near Kerry Head; and sulphur appears on the north of Cashen river, near Ballybunnian. A kind of whetstone used for razors is found near the Devil's Punch Bowl. Fossil shells are to be met with in most places where there is limestone: they are chiefly of the cockle kind, and generally consist of lumps of sparry matter, the shell being wholly decomposed, and only the shape remaining. Coraloids are also discernible. Of the plants peculiar to this county, or only found on the ridge that separates it from the county of Cork, the most remarkable is the arbutus, which, with the yew and holly, gives a perpetual verdure to the natural woods of Killarney. The prostrate juniper occurs on the shore near Derriquin, on the Kenmare estuary. Saxifrages in numerous varieties descend from the summit of the Reeks to the sea shore; and those plants that luxuriate in a moist climate are more numerous and diversified in Kerry than in any other county in Ireland: such are of the orders *Musci*, *Hepaticæ*, and *Lichenes*, and of these, several new species have been added to the British list.

The chief manufacture, that of coarse linens, is nearly confined to the barony of Corkaguiney, where it was formerly much more extensive than at present; and the word "Dingle," impressed upon the cloth, procured for it a ready sale at foreign markets. The flax is uniformly raised on potatoe soil, and yields abundantly; latterly, since attention has been paid to saving the seed, half the quantity of imported seed is found to be sufficient. The kind of linen most in demand was known by the name of "Box-and-trip," and owed its character to the careful method of preparing the yarn; but the sale has latterly declined, in consequence of the inferior method of manufacture: it is wrought in pieces from 140 to 200 yards in length. Another kind of linen is also made here, called Bandle linen, from being of the width of fourteen inches, which makes the measure called a bandle: both sorts were in much demand, as well for domestic consumption as for the army and navy. The woollen manufacture is carried on for domestic purposes only; all the wool being sent to Cork or Limerick, where it is purchased and made up into cloth. The Coomduffe mountains form an exception to this remark, for the tenants there pay their rent by flannels, which are sold at the markets of Tralee and Dingle.

The fishery is carried on chiefly from the ports of Valencia and Dingle; the kinds taken are cod, ling, hake, glasson, and some haddock. Along the shores of the Kenmare river the fishery is also carried on to some extent; and here that of pilchards was also a great source of profit, but the fish have quitted the coast many years since. Salmon is also abundant, though much thinned by the seals, which frequent the shores in such numbers that the rocks are covered with them in Summer: these are killed sometimes with musket balls, and sometimes by moonlight in the caverns where they sleep. Dingle bay is famous for its crayfish, and for lobsters on its northern side; oysters and other shell fish are to be obtained in many places. A great disadvantage which the entire county labours under is the want of means for exporting its produce: there are but few quays, so

that it loses nearly all the advantages of its maritime situation. Much might be done in this respect by opening the mouth of the Cashen, and by improving the harbour of Tarbert, which is capable of being made one of the most useful ports on the Shannon. A ship canal from Tralee to the bay of that name has been for some time in progress.

The rivers are numerous, but none of great length. The Feale rises in the mountains that separate Kerry and Limerick, and receives the Gale or Galey near Rattoo from the north-east, and afterwards the Brick from the south. From the junction of these three, the united stream takes the name of Cashen, and discharges itself into the estuary of the Shannon, near Ballybunnian. The tide flows up the whole of the Cashen, and boats proceed as far as Lixnaw, on the Brick, at high water. The Mang, or Maine, rises near Castleisland, and proceeding south-west is augmented by the Flesk-roe, and after passing by Castlemaine, to which place it is navigable, it falls into the harbour of that name. The Lee is a small stream rising a few miles east of Tralee, but when augmented by the mountain streams after rain, its body of water is so considerable as frequently to overflow a great part of that town, to which it is navigable from the sea by boats. The Flesk, the second river in size, rises near the eastern boundary of the county, and flowing in a very winding course through the valley of Glenflesk, discharges itself into the Lower lake of Killarney. The only outlet for the waters of these lakes is the Laune, or Lane, which empties itself into Castlemaine harbour, after receiving the Gheestan. The Cara rises in the mountains of Dunkerron, passes through Glencarra, and after forming a lake, falls into the same bay. The Fartagh and Inny, or Eeny, rise in the Iveragh mountains and flow westward, the former into Valencia harbour, the latter into Ballinaskellig's bay. The Roughty empties itself into the inner extremity of the arm of the sea called the river or bay of Kenmare, into the northern side of which the Finihy, Blackwater, and Sneem also fall. Most of these rivers abound with salmon and trout. The Great Blackwater rises in the north-east of Kerry, and after forming the boundary between this county and Cork, flows eastward through the latter county into the Atlantic at Youghal. The roads have of late years been considerably improved. A government road from Castleisland to King-William's-Town is in progress, and another under the Board of Public Works, from Kenmare to Glengarriff, in continuation of a line from Killarney to Kenmare (completed about ten years since), which will open a communication through a wild and mountainous tract. Several other new roads are also in progress or projected.

The vestiges of antiquity scattered over the county are very numerous, though the most common are the traces of the military struggles of which it has been the scene. It had formerly three of the ancient round towers, of which the one that stood near the cathedral of Ardfert fell in 1771; of another, at Aghadoe, there are about 20 feet remaining; and the third is still standing nearly entire at Rattoo. Staigue fort, in the parish of Kilcrohane, is an extraordinary circular building of the most remote date: there is another stone fort with seats around it, about three miles distant, but in ruins, from the inferior solidity of its workmanship; and a similar enclosure is likewise to be seen in Iveragh, on the opposite side of the river from Cahirciveen.

Perhaps of a remoter age are the Ogham inscriptions near the church of Kilmelchedor, near Smerwick harbour; where there is another inscription in a running character of various ancient letters. At Ballysteeney is likewise a stone with an Ogham inscription; and, in the ruined church of Aghadoe, another. Among the most curious of the ancient fortifications is the circular enclosure at Caherdonnel, which is attributed to the Danes; and on the mountain of Cahirconree, or "the fortress of King Con," is a circle of massive stones, also piled in the manner of a Danish intrenchment. There is also a Danish camp, called Caher Trant, on the shores of Ventry haven; and another at Rathanane, in the same vicinity. Clee Ruadh, or the Red Ditch, is a singular line of defence, commencing at a place called Caher Carbery, near Kerry Head, and carried eastward to the Cashen river, beyond which it re-appears, and proceeding over Knockanure mountain it enters Limerick county, where all traces of it are lost: it is conjectured to have been an ancient line of demarcation between the principalities of Thomond and Desmond. The most curious of the minor remains of the more remote ages is the bronze instrument, resembling a kettle-drum, found at Muckross, and now deposited in Charlemont House, Dublin. Eighteen religious houses are said to have anciently existed in this county; and there are remains of those of Aghamore, or Derrynane, Ardfert, Ballinaskellig, Innisfallen, Irrelagh or Muckcross, Killagh or de Bello Loco (in the parish of Kilcoleman), Lislaghtin, O'Dorney or Kyrie Eleison, and Rattoo or Rathtoy. There are also the ruins of the ancient cathedrals of Ardfert and Aghadoe; a ruined religious building, called Monaster in Oriel, in the parish of Kilgarvan; chapels or cells, built entirely of stone with arched roofs, on Skellig and Blasquet Islands, from the former of which the abbey of Ballinaskellig was removed to the main land; a curious church and cell, dedicated to St. Finian, on an island in Lough Currane, in the parish of Dromod; a stone-roofed cell at Fane, in the parish of Ventry; one also at Kilmelchedor; one near Gallerus, at the bottom of Smerwick harbour, which is very perfect and curious; Mac Ida's chapel, near Ballyheigue; and an anchorite's cell in the solid rock near Kilcrohane church. Ruined parochial churches are found scattered over the entire county; but their features are generally very simple. The old castles still remaining in a more or less perfect state are those of Ardea, Barra, Ballybeggan, Ballybunnian, Ballycarbery, Ballyheigue, Ballymalus, Ballinaskellig, Beale, Cappanacoss, Carrigafoyle, Castle-drum, Castlefiery, Castleisland, Castlough, Castlesybil, Clellane, Doon, Dunkerron, Dunloh, Fenit, Gallerus, Killaha, Kilmurry, Lick, Listowel, Littur, Molahiffe, Pallis, Rathanane, and Ross, which, as well as the modern castles and seats, are noticed in the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

In the western part of the county the houses were built after the Spanish fashion, with stone balconies in front; as there was a great communication with the Spaniards and Portuguese, who visited the coast annually in considerable numbers to fish for cod, which circumstance also accounts for the names given to some of the towns. The mountainous parts are chiefly inhabited by herdsmen, who feed and clothe themselves from their own lands, consuming but little of the produce of other places: their habitations are low smoky huts covered

with coarse thatch. In some parts the women have a becoming dress, consisting of a jacket of cloth, with loose sleeves, made to fit close round the neck and bosom, and fastened in front with a row of buttons: this is considered to be a relic of the Spanish costume. They marry at a very early age. The peasants are generally well-proportioned, with swarthy complexions, dark eyes and long black hair, exhibiting, in the opinion of some, strong traces of their Spanish origin. They are a frank, honest race, of very independent spirit, acute in understanding, and friendly and hospitable to strangers. The Dingle mountains being dry and healthy, are very populous: those to the south are but thinly peopled. The state of the peasantry in the northern part of the county is much worse than that just described. In many places they are badly housed, the family and the cattle, including the pig, being inmates of the same apartment; the floors sunk below the level of the soil; the bedding, straw, hay, or dry rushes; their clothing scanty; nearly two-thirds of the population bare-legged; the diet, potatoes and sour milk; the wages, tenpence a day in spring and harvest, and at other periods the labourers are wholly unemployed. Between Tarbert and Listowel many of the cabins are built of stone without cement, the doors being of wicker. The people in general, though superstitious, querulous, and, from want of regular employment, of an idle disposition, are inquisitive and extremely intelligent. It is well known that classical learning was sought after even to a fault among the lower orders throughout the county, many of whom had more knowledge of the Latin language than those of the higher classes in other parts. The practice of "keening" at funerals, which in many parts is falling into disuse, is here retained in full force. Mineral springs, simply chalybeate, are numerous. Of sulphuric chalybeates the principal is that called the Spa, about three miles from Tralee; and at Ballybeg, north-east of Dingle, is another highly impregnated. A saline spring at Magherybeg, in Corkaguiney, rises a little below high water mark out of a clear white sand: though covered twice a day by the tide, there is no variation in it. Near Dowlas Head are several large natural caves, one of which is of magnificent dimensions, and in calm weather may be entered for 100 yards in a boat; the reverberation of the human voice in the interior sounds like a speaking trumpet. At Minegahane, near the Cashen, the sea breaking into the cavities of the shore produces a loud sound like the discharge of artillery; the noise generally precedes a change of weather, and not unfrequently occurs on the approach of a storm. A columnar cliff, called by the country people the Devil's Castle, stands to the north of Lick Castle, in the mouth of the Shannon, and is inaccessible except to the sea fowl. The whole shore hereabouts presents a succession of romantic caverns, extending from Ballybunnian to Kilconly Point. But the great natural curiosities of this county are those of Killarney and its vicinity, described in the account of that place; besides which may be enumerated the transposed limestone and sandstone rocks, and the fairy rock, covered with impressions of feet, both near Kilgarvan; Lough Quinlan, with its floating islands, in the parish of Tuosist; and the caves and subterranean stream in the parish of Ratass. Kerry gives the inferior titles of Baron and Earl to the Marquess of Lansdowne, who

also enjoys the titles of Viscount Clanmaurice and Baron of Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the peerage of Ireland, all derived from districts in this county.

KESH, a village and post-town, in the parish of **MAGHERACULMONEY**, barony of **LURG**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Enniskillen, and 93 miles (N.W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Donegal; containing 28 houses and 139 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Jan. 28th, March 28th, June 1st, July 28th, Sept. 28th, and Nov. 21st.

KILACONENAGH, a parish, in the barony of **BERE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Castletown-Bearhaven, 7127 inhabitants. The parish comprises 12,389 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3937 per annum. It is very uneven, being principally composed of mountains of slate, the highest of which is Miskush, which has an elevation of 1214 feet. A few of these mountains furnish herbage for cattle, but the greater part are barren. Some of the low lands are moderately well cultivated with the spade, and round Castletown the land is fertile, being chiefly manured with sea-weed and sand. The principal seats are Dunboy, the residence of J. L. Puxley, Esq.; Cameatrin-gane, of J. O'Sullivan, Esq.; Millcove, of P. O'Sullivan, Esq.; Broderick Cottage, of Major Broderick; and Sea-point, of R. O'Sullivan, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Kilnamanagh and Kilcateerin, in 1795, which union is also called Bearhaven, and is in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Riversdale. The tithes amount to £385, of which £200 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £485. The church is a small neat edifice, with a low square tower, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the same Board, in 1821; the glebe comprises 42 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and, with Kilnamanagh, forms the union or district of Castletown, where there is a large chapel; there is also one on Bere Island. About 160 children are educated in a public school, and about 300 in four private schools; there is also a Sunday school, supported by the vicar. In Castletown are some ruins of Castle Dhermod, built by Dhermod McCarthy; and at Dunboy are some remains of Dunboy Castle, formerly belonging to the O'Sullivans: for the remarkable defence of which, see the article **CASTLETOWN-BEARHAVEN**.

KILACONNIGAN.—See **KILLOGHCONNOGHAN**.

KILBAHA, a village, in the parish of **KILBALLYHONE**, barony of **MOYARTA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 15½ miles (S.W.) from Kilrush, on the northern shore of the estuary of the Shannon; containing 77 houses and 460 inhabitants. It is situated on the small bay of the same name, which is the first on entering the Shannon, and forms an asylum harbour for fishing vessels and other small craft coming in from Loop Head. The pier, constructed by the late Fishery Board, affords accommodation for landing sea manure, of which a considerable quantity is used in the neighbourhood, and has proved of great benefit to the farmers.

Turf of a superior quality is cut in the vicinity, and sent hence to Limerick; and the fisheries afford exclusive employment to upwards of 100 persons.—See **KILBALLYHONE**.

KILBALIVER, a village, in the parish of **KILLOGHCONNOGHAN**, barony of **LUNE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6¾ miles (W.) from Trim, on the road from Dublin to Mullingar; containing 29 houses and 183 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on March 25th, May 12th, August 15th, and Nov. 1st. The parish church, R. C. chapel and school, and a dispensary, are in this village.—See **KILLOGHCONNOGHAN**.

KILBALLYHONE, or **KILBALLYOWEN**, a parish, in the barony of **MOYARTA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 13 miles (S.W.) from Kilrush, on the western coast; containing 3695 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and, being bounded on one side by the Atlantic Ocean and on the other by the river Shannon, forms a peninsula which terminates in the promontory called Cape Lean, or Loop Head. It also comprises the headlands of Dunmore and Kilclogher, and the harbour of Kilbaha on the Shannon; and its north-western shore forms part of the Malbay coast, on which numerous shipwrecks have occurred. The peninsula is exposed to the whole ocean swell, which here sets in with great violence in west or southerly winds, particularly when accompanied by the "rollers," a periodical visitation. Loop Head is situated at the mouth of the Shannon, in lat. 52° 33' 13", and long. 9° 54'. On its summit is a lighthouse, the lantern of which is 269 feet above the sea at high water, and exhibits a brilliant fixed light from 15 lamps. The parish comprises 9524 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act. The land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a considerable portion of coarse pasture, with some patches of bog. Sea-weed and sand are extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Samphire of superior quality is found on the cliffs at Clehansevan. It is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and the remainder forms part of the corps of the prebend of Tomgraney, in the cathedral of Killaloe; the vicarage is part of the union of Kilrush. The tithes amount to £267. 13. 10½., of which £69. 4. 7½. is payable to the lessees of the impropriator, £83. 1. 6½. to the prebendary, and £115. 7. 8½. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Donaha, or Cross, which also comprises the parish of Moyarta, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Cross, Donaha, and Carrigaholt. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground, and at Ross are those of another, but much smaller. Of the ancient castle of Clehansevan, which was blown down by a violent storm in 1802, some vestiges still exist; and at Fodera hill are the remains of a signal-tower. The puffing holes of Clehansevan are considered a great natural curiosity, and in a certain state of the wind and tide spout water to a considerable height. At such times the sea is strongly impelled into the horizontal fissures of the cliff, and the air forced inwards by the weight of water suddenly reacting on the spent force of the waves, repels them with a sound resembling the discharge of heavy artillery. The natural bridges at Ross are formed by the action of the tide on the loose

earth among the rocks. At Fierd is a chalybeate spring; and manganese, adapted for making bleaching liquid, is also said to exist there.

KILBANNON.—See **KILBENNAN**.

KILBARRACK, a parish, in the barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Howth; containing 170 inhabitants. The Grand Northern Trunk railway from the metropolis to Drogheda will pass through this parish. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Howth; the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Howth in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and the tithes are included in the return for that parish. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Baldoyle and Howth. On the road to Howth are the ruins of the chapel of Mone, commonly called the Abbey of Kilbarrack, which formerly belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin: it is said to be of great antiquity, and to have been built on the strand near the great sand bank called the North Bull, for the assistance of shipwrecked mariners; the ancient cemetery, although unfenced and overgrown with weeds, is still occasionally used as a burial-ground.

KILBARRON, a parish, in the barony of **TYRHUGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, on the road from Donegal to Enniskillen; containing, with the greater part of the sea-port, and market and post-town of Ballyshannon, 10,521 inhabitants. St. Columb founded a church here, of which Barrind was bishop about 590. According to the Ordnance survey, the parish comprises $23,932\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $915\frac{1}{4}$ are water. About half is arable; the remainder is meadow, pasture, and mountain land, and there is a sufficient extent of bog. In addition to the usual crops, great quantities of carrots and onions are raised in the open fields. The Abbey river, which flows into Abbey bay, in Ballyshannon harbour, contains eel, trout, and salmon; and off the coast most kinds of sea fish are abundant, but are preyed upon by a kind of small shark, or dog-fish. During spring and summer here are many seals, and the coast is frequently visited by large whales, and great numbers of skate and thornback are taken with the long line. Sandstone and whinstone are found at Kildoney, and a kind of stone coal appears in the cliff overhanging the sea; the seam is about 7 inches thick and dips towards the land. In boring for coal, emery has been discovered about 12 feet below the surface. The principal seats are Parkhill, belonging to the representatives of the late J. O'Neil, Esq.; Cavan Garden, the residence of T. J. Atkinson, Esq.; Cherrymount, of Dr. Crawford; Camlin Tredennick, of I. Tredennick, Esq.; Fort William, of W. Tredennick, Esq.; Danby, of J. Forbes, Esq.; Wardton, of J. Folliott, Esq.; Laputa, of J. F. Johnston, Esq.; and Cliff, of Col. Conolly, who has greatly benefited this part of the county, in which he is one of the largest proprietors, having for many years expended at least £1000 per annum in agricultural implements, flax seed, dispensaries, schools, and roads; in addition to which he has expended large sums on the improvement of Ballyshannon harbour. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the gift of Col. Conolly, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. Of the 44 townlands comprised within the parish, only four pay full tithe, three are subject to a small modus, and the remainder are tithe-

free: the tithes amount to £45, of which £26 is payable to the impropriator, and £19 to the vicar. The church was erected in 1745, on an eminence near the town, and is the principal landmark for vessels entering the harbour. Divine service is also performed in a school-house. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which a gift of £100, and a loan of £675, were granted, in 1810, by the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 316 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, in Ballyshannon, is a large neat building, erected in 1795; another at Castleard was erected in 1832, and has a burial-ground. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians, in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. About 580 children are educated in seven public schools, to one of which Col. Conolly subscribes £8 annually; and about 310 are taught in ten private schools: there are also seven Sunday schools. Near the glebe-house, on a stupendous rock rising almost perpendicularly out of the sea, are the ruins of the castle of Kilbarron, which is supposed to have been inhabited by freebooters. Within the parish are fourteen Danish raths; and in the harbour of Ballyshannon, at the mouth of the Erne, there was formerly an island, called Inis Samer, where, according to the Munster annals, was a religious house, in which Flaherty O'Maoldora, King of Conall, or Tyrconnell, having renounced the world, died in 1197. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish.—See **BALLYSHANNON**.

KILBARRON, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMONDE**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W.) from Burris-o-kane, on the road from Killaloe to Portumna; containing 2590 inhabitants. It comprises 7575 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is chiefly under tillage; about 150 acres are called the Commons of Kearney. Coarse limestone and a kind of red and white marble are found here, and lead was formerly obtained. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Annah, the residence of J. Minchin, Esq.; Bellevue, of G. W. Biggs, Esq.; Mota, of T. Pepper Roberts, Esq.; Gurthmunger, of the Rev. R. Stoney; Annah Castle, of Joseph O. Tabourdeau, Esq.; Kilgarvan, of E. Cambie, Esq.; Waterloo Lodge, of the Rev. R. P. Vaughan; Garrane, of W. Legge, Esq.; and Castletown, of C. Cambie, Esq., a handsome castellated building on an eminence near the Shannon, commanding beautiful views of Lough Derg and the mountain scenery of Clare and Galway. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Capt. Ralph Smith. The tithes amount to £360, of which £240 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £1000 in 1822. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of about 8 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Terryglass and Finoe, and containing two chapels. About 40 children are educated in a public school, and about 150 in three private schools. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, also of four castles, called Cushlawn-Thullahawn, Cushlawn-Thigge-Burht, Annah, and Ballycollaton. Island More, in Lough

Derg, containing about 130 Irish acres, belongs to this parish, but is considered to be in the county of Galway.

KILBARRY, a parish, in the county of the city of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1 mile (S.) from Waterford, on the road from that city to Tramore; containing 587 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century, on the dissolution of which order it was given to the Knights Hospitallers. The ruins show that it consisted of a dwelling-house, connected with a chapel. On the opposite side of the marsh near which they stand is a very fine cromlech. The parish contains 4241 statute acres, of which part is arable, the rest marsh, which being under water the greater part of the year, renders its vicinity extremely unhealthy; it is, however, proposed to cut a canal, for the double purpose of draining it and facilitating the conveyance of agricultural produce and manure. Ballinamona is the seat of T. Carew, Esq. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Waterford, and in the gift of G. L. Fox, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £155, payable to the impropriator, who allows £5 to the curate of St. Patrick's, Waterford, for the performance of the clerical duties.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish, in the southern part of the barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kilmacthomas; containing 2416 inhabitants. Its surface is generally naked and uncultivated, and includes about 300 acres of bog; but its mineral productions are valuable, the Irish Mining Company raising a large quantity of superior copper ore, and lead ore was formerly obtained from the strand at Kilmurrin. Several neat houses have been built lately for the miners. Dunbratten is supposed to have been the spot first occupied by the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Raymond le Gros, who here repulsed with great slaughter the Danes of Waterford and the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who attacked his intrenchments, part of which still exist. There is a small fishing station at Dunbratten, to which belong about 25 boats. Much limestone is imported from Dungarvan, and the erection of a pier would be a great benefit to the surrounding country. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Gardenmorris, the residence of J. Power O'Shee, Esq., and Georges-town, of J. Barron, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is united to part of the rectories of Kilburn and Kilmeadan, which together form the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop; the vicarage forms a separate benefice, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the precentor, and £100 to the vicar; the entire revenue of the precentorship is £345. 17. 3. A new church has been erected here lately, principally at the expense of Lady Osborne. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. About 180 children are educated in two public schools, which are held in a school-house built by Lady Osborne, who also contributes towards their support. Here is a well dedicated to St. Baramedan, who founded the church; and at Kilmurren was a church founded by his sister, Murina, of which the ruins are still visible. Near Dunbratten is an

image of St. Baramedan, rudely carved out of a rock, and much resorted to by the peasantry.

KILBEACON, a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 1049 inhabitants, and 3151 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united to the vicarages of Rosinan and Killylahy, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £114, of which £76 is payable to the vicars choral, and £38 to the vicar. There is a glebe of 16 acres. The church is a modern building. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmacow. About 160 children are educated in three private schools. At Earlsrath was a large fort, encompassed by a fosse and a bank about 20 feet high: the enclosed area measured about 70 yards by 55, and contained some buildings.

KILBEACONTY, or **KILVECONTY**, a parish, in the barony of **KILTARTAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Gort, on the road from that place to Portumna; containing 4544 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6422 statute acres, and includes Russane, the seat of Captain Laluffe; Fort Hill, of J. Burke, Esq.; and Cluane, of Burke Eyre, Esq. It is in the diocese of Kilmacduagh; the rectory is partly appropriate to the archdeaconry, and partly, with the vicarage, forms a portion of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh. The tithes amount to £195, of which £20 is payable to the archdeacon, and £175 to the dean. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a thatched chapel. About 120 children are educated in three private schools.

KILBEAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of **LENEY**, county of **SLIGO**, but chiefly in that of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Ballaghadireen, on the road from that place to Swinford; containing 8790 inhabitants. It contains 7405 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, with very large tracts of bog and mountain: the soil is poor, and not well cultivated. There is plenty of limestone and some freestone. The gentlemen's seats are Clonmore, the residence of T. Phillips, Esq.; Palmfield, of A. Macdonnell, Esq.; and Carra Castle, of G. Dalton, Esq. Here are large warehouses for iron, timber, &c., belonging to Mr. Dalton. It is a constabulary police station; and a manorial court is held monthly at Carra Castle. The parish is in the diocese of Achonry; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Dillon, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilconduff. The tithes amount to £170. 10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and are equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms the unions or districts of Kilbeagh and Carra Castle, in each of which there is a chapel. About 210 children are educated in two private schools. Here are the ruins of an old church, in a burial-ground that is still used.

KILBEG, or **KILMAINHAMBEG**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER KILLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kells, on the road to Nobber; containing, with the parish of Robertstown, 1478 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from a commandery of Knights of St. John of Jerusa-

lem, founded by Walter de Lacy in the reign of Rich. I., which was a cell to that of Kilmainham, near Dublin, but of which no vestige can be traced. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Newtown: the tithes amount to £180. The glebe-house of the union is in this parish. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Stahalmock; the chapel is in the village of Carlanstown. About 150 children are taught in a school at Carlanstown, which is aided by Sir H. Meredyth, Bart., who also gave a house and an acre of land to the master.

KILBEGGAN, an incorporated market and post-town, and a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 15 miles (E. by S.) from Athlone, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dublin, on the river Brosna and the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 4039 inhabitants, of which number, 1985 are in the town. A monastery was founded here by St. Becan, son of Murchade, a cotemporary of St. Columb, about the year 600. In 972, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes, at a ford on the river, near the present bridge, since called *Aghnaccan*, or the "Ford of Heads," from the numbers of the slain that floated down the river. In 1200, the monastery, which had fallen into decay, was rebuilt by the family of Dalton, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and some Cistercian monks, from the abbey of Mellifont, were placed in it. After its dissolution, the house and its possessions, which were very extensive, were granted to the Lambart family, of whom Sir Oliver, afterwards Lord Lambart, in 1606, obtained for the town the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. In 1612, Jas. I. granted the inhabitants a charter; and in 1620, Charles, son of Oliver, Lord Lambart, procured a grant of two additional fairs. During the disturbances of 1798, a party of insurgents was defeated near the town, after an obstinate engagement, by Col. Blake, at the head of his regiment of Northumberland militia.

The town contains more than 300 houses, of which nearly one-half are neatly built and slated. It is improving; and a branch from the Grand Canal, which has recently been cut to it, holds out prospects of the increase of its trade. There are a large distillery, a brewery, and two mills for flour and oatmeal, one of which is extensive; and there is also a manufactory for tobacco and snuff. The market is on Saturday, and is a considerable mart for butter. Fairs for live stock are held on March 25th, June 16th, Aug. 15th, and Oct. 28th. The market-house is a neat plain building of limestone, erected by Gustavus Lambart, Esq., which contains also accommodation for holding the public courts. The corporation consists of a portreeve (who is a justice of the peace), 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, with a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The freedom is obtained by favour of the portreeve and burgesses. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Gustavus Lambart, Esq. A borough court of record, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five marks, is held; also a court of petty sessions every Saturday, in which the portreeve occasionally presides, with the county magistrates. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 2975 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; a considerable extent of exhausted bog has been reclaimed, affording excellent pasture, and a small quantity still remains for fuel; there is no waste land. The principal seats are Belmont, the residence of Barnard Maguire, Esq.; Meldrum, of Mrs. Clark; Correigh, the property of Col. Hearn, but not inhabited; and Coola, the property of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., and in the occupation of J. Conolly, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Sir W. Lambart Cromie, Bart. The tithes amount to £254. 0. 11., wholly payable to the impropriator. The church, originally part of the ancient abbey, was enlarged, and a square tower added to it, in 1818, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £200, and the Commissioners of the Loan Fund £400. The glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board gave £100, was built in 1800: the glebe comprises $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subject to a rent of £20 per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with that of Rahue; the chapel is a handsome edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is supported by the perpetual curate, and there are seven private schools in the parish, in which are about 240 children, and a dispensary. There are numerous mineral springs, but none of them used medicinally. The remains of the ancient monastery are very inconsiderable. John Henry North, an eminent barrister, was a native of this place.

KILBEGNET, a parish, in the barony of HALF-BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Roscommon, and on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 4677 inhabitants and 11,318 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Athleague; the rectory is impropriate in Thomas Corr, Esq. The tithes amount to £138. 9. 3., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish is united with Donamon, and has a chapel at Crosswell. Here is a public school of about 100 children, which is principally supported by Mr. Dowell; and about 210 children are educated in four private schools.

KILBEHENNY, or **KILBENNY**, a parish, in the barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Mitchelstown, on the road from that place to Limerick; containing 3507 inhabitants. It comprises much light land and a well-planted glen extending among the hills to the Galtee mountains, on the highest of which, called Galtee More, which separates this parish from Galbally, is a lake. The Earl of Kingston's beautiful seat, the Mountain Lodge, with its extensive demesne, is in this parish; as is also Lord Massey's lodge, with its fine woods and grounds. The parish is in the diocese of Emly; the rectory forms part of the union of Duntrileague, and corps of the prebend of Killenellick in the cathedral of Emly: the tithes amount to £400. In the R. C. divisions, with the exception of a small part included in the district of Mitchelstown, it forms a separate union or district, in which are two chapels. About 150 children

are educated in two private schools. Some remains of the ancient church still exist on the northern bank of the river Funcheon.

KILBELFAD, a parish, in the barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ballina, on the river Moy; containing 3798 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Conn, in which is the island of Glass, the burial-place of Bishop Bale Fadh, who took refuge there during a period of persecution, and from whom the parish is supposed to have derived its name. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the system of agriculture much improved; there is abundance of good bog, and there are quarries of limestone and of granite, of which Curramore, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, was built; there are also considerable quantities of marl, and of good clay for making bricks. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, and petty sessions occasionally. It contains the island of Annagh, in Lough Conn, comprising 45 acres of arable land and 2 acres of bog. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Christchurch, Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardagh: the tithes amount to £180. 6. 5., which is equally divided between the appropriators and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Backs, in Ballynahaglish; there are two chapels, one at Knockmore and one at Gallows Hill, but service is only performed in one. A school has been established at the latter place; and there are also four private schools, in which are about 230 children. There are numerous encampments, generally called forts, and the remains of the old castles of Deel and Cloghan, built by the Bourkes, and of Castle Kelly.

KILBENNAN, or **KILBANNON**, a parish, partly in the barony of **CLARE**, but chiefly in that of **DUNMORE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Tuam, on the road to Hollymount; containing 2561 inhabitants. A religious house was anciently established here, of which no other record exists but that it was granted, after the dissolution, to the burgesses of Athenry; it would appear to have been of great antiquity, as there is still remaining a portion, 50 feet high, of one of those ancient round towers found generally near the site of the earliest religious establishments. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Tuam, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Tuam: the tithes amount to £106. 3. 1., which is equally divided between the vicars choral and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilconly; the chapel is a small thatched building. There are two private schools, in which are about 170 children.

KILBERRY, a parish, in the barony of **NARRAGH** and **RHEBAN WEST**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Athy, on the river Barrow; containing 1732 inhabitants. It comprises 7863 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4832 per annum; about two-thirds are arable and pasture land, and one-third bog. The seats are Barrowford, the residence of B. Braddell, Esq.; Bellview, of R. Drought, Esq.; Salisbury, of Capt. Lawler; Shrowlan, of E. Pilsworth, Esq.; Geraldine, of

the representatives of the late Col. Fitzgerald; and Bert House, the noble residence of Lord Downes. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the gift of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's. The tithes amount to £360, of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and one-third to the vicar. The church was opened for divine service in 1836. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Athy. About 50 children are educated in a school that is partly supported by Lord Downes, and about 150 in two private schools. Here are the ruins of two castles; also the well of Tobbera, which is dedicated to St. John.

KILBERRY, a parish, in the barony of **MORGALLION**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Navan, on the road from that place to Kingscourt; containing 2002 inhabitants. The land is of good quality; about two-thirds are meadow or pasture, and about 100 acres bog. The parish is intersected by the Yellow River, on which is a corn-mill. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Donaghpatrick: the tithes amount to £335, and there is a glebe of 6 acres, valued at £18. 9. 2. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also Donaghpatrick and Teltown, and containing two chapels, situated at Kilberry and Oristown. About 100 children are educated in a school to which Col. Everard gives a house and garden rent-free, and C. Smyth, Esq., subscribes £10 annually; and about 50 are taught in a private school. A chantry of two priests, or chaplains, was formerly attached to the church of St. Mary, in this parish.

KILBIXY, a parish, in the barony of **MOYGOISH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing, with the market and post-town of Ballinacargy, 2279 inhabitants. The castle is said to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1192, and was subsequently the seat of Geoffry de Constantine, who founded at Tristernagh a priory of Canons Regular, sometimes called the priory of Kilbixy, and richly endowed it. The last prior was Edmund Nugent, Bishop of Kildare, who held it with his bishoprick, and a pension of £26. 13. 4. was granted to him on its surrender. In 1590 a lease of it was granted to Capt. W. Piers, at a rent of £60, and it is still held by his descendants. It was finally destroyed in 1783. The town arose under the protection of the castle, and in the reign of Henry VI. was one of the borough towns of Meath. Sir Henry Piers, in his chorographical description of the county, states that, in 1782, part of the burgh castle, which 40 acres called the burgh land, existed, besides the ruins of many ancient houses and castles. It had anciently an hospital, called the Leper-house of St. Bridgid, of which there are still some ruins. In the reign of Elizabeth, O'Dogherty of Connaught encamped in the abbey demesne with about 600 followers, and being attacked by the queen's forces and refused admission into the abbey, was slain with all his party. The parish contains 5660 statute acres, and is richly embellished with plantations that extend to Lough Iron, which is one of its boundaries and is a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, but is very shallow. The land is arable and pasture, with a small quantity of bog: there is some limestone. The principal seats are Baronstown, which

was built by the Rt. Hon. Anthony Malone, and is now the residence of Mrs. O'Connor Malone; Tristernagh, the seat of Sir John B. Piers, Bart.; Rath, of J. West, Esq.; Cummerstown, of J. Irwin, Esq.; and Carrickbawn, of Mrs. Beaty. The living is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £110. The church is a handsome building, erected at the expense of the late Lord Sunderlin, who also gave the organ. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816, granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is united with that of Templeoran, and is also called Sonna: there are two chapels in the union, of which that of Kilbixy is in Ballinacargy. About 270 children are educated in two public schools, and 100 in two private schools. At Rath is a loan fund, also a society for spinning yarn, supported by subscriptions. Edmund Malone, the celebrated commentator on Shakspeare, is interred here, and the Malone family have a handsome mausoleum near the church. At Temple Cross are the ruins of an ancient chapel.—See BALLINACARGY.

KILBOLANE, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Charleville, on the road to Rathkeale; containing 4014 inhabitants. It comprises $10,207\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned for the county cess, and valued at £7505 per annum. The land is of good quality and is mostly in pasture; the portion in tillage yields excellent crops of grain and potatoes. There are about 26 acres of woodland, and 100 acres of bog, forming part of the "Red bog," which extends into the adjoining parishes. The seats are Gibbings Grove, the residence of R. Gibbings, Esq.; Kilbolane House, of Capt. B. E. Barry; Curryglass House, of P. Gould, Esq.; Proughis House, of J. Bruce, Esq.; and Hardingville, of C. Harding, Esq. The villages of Millford and Coltycormick are in this parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the rectory of Knocktemple, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the tithes, amounting to £550, are entirely payable to his lessee, who allows £6. 3. 1. for discharging the clerical duties. A neat church, with a square tower, was erected in 1832, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. J. Bruce, the incumbent, and is now being completed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Millford, or Freemount: the chapel at Millford is a commodious modern building; there is another chapel at Kilbolane. A public school has been lately established at Millford, and another school is partly supported by an allowance of £6 per ann. from Mr. Gibbings; in these, and in the private schools of the parish, about 160 children are educated. The castle of Kilbolane, which was destroyed by Cromwell, was of a square form, with a circular tower at each angle: the ruins are very insignificant. On removing the remains of the ancient church, the tomb of the Synan family, bearing the date 1446, was transferred to the new edifice.

KILBONANE, a parish, in the barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3

miles (N. W.) from Crookstown, on the river West Bride, and the roads from Cork to Macroom and from Mallow to Bandon; containing 1740 inhabitants. It comprises 4827 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3519 per ann.; about three-fourths are arable and pasture land; the waste consists chiefly of exhausted bog and some elevated heathy ground in the south; the state of agriculture is unimproved. At Aherlow are extensive and valuable quarries of limestone, which supply the greater part of the vale of Bandon and the interior of the country on both sides for agricultural purposes and for building and ornamental architecture, and from which has been taken stone for the ornamental part of the new court-house of Cork. The principal seats are Lodge, the residence of the Rev. P. French; Aherlow, of — Barter, Esq.; New Grove, of W. H. Holland, Esq.; and Livias, of Mrs. Ellard. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in — Rye, of Rye Court, Esq. The tithes amount to £410, of which £201. 16. 3. is payable to the impropriator, and £208. 3. 9. to the vicar. The church, a neat small edifice, was erected in 1834 by subscription. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmurry. The parochial school is supported by the vicar, and there are several private schools in the parish. There are some remains of the old church; and at Cloghduff, in the western part of the parish, great quantities of human bones have been often found, but whether it is some ancient burial-place, or the scene of some long-forgotten battle, is not known.

KILBONANE, a parish, in the barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Milltown, on the road to Killarney; containing 3305 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Laune, and comprises 8377 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the greater part of which is in tillage: the soil consists chiefly of a heavy clay, and there is a considerable portion of bog. The state of agriculture is gradually improving; the limestone quarries at Listry are extensively worked and the produce burnt for manure. At Ballymalis are flour-mills, worked by the Gheestan river. Rockville is the property of the representatives of the late John Drew, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert andaghadoo; the rectory is impropriate in the Crosbie family, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Molahiffe. The tithes amount to £369. 4., payable in equal portions to the impropriators and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Milltown: the chapel at Listry is a large modern building. At Faha is a school-house, with apartments for the master, built in 1834 by Mrs. Raymond, at an expense of £250, for the education of the male children of her tenantry, for which she allows the master £20 per annum: in this and the private schools of the parish about 80 children are educated. The ruins of the ancient church are situated near the banks of the Laune; and at Ballymalis are the remains of the castle of that name.

KILBRACKEN, or BALLYBRACKEN, a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, an isolated portion of KING'S COUNTY, and partly in that of WEST

OPHALY, in the county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Monastereven, on the road to Athy; containing 1216 inhabitants. It comprises 2747 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1542. 5. per annum. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithes amount to £138. 9. 3. About 100 children are educated in the parochial school.

KILBRAGH, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 481 inhabitants. It comprises 1136 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithes amount to £90.

KILBRAGH, county of TIPPERARY.—See TEMPLETOUGHY.

KILBREEDY, or KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Killala, on the road from Rathlacken to Ballycastle; containing 2023 inhabitants. The soil is marshy, and there is a considerable quantity of bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and forms part of the union of Dunfeeny: the rectory is appropriate to the dean and precentor of Killala. The tithes amount to £147. 10., half of which is equally divided between the dean and precentor, and half is payable to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Dunfeeny. About 40 children are educated in a private school. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish. Downpatrick Head is an insulated circular cliff, about 80 yards from the shore, on the summit of which are the remains of a building.

KILBREEDY-MAJOR, a parish, in the barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Tipperary; containing 1137 inhabitants. It comprises 3352 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the land is of good quality, being based on a substratum of limestone; the greater portion is arable, with some good meadow and pasture, and there is a small proportion of bog. Kilbreedy House is the residence of J. O'Donnell, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick, and the rectory forms part of the union of Kilmallock: the tithes amount to £224. 16. 7. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of profitable land. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Athnassy, or Ballinvana. There are several raths, some of which are perfect.

KILBREEDY-MINOR, a parish, in the barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kilmallock, and on the road from that place to Charleville; containing 600 inhabitants. It comprises 2087 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the soil is very good, but only about one-fifth of it is under tillage, the remainder being meadow or pasture land. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £130. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Effin. Near the south bank of the Subtach are the ruins of the old church.

KILBREW, a parish, in the barony of RATOATH,

county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from Ratoath to Drogheda; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 3888 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Kilbrew House, formerly the property of the Gorges family, but now of W. Murphy, Esq., of Dublin, is a fine mansion, with an extensive and richly planted demesne. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and the rectory forms part of the union of Tryvett: the tithes amount to £179. 10. The church, which serves for the union, is a neat edifice built about the middle of the last century, and recently enlarged at an expense of £213, granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £300, and granted a loan of £500, was built in 1817; the glebe comprises nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subject to a rent of £3. 3. per acre. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Creekstown, or Curragha.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Ballyclare, on the road from Ballymena to Doagh; containing 1849 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 5641 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and part of the union of Donegore: the tithes amount to £373. 3. $4\frac{1}{2}$. There is no church; divine service is performed in a school-house every Sunday. About 240 children are taught in four private schools, and there are three Sunday schools.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Dublin. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and forms part of the union of Clondalkin. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is united to Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin.

KILBRIDE, or CASTLECORR, a parish, partly in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, but chiefly in the barony of CLONMAHON, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Mount-Nugent to Oldcastle; containing, with the post-town of Mount-Nugent, 4658 inhabitants. It comprises 8777 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about three-fifths are arable, a tenth bog, and the remainder pasture: limestone is abundant. The principal seats are Bobsgrrove, the residence of C. E. J. Nugent, Esq.; Roebuck, of W. Reilly, Esq.; and Castlecorr, of W. Webb, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, the presentation to which is in dispute between the Crown and Lord Dunsany: the tithes amount to £415. 9. 9. The church was built in 1809, and has been recently repaired, for which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £157. The glebe-house is supposed to have been erected before the Reformation; the glebe comprises 22 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Killeagh and Kilbride, and has a chapel at Mount-Nugent. About 70 children are educated in a public school, for which the house and an acre of land were given by Mr. Nugent; and about 350 children are taught in five private schools.—See MOUNT-NUGENT.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from New Ross; containing 496 inhabitants, and 2665 statute acres. It is a vicarage, episcopally united, in

1779, to that of Kilcoan; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. John Digby. The tithes amount to £90, which is equally divided between the vicar and the impropriator. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Slieuruagh.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of DUNBOYNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Clonee, on the road from Dublin to Ratoath; containing 279 inhabitants. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Dunboyne, in which the tithes are included. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dunboyne and Kilbride, and has a small chapel. There is a private school, in which are about 30 children. On the lands of Ballintra are the remains of a Danish fort.

KILBRIDE, a parish, partly in the barony of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in that of BALLINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N.) from Roscommon, on the road to Strokestown; containing 7673 inhabitants. It comprises 11,812 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; there is a large proportion of bog. The land is principally under tillage, but the system of agriculture is unimproved. Limestone abounds. The principal seats are Roxborough, the residence of A. Brown, Esq.; Durham, of H. Corr, Esq.; Holywell, of C. W. Blakeney, Esq.; Drumdaff, of T. G. Digby, Esq.; and Cappa Lodge, of Capt. W. Taaffe. Petty sessions are held every alternate week at a place called the Four-mile-House. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and forms part of the union of Roscommon; the rectory is impropriate in the Sandys family. The tithes amount to £300. 18., one-half payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilgeffin, also called Kilbride; a chapel is in progress of erection. About 20 children are educated in a public school, and there are seven private schools, in which are about 450 children. Some remains yet exist of the abbey of Derrane; and there are several raths, one of which, on the lands of Holywell, has a treble fosse.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Waterford, on the bay of Tramore; containing 483 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the Cathedral, and forms, with the rectory of Island Ikane, the impropriate cure of Kilbride, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Waterford; the tithes amount to £74. 17. 3., and there is a glebe of three acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dunhill. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Cullen.

KILBRIDE, a parish, partly in the barony of GOREY, and partly in that of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Camolin, on the coast road from Gorey to Oulart; containing 1094 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the vicinity of Ferns, was, during the disturbances, of 1798, partly occupied by the insurgents, who encamped on Carrigrua Hill in their progress towards Gorey. It comprises 4677 statute acres, of which a considerable portion is excellent grazing land, and the remainder under tillage: the system of agriculture is slowly improving. Quarries of good building

stone are worked, and jasper has been found in some parts; there is only a scanty supply of fuel. A considerable quantity of excellent butter is made here and sent to the markets of Gorey and Enniscorthy. The gentlemen's seats are Ballymore, the residence of R. Donovan, Esq., a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated in the midst of a richly wooded demesne; and Rockspring, of the Rev. L. Cornock. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory forms a part of the union of that name: the tithes amount to £203. 1. 6. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ferns: the chapel, a neat building, is at Kilcissan, or Clorogue; and there is a place of worship for the Society of Friends at Ballintore. About 40 children are educated in a private school. At Ballymore are the ruins of an ancient church, held in such veneration that persons dying within 40 miles of the spot are sometimes buried there.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Arklow, on the river Ovoca, and the road to Wicklow; containing 1192 inhabitants. It lies on the coast, and is generally under a good state of cultivation. Shelton Abbey, the splendid seat of the Earl of Wicklow, described in the article on Arklow, is partly within its limits; and there are several good residences, of which the principal are Sheepwalk, that of T. Murray, Esq.; Seabank, of R. Hudson, Esq.; Ballymoney, of the Rev. M. J. Mayers; and Killiniskyduff, of M. Hudson, Esq. Near the mouth of the Ovoca is a coast-guard station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, previously to 1833 a part of the union of Arklow, and now united with the vicarages of Enorely and Templemichael; together constituting the union of Kilbride, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes of the parish amount to £200. 6. 2. The church, erected in 1834, at the expense of the Earl of Wicklow, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newbridge and Baranisky; the chapel is a neat and spacious edifice. About 210 children are taught in the public schools, of which the parochial male and female schools are supported by the Earl and Countess of Wicklow; and there are two infants' schools, one supported by the Countess, and the other by the Rev. M. J. Mayers, the present incumbent; also a Sunday school. The ruins of the old church are on an eminence commanding a fine view of the town and bridge of Arklow, a great expanse of sea, the demesne of Shelton Abbey, and the woods of Glenart. In the churchyard is a mausoleum of the Howard family; there is also an ancient burial-place at Templereeny.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Blessington, on the road from that place to Wicklow; containing 1207 inhabitants. This parish is in a very mountainous district, and comprises 12,295 statute acres, of which about 8000 are mountain land; and there is much bog, particularly at Shankhill. The land is chiefly in pasture. The granite used in building Nelson's pillar, and the Post-office and other edifices in Dublin, was brought from the Golden Hill granite quarry; and there is iron-ore in Butter

mountain. The principal seats are Kippure Lodge, the residence of G. Moore, Esq., who has an extensive farming establishment; Ballywood, of J. Finnemore, Esq.; and Butter Mountain, of R. Bennett, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough; the rectory is partly impropriate in Col. Allen, and partly appropriate to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's; the vicarage forms part of the union of Blessington. The tithes amount to £122. 18. 3., of which £22. 0. 2. is payable to Col. Allen, £59. 18. 3. to the dean and chapter, and £40. 19. 5. to the vicar. The church, for which a grant of £900 was made by the late Board of First Fruits, was built in 1834, and is in the later English style of architecture, with an embattled tower. In the R. C. divisions, also, it forms part of the union or district of Blessington, and has a neat chapel, which was enlarged in 1835. About 100 children are educated in three private schools. Here are two old burial-grounds, several raths, and some large unhewn blocks of granite on the mountains.

KILBRIDE, KING's county.—See TULLAMORE.

KILBRIDE-GLYN, a parish, in the barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Taghmon, on the road from that place to Wexford; containing 4638 inhabitants. It comprises 3027 statute acres, principally in tillage, and is in the diocese of Ferns. The rectory was impropriate in the Colclough family, till about 1740, when it was purchased by the late Board of First Fruits, and annexed to the impropriate curacy, which forms part of the union of Killurin: the tithes amount to £103. 5. $6\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Glyn.

KILBRIDE-LANGAN, or CLARA, a parish, in the barony of KILCOURSEY, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Tullamore to Athlone; containing, with the post-town of Clara, 4337 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the Grand Canal, and comprises 5375 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which more than one-half is good arable land, and of the remainder, about 1600 acres are profitable bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardnorcher, and also of the perpetual curacy of Clara, in which the church is situated; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £272. 6. 1., of which £152. 6. 1. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar, who contributes £55. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$. towards the stipend of the perpetual curate. In the R. C. divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Ardnorcher or Clara: the chapel is at Lehinch, where is a school under the patronage of the Christian Brotherhood; there is also a chapel in the town, and a larger is about to be erected. There are places of worship for Baptists, and for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. About 45 children are taught in the parochial schools; and there are also seven private schools, in which are about 240 children.—See CLARA.

KILBRIDE-PILATE, or PACE-KILBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Kinnegad, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 574 inhabitants, and 5373 statute acres. Here is Gaulstown Park, the splendid seat of Lord Kilmaine,

in the grounds of which is a very large larch tree, planted by Dean Swift. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Enniscoffey, or Kilbride-Pilate, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £100. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Fartullagh, or Rochfort-Bridge, and has a chapel at Milltown.

KILBRIDE-VESTON, or KILBRIDE-VASTY, a parish, in the barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Mullingar, on the road from that place to Rochfort-Bridge; containing 923 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 statute acres, in tillage and pasturage, with a considerable quantity of bog. The principal seats are Dunboden, the residence of R. W. Cooper, Esq., in whose fine demesne are the remains of the ancient parish church; Whitewell, the seat of A. Grose, Esq.; and Kilbride Castle, of A. J. Wilkington, Esq., where are the remains of a strong hold of the Tyrrells. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Gifford family, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £78. 9. $11\frac{1}{2}$., of which £52. 6. 8. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Fartullagh, or Rochfort-Bridge.

KILBRIN, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Liscarrol, on the river Allua, and on the new road from Liscarrol to Mallow; containing 4292 inhabitants. It comprises 12,302 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £9276. per annum. The land considerably varies in quality, and a large portion consists of hilly pasture. Limestone is found in the south part of the parish, and burnt for manure; the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A fair is held at Ballyheene on Oct. 2nd, for general farming stock. Two roads have been made through this parish within a few years, and have tended greatly to the improvement of the district; one from Drumcolloher, through Liscarrol, to the mail road near Mallow, and the other from Newcastle to Castle Cor in this parish, where it meets the former road. The seats are Castle Cor, the ancient family mansion of J. Deane Freeman, Esq., situated in a richly wooded demesne, which is particularly remarkable for its fine oaks; Ballyheene, the deserted mansion of the Thornhill family; Ballygraddy, the neat cottage residence of J. Purcell, Esq.; and Marybrook, of E. Reardon, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is impropriate in Col. Longfield, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Liscarrol. The tithes amount to £943, of which £523 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, situated at Ballygraddy, on the border of the parish, is a plain building with a square tower surmounted by a small spire; it was erected in 1788, when a grant of £564 was made by the late Board of First Fruits. There are no remains of the ancient church, but its extensive burial-ground is still used. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, which also comprises the parishes of Ballyclough, Drumdowney, and Kilmaclean: the principal chapel, at the cross of Kilbrin, is a large and handsome slated building of recent erection, lighted with pointed windows; there is also a chapel at

Ballyclough. A school is supported by Major Freeman, who allows £20 per ann. and a house and garden for the master; in this and in two private schools about 70 children are educated.

KILBRINE, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Boyle; containing 1349 inhabitants. Lough Key is chiefly in this parish: it is about three British miles in its greatest length, has many bays and inlets, and abounds with islands, but its scenery is rather beautiful than romantic, although the Curlew mountains rise near its western shore. On Trinity island was an abbey, founded in the 7th century, and refounded in 1215 for Premonstratensian canons: in 1466 it was accidentally burnt, but was rebuilt, and continued till the general dissolution; some of its ruins still exist. A chronological register was kept in this monastery, which is known as the Annals of Lough Key. On Inchmacnerin was a monastery, supposed to be the Eas-mac-neire founded by St. Columb, which existed till the Reformation. Castle Island is almost covered by a building called Mac Dermot's Castle, which has been partially rebuilt by Viscount Lorton, and contains some handsome apartments and fine old portraits. Several legends are connected with the original fortress. Church Island contains some ruins, and Stag Island is finely wooded. On the south side of the lake is the demesne of Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Viscount Lorton, who has greatly improved this parish, as well as his other estates. Here is also Oatlands, the seat of T. Pearson, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Crofton; the vicarage forms part of the union of Killuken and corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin. The tithes amount to £29, which is equally divided between the impropiator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Boyle. About 110 children are educated in three private schools, to one of which Lord Lorton contributes £14 per ann. and gives a house and garden rent-free.

KILBRITAIN, a parish, in the East Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Bandon, on the road from that place to Timoleague; containing 1607 inhabitants. A castle was built here in the 13th century by De Courcey, of which he was dispossessed by McCarty Reagh; there are still some remains. In 1642 this place was taken and garrisoned by the men of Bandon. The parish, which lies on the eastern side of a small bay, comprises 4651 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2888 per ann., two-thirds of which are under tillage; the remainder forms the demesne of Kilbritain House, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Stawell. The land is generally very good, but indifferently cultivated; sand brought from the shore of the bay is the principal manure. Here is a good slate quarry, also some extensive flour-mills, and a fulling-mill on a small river which falls into the bay. Many of the parishioners are occupied in fishing, and some are engaged in weaving cotton cords and coarse cloth. Besides Kilbritain House, here are Borleigh, the seat of W. Moore, Esq.; Mill House, of the Rev. F. Stawell; and Riversdale, of T. Bailey, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilbritain, in the cathedral of St. Finbarr,

Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £410. The church is in ruins, but divine service is regularly performed in the school-house at Kilshanahane. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Rathclarin. Parochial schools were built by subscription in 1829.

KILBRITAIN, a village, in the parish of **RATHCLARIN**, East Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S.) from Bandon; containing 42 houses and 284 inhabitants. It is situated in a deep and interesting glen, at the head of a long narrow creek running up from Courtmacsherry bay, on the southern coast, and is a constabulary police station. A fair is held on Nov. 22d, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Here is a R. C. chapel, belonging to the union or district of Rathclarin. The environs are very interesting; the sides of the hills are richly wooded, and there are some remains of the ancient castle.

KILBRODERAN, a parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rathkeale, on the road to Shanagolden; containing 829 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western bank of the river Deel, over which is a good bridge, called Newbridge, built in 1747, when the road was first constructed. It comprises 2824 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about one-half is under tillage, and the remainder principally in large dairy farms, but in many parts the soil is so stony that its cultivation is much impeded. The whole substratum is limestone rock, in some places rising above the surface and in others scattered in large detached masses. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £220. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises six acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Coolcappagh, comprising also the parish of Kilcoleman; there is a chapel at Coolcappagh, in this parish, also one in the parish of Kilcoleman. About 30 children are taught in a private school. There are some picturesque remains of the old church at the foot of Kilbroderan hill, and at Rathgonin are the ruins of the old castle of that name.

KILBROGAN, a parish, in the barony of **KINNALMEAKY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the road from Cork to Bandon; containing, with part of that borough, 5710 inhabitants. This parish, called also Knockbrogan, is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, and comprises 7355 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5767 per annum. The land is in general of good quality; about one-third is in pasture, principally included in the demesne of the Earl of Bandon. At Lauragh an extensive tract of waste has been brought into cultivation by John Swanton, Esq., who has lately introduced the Scottish system of agriculture. Lime brought from Aherlow, six miles distant, and sea sand from Colliers' quay, are the chief manures. The prevailing substratum is clay-slate; but there are some good quarries of freestone, that principally supplied the stone of which the chief part of the new town of Bandon is built. The scenery in many parts is pleasingly varied, and there are several gentlemen's seats: the principal are Roughgrove, the resi-

dence of Maskelyne Alcock, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of H. Baldwin, Esq.; Mishalls, of W. Connor, Esq.; Coolfadda House, of B. Popham, Esq.; Lauragh, of I. Swanton, Esq.; Woodlands, of G. Cornwall, Esq.; and Park View, of H. Cornwall, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, united from time immemorial to the rectory of Aglish, together forming the union and corps of the prebend of Kilbrogan in the cathedral church of St. Finbarr, Cork, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £650. The church is in Bandon: divine service is also performed in the school-house at Carhue, where a chapel of ease is about to be erected. The glebe-house is beautifully situated on an eminence surrounded by plantations, and the glebe comprises $32\frac{3}{4}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bandon: the chapel, situated in the old churchyard, is a small plain edifice. There are twelve public schools in the parish, in which about 900 children are taught.—See Bandon.

KILBRONEY, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Buttevant, on the road to Charleville; containing 696 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1929 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the soil is a fine deep loam, and the land is mostly in pasture; the small portion of bog is now nearly exhausted. It is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is impropriate in J. Watkins, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Buttevant. The tithes amount to £192. 12., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Buttevant. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground. At Ballinguile are the remains of the castle of that name, and of an ancient mansion of the Fitzjames family.

KILBRONEY, a parish, in the barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Newry to Kilkeel; containing, with the town of Rosstrevor, 4257 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises $13,208\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 275 are woodland, about 5,000 arable, and the remainder bog and mountain, the latter of which affords excellent pasture. Here are some large bleach-greens, and some lead mines. The principal seats are the Lodge, the residence of D. Ross, Esq.; Brandensburg, of Mrs. Ross; Carpenham, of H. Hamilton, Esq.; Green Park, of Mrs. O'Brien; Amos Vale, of the Ven. Dean Carter; Ballyedmund, of A. Stewart, Esq.; Woodhouse, of Mrs. Reynell; Old Hall, of Smithson Corry, Esq.; and Crayfield, of W. J. Maguire, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the gift of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £155. 6. 6., of which one-third is payable to the vicar, and two-thirds to the Bishop. The church, which is in Rosstrevor, is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a lofty tower and pinnacles: it was built at an expense of £2000, of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1814, gave £200 and lent £1100. The Board also granted £450 as a gift, and £120 as a loan, for the erection of the glebe-house, in 1821: the glebe comprises 11 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one in Rosstrevor, the other at Killowen. About 600

children are educated in six schools, to one of which Mrs. Ross contributes £13. 16. 11., to another Mrs. Balfour contributes £20, and to a third the R. C. clergyman contributes £5, annually. On the acclivity of a mountain is a very large stone, called Cloughmerne, which was formerly part of a cromlech; and near Killowen are the ruins of Green Castle. It was built by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, destroyed by the Irish in 1343, rebuilt soon after on a large scale, and dismantled by order of Cromwell. Here are also the remains of Castle Roe, or Ross Trevor Castle. On the Hillstown road are the ruins of Kilbroney church, in which a *clogh-ban*, or "white bell," was some years since discovered; also an ancient stone cross and a holy well. In 1834 a spacious cave was discovered, containing broken urns filled with calcined human bones and ashes. A chalybeate spring was formerly much resorted to, but is now almost neglected.—See ROSSTREVOR.

KILBRYAN.—See KILBRINE.

KILBURNE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Waterford; containing 866 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and partly forms a portion of the corps of the deanery, and partly of the precentorship of the cathedral of Waterford: the tithes amount to £153. 10. 9., of which £121. 5. 9. is payable to the dean, and £32. 5. to the precentor. About 120 children are educated in a public school.

KILCAR, or KILKARAGH, a parish, in the barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Killybegs; containing 4319 inhabitants. St. Carthach, whose festival is kept on the 5th of March, is supposed to have presided over a monastery here so early as 540. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 18,883 statute acres, about one-sixth of which are arable, the remainder bog and mountain land. Agriculture is in a very backward state, and there is not a single tree in the parish. Fairs are held quarterly for cattle, yarn, and flannel. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £125. The church is a small handsome building, erected in 1828. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 840 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large new chapel. The parochial school, in which are about 100 children, is endowed with a grant from Col. Robertson's fund; and there are three other schools and a dispensary.

KILCARAGH, a parish, in the barony of GUALTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Waterford, on the river Suir; containing 142 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and forms part of the corps of the deanery: the tithes amount to £30. 2.

KILCARN, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Navan, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 546 inhabitants. About two-thirds of it are under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. There are some considerable corn and flour-mills, the property of J. McCann, Esq., of Drogheda; and the river Boyne, upon which the parish is situated, affords facility of

conveyance. The principal seats are Kilcarn House, the residence of F. Murphy, Esq.; Kilcarn Lodge, of W. Dillon, Esq.; and Upper Kilcarn, of Mrs. Barry. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Skreen, or Skryne; the rectory is impropriate in C. Barry, Esq. The tithes amount to £127. 12. 2., the whole payable to the impropriator. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Athlumney: the chapel, an old building, is to be converted into a school; and a chapel is about to be built adjoining the residence of the parish priest.

KILCARRAGH, a parish, in the barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Listowel, on the rivers Brick and Feale; containing 1109 inhabitants. It comprises 2912 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which 1280½ consist of good arable land, 891½ of coarse pasture, and 740 of bog. Limestone abounds and in some places approaches to marble; it is generally burnt for manure, for which purpose sea sand brought from Cashen ferry is also used: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of R. Hickson, Esq.; it is held by faculty with the vicarage of Duagh. The tithes amount to £96. 18. 5½., and there is a glebe of 12½ acres, subject to a rent of about one guinea per acre. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Lixnaw, (*which see*).

KILCASH, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonmel; containing 1333 inhabitants. It is on the southern side of Slieve na Man, and contains an ancient seat of the Ormonde family. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lisimore, united episcopally, in 1813, to the vicarages of Killaloan, Templethay, and Kilgrant, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithes amount to £113. 7. 3., of which £46. 3. 1. is payable to the impropriator, and £67. 4. 2. to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice are £267. 1. 10. The church is a modern building. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises 8a. 2r. 17p., and there is also one of 3a. 1r. 30p. in Kilgrant. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Gammonsfield, or Kilcash, and has a chapel at Ballypatrick. About 170 children are educated in a public school; the school-house was given by the Marquess of Ormonde. Here is a dispensary.

KILCASKIN, a parish, in the barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (S. S. W.) from Castletown; containing 4600 inhabitants. This parish, which extends for more than ten miles along the shore of Bantry bay, comprises 35,701 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3295 per annum. The greater portion is wild and mountainous, and not more than one-sixth is under cultivation; several of the mountains afford pasture on their sides and summits, but others are rocky and barren. The loftiest is Hungry hill, 2160 feet above the level of the sea, and remarkable for its singular and picturesque waterfall, which, descending from a height of nearly 800 feet and frequently broken in its fall by ledges of projecting rock, forms a magnificent and

beautiful cascade; the water issues from a lake near the summit, and after its descent passes by Ardrigoole and falls into the bay. Four miles to the east of this mountain is the large Sugar Loaf, which is 1112 feet high; and of the other mountains in this parish, the principal are the Knocknafouka, the Ghoul, and the Esk: along their summits runs the boundary line between the counties of Cork and Kerry. In this parish is also part of the romantic and celebrated district of Glengariff, comprising the eastern portion, and the scene of a hard-fought battle between the English forces under Sir C. Wilmot, and the native Irish under the Prince of Bear and Bantry, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. [A more detailed description of Glengariff is given in the article on Kilmacomogue.] The principal seats are the Lodge, the handsome residence of the Earl of Bantry; Reemeen Cottage, of R. White, Esq.; and Reen Lodge, of the Rev. R. H. Wright. There is an extensive slate quarry at Roosk, close to the sea-shore. Iron and copper-ore abound in various parts of the parish, but neither is at present worked: the iron-ore was formerly very extensively procured, and large smelting-works were built at Glengariff and Ardrigoole; of the latter, very considerable remains exist, forming an interesting feature on the banks of the river. There are constabulary police stations at Ardrigoole and Glengariff, and a coast-guard station at the latter place, forming part of the district of Castletown. A manorial court is held at Ardrigoole every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, the rectory constituting part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Ross, and the vicarage united with that of Bunnane: the tithes amount to £380, of which one-half is payable to the archdeacon and the other to the vicar. The church is a small edifice with a low square tower, situated at the base of the rugged mountain of Ardrigoole; it was built in 1809, at an expense of £500, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £190 towards its repair. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and is the head of a union or district, comprising also that of Bunnane; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Massmount near Ardrigoole, Glengariff, and Bunnane. There are eight private schools, in which are about 430 children. At Daraheen-Dharmuda a battle was fought between O'Sullivan Bear and O'Donovan, in which the latter was slain. The ruins of the old church are situated in a deep recess in the mountains, one mile east from Ardrigoole; at Drumlane is a very perfect fort, and there are several others in various parts of the parish. At Leitrim is an upright stone without any inscription, called a Gollane, and there are several others of the same name in the barony; near the former are vast piles of loose stones heaped together in the greatest confusion.

KILCATERN, or **KILCATEERIN**, a parish, in the barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Castletown; containing 6042 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5865 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3537 per ann., and above 15,000 acres of bog and mountain. It rises into mountains near the Kenmare river, and on the north-west has a capacious

bay, called Kilcateerin, or Quoilah bay. The valleys are moderately well cultivated, chiefly by spade husbandry; the mountains are generally bare, but afford good summer pasture. At Allihais are extensive copper mines, which have been constantly worked since 1813, and in 1835 produced 7466 tons of remarkably good ore. Mills have been erected at Ballydonagan for crushing the ore, and numerous houses and cottages for the persons employed in the mines have been built. A new road from Castletown to the mines will shortly be opened, and other improvements are contemplated; a constabulary police station has been lately established. The parish is in the diocese of Ross: the rectory is partly inappropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly appropriate to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kilaconenagh. The tithes amount to £193. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £65 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is performed at Allihais, in a house licensed by the Bishop. The R. C. parish is in the diocese of Kerry, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small plain building near Quoilah bay. About 430 children are educated in seven private schools. Near the bay are the remains of the old church; and not far distant is a very high erect stone, called a Gollane or Long stone.

KILCAVAN, or KILKEVAN, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Wexford, on the new road to Bannow; containing 695 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by St. George's channel, and is almost entirely under tillage; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved within the last few years, and from the convenience of its situation for obtaining sea-manure, the land is generally in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1806, to the vicarage of Bannow, together forming the union of Kilcavan, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £144. 13. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and of the union, to £297. 4. 7. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £190, is a neat edifice with a square tower, erected in 1820, for which the late Board of First Fruits gave £600 and lent £130. The same Board also gave, in 1821, £400 and lent £330 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe, in four portions, comprises 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bannow, or Ballymitt. At Granstown is a convent of Augustine Friars, representing the ancient house of Clonmines, to which is attached a chapel, open to the public; this establishment consists only of two brethren, employed in preparing pupils for the college of Maynooth, and in this seminary the late eminent Dr. Doyle received the rudiments of his education. A Sunday school is superintended by the incumbent, and there is a dispensary.

KILCHRIST, a parish, in the barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Kildysart, on the western bank of the river Fergus; containing, with the island of Innismore, or Deer Island, 2569 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6845 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and mostly under tillage; there is a small extent of bog. Sea-weed and sand procured on the

shores of the Fergus are extensively used for manure. Grain and other agricultural produce are occasionally sent in boats to Limerick from Ballinacally. The principal seats are Paradise, the residence of Thos. Arthur, Esq., beautifully situated on the Fergus, of which and the surrounding scenery it commands a most extensive view; and Fort Fergus, of Daniel O'Grady, Esq.; is also situated on the Fergus. On an eminence in the demesne of Paradise is an ornamental building, called the Temple, which forms a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the river. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont, and partly in Bindon Scott, Esq.; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kildysert. The tithes amount to £252. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$., of which £83. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ is payable to the lessee of the Earl, £64. 3. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Bindon Scott, Esq., and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Clondegad: the chapel, at Knockboy, is a small thatched building. A school is held in it under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, in which and in three private schools about 140 children are educated. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial-ground.—See BALLINACALLY and DEER ISLAND.

KILCHRIST, or KILCRIEST, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Gort; containing 1703 inhabitants. It comprises 3613 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and includes Woodville, the seat of R. D'Arcy, Esq. A baronial court is held once in three weeks. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and forms part of the union of Killinane, or Kilthomas; the rectory is partly appropriate to the bishoprick, and partly to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £88, of which £19 is payable to the bishop, £3 to the lessee of the vicars choral, and £66 to the vicar. The glebe-house of the union is in this parish. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel, in connection with which is a large school for about 400 children. About 80 children are educated in a public school, which is partly supported by the rector, and about 90 in a private school. Here are the remains of a chapel.

KILCLEAGH, or MOATE, a parish, in the barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Athlone to Dublin; containing, with the post-town of Moate, 6160 inhabitants. It comprises 9231 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is principally grazing land; there is also a considerable quantity of bog, and abundance of limestone and gritstone. The principal seats are Ballymahon, the ancient residence of the Malone family; Castle Daly, the seat of J. M. Daly, Esq.; Newbridge, of R. Matthews, Esq.; Moate Castle, of Cuthbert J. Clibborn, Esq.; and Farnagh, of R. Adamson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £276. 6. 11. The church was built in 1782, enlarged by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819, and lately repaired by a grant of £228 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was purchased in 1819, by

aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the same Board: the glebe comprises 86 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh: part of it forms the district of Moate, in which are two chapels, one there and one at Bogagh; the other, with the parish of Lemonaghan, constitutes that of Ballymahown, in which also are two chapels, one at Ballymahown, in this parish. There is also a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. About 250 children are educated in four public, and 210 in seven private, schools. Near Farnagh are the ruins of the castle of Clonlonan, which gave name to the barony.—See MOATE.

KILCLEEHEEN.—See KILCULLIHEEN.

KILCLIEF, a parish, in the barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Strangford; containing 841 inhabitants, of which number, 351 are in the village. Here was formerly an abbey under St. Eugene and St. Neill, disciples of St. Patrick; also an hospital for lepers, of which there are still some small remains. The castle of Kilclief, of which also part remains, was anciently the palace of the bishops of Down, to whom the manor belongs. According to the Ordnance survey, the parish contains 2424½ statute acres: there is no waste or bog, and the land is extremely well cultivated, furnishing much wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes for exportation. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £216. The church is a small plain building on an elevated spot near the sea-shore. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which £450 was given and £50 lent, in 1816, by the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 10 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, including also the townland of Ballyargan, and two others in Ballyculter, and containing a small chapel. About 90 children are educated in the parochial school, which was built in 1804.

KILCLOAN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Kilcock, on the road from Summerhill to Dunboyne; containing 321 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Raddownstown: the tithes amount to £110. 15. 4½. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Batterstown, comprising Kilcloan, Raddownstown, Ballymaglasson, Rathregan, Balfeighan, and Moyglare, and containing three chapels; that of Kilcloan is a neat modern building. About 70 children are educated in a private school, to which Gen. Vandeleur contributes £4 annually. Here is Mulhusey Castle, the property of F. Meath McVeigh, Esq.

KILCLOGHAN.—See TEMPLETOWN.

KILCLOGHER.—See CLOGHER, county of LOUTH.

KILCLONAGH, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Templemore; containing 195 inhabitants. This parish comprises only 683 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £479 per ann. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Moyne: the tithes amount to £65. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Moyne. About 90 children are educated in a private school.

KILCLONBROOK, or CREMORGAN, a parish,

in the barony of CULLINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Stradbally, on the road from that place to Abbeylaxey; containing 84 inhabitants. Cremorgan is the seat of L. Moore, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £38. 2. 4. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Stradbally.

KILCLONFERT, a parish, in the barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Philipstown, on the road from that place to Kilbeggan; containing 1734 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5865 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3929 per ann. Of its entire surface above 3000 acres are arable, above 2000 meadow and pasture, about 100 woodland, and 2600 bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare; the rectory is in the patronage of the representatives of F. Trench, Esq., and the vicarage in the gift of the Crown. The tithes amount to £249. 4. 7½, of which £166. 3. 0¾ is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Philipstown, and contains a chapel. About 200 children are educated in a public and 25 in a private school, and there is a Sunday school.

KILCLOONY, a parish, in the barony of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the river Suck and the road from Dublin to Galway; containing, with part of the post-town of Ballinasloe, 7280 inhabitants. The English army encamped here for three days previously to the celebrated battle of Aughrim; during which this was the scene of much sanguinary conflict, the memory of which is perpetuated in the names of several places in its immediate vicinity. The bridge over the small stream which separates the parish from Aughrim is still called the bridge of *Millea Chean*, or "The Thousand Heads," from the numbers that fell there; and there are two other passes where much carnage took place before the Irish outposts were driven across the stream and morass upon their main army, of which one is called *Barna Chaugh*, or "The Gap of Grief," and another *Craugh*, or "The Place of Sorrowing." The parish, which is close on the confines of Roscommon, comprises 6981 statute acres, of which 5246 are apportioned under the tithe act, and about 1736 are waste and bog. The Grand Canal from Dublin terminates at the town of Ballinasloe. The principal seats are Garbally Park, the residence of the Earl of Clancarty; Macknee, of Archdeacon Trench; Cahir, of J. Dillon, Esq.; Kelly's Grove, of W. Kelly, Esq.; Persse Park, of S. Masters, Esq., J. P.; Nutley, of N. Ash, Esq.; Grange, of C. Stanford, Esq.; and the Cottage, of M. Colahan, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and to the deanery, and partly united with the vicarage, which forms a portion of the union of Creagh. The tithes amount to £125. 17. 7¾. The church is in Ballinasloe, a plain cruciform structure with a lofty octagonal spire. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballinasloe; the chapel there is a neat edifice, built by subscription. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 210 children are taught in a public school; and there are six private schools, in which are about 150 children. A chalybeate

spa, issuing from the bog at Poolboy, has been enclosed by the Earl of Clancarty, who has built a handsome room over it.—See BALLINASLOE.

KILCLUNEY, or **KILCLOONEY**, a district parish, partly in the barony of **LOWER ORIOR**, but chiefly in that of **LOWER FEWS**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Markethill, on the road from Newry to Armagh; containing 7627 inhabitants. It was constituted, in 1792, by disuniting 22 townlands from the parish of Mullaghbrack, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,833 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 3109 are heath and bog, and the remainder in a high state of cultivation. At Carricklane is a quarry of good clay-slate, from which was raised the stone for building Gosford Castle. Lead ore has been also found in considerable quantities, and there are indications of coal. The weaving of linen and cotton cloth is carried on. It is in the diocese of Armagh, and on its separation from Mullaghbrack, a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Prebendary of Mullaghbrack, was instituted, under the provisions of an act of the 7th of Geo. III.; and a church was built at Glassdrummond, a plain neat edifice, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500. The glebe-house, towards which the same Board granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan, is a handsome building, situated on a glebe of 22 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lisnadill, or Ballymacnab: the chapel is a large and handsome edifice at Clady. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding synod, one of the first class at Redrock, the other at Ballylane. There are eight public schools, some of which are aided by donations from the Rev. Dr. Blacker, others by Lords Charlemont and Gosford, and the parochial school by the prebendary and perpetual curate: they afford instruction to about 680 children. Some vestiges yet exist of the old church of Kilcluney, which was burnt in 1641, and also of a bawn built in 1619 by H. Achison, Esq., which was destroyed at the same time. *Cairn-amnhanaghan*, or "The Vicar's Cairn," which is noticed more particularly under the head of Mullaghbrack, is in this district.

KILCOAN, a parish, in the barony of **IDA**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 441 inhabitants, and 2075 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united in 1779 to Kilbride, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £113. 1. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and of the union, to £158. 1. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Slieruagh.

KILCOAN, county of **WEXFORD**.—See **KILCOWAN**.

KILCOCK, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **IKEATHY** and **OUGHTERANY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Trim, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Galway; containing 2235 inhabitants, of which number, 1730 are in the town. This place, which is said to have derived its name from an ancient church or monastery, dedicated to St. Cocha, is situated on a stream called the Rye Water, which here forms the boundary of the county. The town consists of several small streets diverging from the market-square, and in 1831 contained 330 houses irregularly built, several of which are of handsome appearance. The inhabitants

are amply supplied with excellent water from springs, and coal is brought down the Royal Canal, which passes by the town. Races are annually held on the common for three or four days, and are well attended. A large distillery and brewery have been established here. The market, which is toll-free, is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with corn and potatoes, of which great quantities are purchased and sent by the canal to Dublin. The fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are on March 25th, May 11th, Aug. 11th, and Sept. 29th; and additional fairs have been recently established on Feb. 4th, July 14th, Oct. 22nd, Nov. 24th, and Dec. 13th. Here is a constabulary police station. The parish is chiefly rich pasture land, appropriated for the fattening of stock for the Dublin market, and for exportation; what little is under tillage is well cultivated on the improved system and is very productive. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and within the parish are Courtown, the seat of John Aylmer, Esq., and Laragh, of James Gannon, Esq., both situated in demesnes richly wooded. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united in 1811 to the vicarages of Hortland and Cloncurry and the rectory of Downings, forming the union of Kilcock, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithes amount to £168, of which £56 is payable to the impropiator, and £112 to the vicar. The church is a very old edifice in indifferent repair. The glebe comprises 13 acres, but there is no glebe-house. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Cloncurry, Hortland, and Clonshamboe; there is a chapel in the town, and also one at Newtown, in the parish of Hortland. About 220 children are taught in two public schools, one of which is aided by a donation from Mr. Gannon; and there are also two private schools, in which are about 40 children, and a dispensary.

KILCOCKAN, a parish, in the barony of **COSHBRIDE**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (E.S.E.) from Tallow, on the river Black water; containing 1461 inhabitants. It comprises 6827 statute acres, and includes the modern castle of Strancally, the seat of J. Keily, Esq., the proprietor of the parish, who intends rebuilding the village. The castle is a large Gothic building, in a richly planted demesne of above 1000 acres. The parish is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire and J. Keily, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Templemichael. The tithes amount to £236. 4. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £69. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. is payable to each of the impropiators, and £97. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templemichael, also called Knockanore, or Kilwatermoy, and has a chapel recently erected. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Strancally, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Desmond. After its forfeiture by that family, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was assigned to the Earl of Cork. This castle appears to have been partially demolished with gunpowder a long time since, and was recently struck by lightning, which caused a large portion of it to fall into the Blackwater.

KILCOE, a parish, in the Western Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W.) from Skibbereen, on

the river Roaring Water, and the road to Rock Island; containing 2316 inhabitants. It comprises 3232 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2030 per annum. The surface is rocky and uneven, and not more than one-third of the land is in cultivation; the remainder consists of bare rocks of clay-slate, intermixed with small tracts of bog; the land under tillage is chiefly in small patches amidst the rocks, and is generally cultivated by the spade; the manure is brought to it on the backs of horses, and the produce carried off in the same manner; some of the higher grounds afford tolerable pasturage for young cattle. The scenery is wild, and marked with features of rugged grandeur; the glen, through which the river rushes with furious impetuosity, forming numerous cataracts in its progress to the bay to which it gives name, abounds with young and thriving plantations, and is finely contrasted with the sterility around it. In this romantic glen is Roaring Water House, the residence of J. O'Sullivan, Esq., who has erected mills, corn stores, and quays on the banks of the river; and Greenmount, of Capt. Long. Two manorial courts are held here monthly, by the seneschals of the bishop of Ross and Thos. Hungerford, Esq., respectively. The parish is in the diocese of Ross; the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly constitutes a portion of the archdeaconry of Ross; the vicarage is united with that of Cape Clear, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £300, of which half is payable to the impropriator and the archdeacon, and half to the vicar. The church, a small edifice, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £600, is nearly in the centre of the parish. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Aghadown: the chapel is a large edifice, situated near the Roaring Water. About 60 children are taught in the parochial school, and there is a private school, in which are about 80 children. On a point of land at the head of Roaring Water bay are the extensive remains of Kilcoe castle, built by the McCartys, lords of Clandermot, and consisting principally of a large massive square tower, with a small turret; and at no great distance, close to the shore, are the ruins of the old parish church. Several swords and spear-heads of bronze were found in 1825, by some labourers quarrying stone; they were all in good preservation.

KILCOLA, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (E.) from Frenchpark, on the road from that place to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 2363 inhabitants. It comprises 3097 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about one-tenth is bog, and the remainder arable or pasture land. Bella is the seat of E. French, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms part of the union of Shank-hill, and corps of the precentorship of Elphin; and the vicarage is part of the union of Easter-Snow. The tithes amount to £64. 12. 3½., and are equally divided between the precentor and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Croghan and Ballynameen, which is also called Killucan, and has a chapel at Knockglass. About 140 children are educated in two private schools.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the barony of **BAR-**

RETTS, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Cork, on the road to Killarney, and on the river Dripsey; the population is returned with Magourney, the boundary between the two parishes being now unknown. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Magourney. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Aghabologue.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **MAGONIHV**, but chiefly in that of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the mail road to Cahirciveen; containing, with the post-town of Milltown, 4970 inhabitants. In the reign of Hen. III., Geoffry de Mauriscis founded a priory at Killagh, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: the abbot was a lord of parliament. It was endowed with large possessions in several parts of the county, which, together with the site, were at the dissolution granted to Capt. Spring, but were forfeited by him after the wars of 1641. The abbey now forms part of the estate of Sir J. Godfrey, Bart., to whose ancestor, Major Godfrey, the lands of Kilcoleman and the contiguous parishes of Killorglin, Kiltalla, and Kilgarrilander, were granted by Chas. II. on his restoration, when several English families settled here, some of whose descendants still remain. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Maine, and on the west by the harbour of Castlemaine, comprises 7589½ statute acres, of which 6634½ consist of arable and pasture land, 745 of bog, and 210 of woodland. The soil is mostly a heavy clay; it produces good crops of grain and potatoes, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The principal seat is Kilcoleman Abbey, the residence of Sir J. Godfrey, which has been lately remodelled in the Elizabethan style, and is surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded demesne. Attached to the demesne is a neat cottage, called Fort Agnes, built on the edge of a circular hollow surrounded by a Danish moat or rath, and thickly planted. The glebe-house, a substantial mansion, is the residence of the Rev. R. Hewson. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the representatives of Lord Glandore; the rectory is impropriate in the Hon. and Rev. F. Mullins, to whose lessees the tithes, amounting to £323. 1. 6., are entirely payable, and who allows a stipend to the curate. The church, at Milltown, is a neat edifice, with a lofty square tower, surmounted by octangular pinnacles; it was erected in 1822, on a site presented by Sir John Godfrey, by aid of two loans of £900 and £100 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built about the same period, for which the Board granted £450 as a gift, and £50 as a loan: the glebe comprises eight acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Milltown, where the principal chapel is situated. In the public school at Milltown about 120 children are educated; and about 70 are taught in two private schools. Of the abbey, which was a building of considerable size and strength, and constructed of a kind of dark marble, the walls and the noble east window are still nearly entire, and, from the style of the architecture, appears to be of a more recent date than that of its original foundation. Near the abbey are the ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is still

used. Besides the fort already mentioned there are several others, commonly called "Danish" forts.—See **MILLTOWN**.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **BALLYBRITT**, but chiefly in that of **CLONLISK**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Parsonstown**, on the road to **Roscrea**; containing 2199 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a religious house founded here in the 6th century, by **St. Colman**, son of **Ængus**, King of **Munster**, which subsequently became the parish church, but of which there are now no remains. It comprises 6628 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3713 per annum. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Killaloe**, the former constituting part of the union of **Parsonstown**, and the latter of that of **Ettagh**; the tithes amount to £198. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$. Divine service is performed every Sunday in a private house licensed for that purpose. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united to that of **Ettagh**, in each of which is a chapel. About 25 children are taught in a school at **Mountmask**, supported by **Mr. Synge**; and there are five private schools, in which are about 160 children.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the **Shanid Division** of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Shanagolden**, on the road to **Newcastle**; containing 510 inhabitants. It comprises 4310 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1818. 4. 6. per annum; more than three-fourths of the land is rough mountain pasture, in some places occupied by loose fibrous turbary, and the remainder is under tillage. The system of agriculture is improved, and there is little waste land but what might be reclaimed at a trifling expense. Great numbers of young cattle are reared in the mountain pastures. Limestone abounds, and the more elevated parts are of the coal formation. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Limerick**, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £70. There is neither church nor glebe-house: the former was destroyed in the war of 1641, and has not been rebuilt; the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of **Coolcapagh**; the chapel is a small modern edifice. Near it are the remains of **Castle-Egney**, consisting only of one slender square tower; and in the immediate neighbourhood are the remains of several others. About 40 children are taught in a private school.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, in the barony of **CLAN-MORRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, on the road from **Ballinrobe** to **Castlereagh**; containing, with the market and post-town of **Clare**, 8388 inhabitants. A Carmelite friary was founded here in the 13th century by the **Prendergast** family, which at the dissolution was granted to **Sir John King**. The parish comprises 22,886 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6930 per annum; above one-third is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remainder waste and bog; limestone is plentiful. Here is **Claremount**, the seat of **J. Browne, Esq.** The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Tuam**, and in the gift of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £304. 12. $3\frac{3}{4}$. The church is in **Clare**, and there is a glebe-house and glebe. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at **Clare** and

Barnycarrol, and in the ancient abbey of **Ballinasmale** are a few monks, who perform divine service regularly. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists in **Clare**. About 200 children are educated in three public schools, to one of which **Mrs. Browne** contributes £10, and to another the **Rev. M. Havern** £4. 4., annually; and about 350 are taught in nine private schools.—See **CLARE** or **CLARE-MORRIS**.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **COOLAVIN**, county of **SLIGO**, but chiefly in that of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, on the new mail coach road from **Longford** to **Ballina**; containing, with the market and post-town of **Ballaghadireen**, 5021 inhabitants. It comprises 13,030 statute acres, of which 5880 are bog; the land is in general of very inferior quality, and the system of agriculture unimproved. Limestone is very scarce, but there are some quarries of freestone of very good quality. The seats are **Edmondstown**, the residence of the **Costello** family; **Clogher**, of **R. Holmes, Esq.**; and **Coolavin House**, of **C. J. McDermot, Esq.** The parish is in the diocese of **Achonry**; the rectory is impropriate in **Lord Dillon**, and the vicarage forms part of the union of **Castlemore**. The tithes amount to £190, payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar. The church in **Ballaghadireen** is a small building, serving for the vicarial union; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £110 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also **Castlemore**, and containing chapels at **Ballaghadireen** and **Cragaduff**. There are six public schools, some of which are aided by donations from **Lord Dillon**, **Mr. Holmes**, and the incumbent, affording instruction to about 580 children; and there is a private school, in which are about 80 children. There are some remains of the old parish church.—See **BALLAGHADIREEN**.

KILCOLEMAN, county of **CORK**.—See **DONE-RAILE**.

KILCOLEMANBANE, a parish, partly in the barony of **CULLINAGH**, but chiefly in that of **MARYBOROUGH EAST**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Maryborough**, on the road from that place to **Ballinakill**; containing 1223 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Leighlin**, and forms part of the union of **Maryborough**: the tithes amount to £160. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of **Maryborough**. About 35 children are educated in a public, and 55 in a private, school.

KILCOLGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOUGH-REA**, partly in **KILTARTAN**, but chiefly in **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from **Oranmore**, on the road from that place to **Ardrahan**; containing 1240 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in 580, over which **St. Colgan** presided. The parish comprises 5128 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and contains some limestone. An inlet of the bay of **Galway** extends up to it, and is navigable for small boats; large quantities of seaweed are collected for manure. **Tyrone** is the seat of **A. F. St. George, Esq.** The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **Kilmacduagh**, episcopally united, about 1735, to the vicarages of **Kinvarra**, **Stradbally**, **Killely**, **Killeeny**, **Dromacoa**, **Killinen**, **Killenavara**, **Duras**, **Kilcooly**,

and Bullane, together forming the union of Kilcolgan, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is appropriate partly to the see, and partly to the provostship, and partly to the prebend of Kinvarra, in the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. The tithes amount to £189, of which £42. is payable to the bishop, £68. 5. to the provost, £26. 5. to the prebendary, and £52. 10. to the vicar: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £322. 6. Here is a chapel, also a parochial school.

KILCOLLUM, or **KILCOLM**, a parish, in the barony of **IDA**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Waterford, on the river Barrow; containing 2139 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7781 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4800 per annum. It is in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is impropriate in Sir Ellis Leighton, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Dunkit. The tithes amount to £480, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropiator and one-third to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Slieruagh. About 160 children are educated in a school supported by Lady Esmonde, who also supports a Sunday school.

KILCOMAN, a parish, in the barony of **CLONLISK**, **KING**'s county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Shinrone, on the river Brosna; containing 1791 inhabitants. St. Cumin, who died in 668, founded an abbey here of which there are still some remains. The parish comprises 3175 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, and forms part of the union of Shinrone: the tithes amount to £156. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Shinrone. About 60 children are educated in a public school, and there is also a Sunday school.

KILCOMB, a parish, partly in the barony of **GOREY**, but chiefly in that of **SCARAWALSH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Gorey; containing 1147 inhabitants. It comprises 5441 statute acres, chiefly in tillage, and valued at £2117 per annum. Here is Camolin Park, occupied by J. Edwards, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory forms part of the union and prebend of Tomb in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithes amount to £204. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Ferns, and has a chapel at Ballyduff. About 40 children are educated in a public and 50 in a private school.

KILCOMENTY, or **BALLINAHINCH**, a parish, in the barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Newport, on the mail coach road from Nenagh to Limerick; containing 2334 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the Shannon, comprises 4817 statute acres, of which about 400 are waste and bog, and the remainder profitable arable and pasture land in a good state of cultivation. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; limestone is quarried extensively for agricultural purposes and for building, and marl and sand are also used for manure. Great numbers of cattle are fattened on the lands of Mr. Atkins, who has a very extensive farming establishment. The scenery is strikingly bold and varied, comprising a chain of mountains to the south-east of the parish, among which the lofty Keeper is con-

spicuous. The principal seats are Bird Hill, the residence of S. H. Atkins, Esq.; Cragg, of R. Going, Esq.; Parteen, of R. Twiss, Esq.; and Corrigeen, of G. Maunsell, Esq. Direct communication is afforded by the canal to Dublin, and numerous rivulets issuing from the mountains intersect the parish. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's, Newport: the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Kilnerath, or Ballinahinch; the chapel is at Bird Hill, at which place a school is about to be established, and there are four private schools, in which are about 340 children. At Cragg are the ruins of an ancient church and castle; and there are some Danish raths used as places of interment. Philip of Worcester, chief governor of Ireland in 1184, founded here a priory, which he dedicated to St. Philip, St. James, and St. Cumin, and placed in it Benedictine monks from the abbey of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire.

KILCOMMICK, a parish, partly in the barony of **ABBEYSHRUEL**, partly in that of **MOYDOW**, but chiefly in that of **RATHCLINE**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ballymahon, on the road from that place to Longford; containing 3806 inhabitants. It comprises 7171 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £5775 per annum. There is much bog, also limestone containing shells and susceptible of a high polish. The Royal Canal runs through the southern part of the parish: near Mosstown is a flour-mill. The principal seats are Mosstown, that of A. J. Kingston, Esq.; Lisglassick, of J. R. Robinson, Esq.; Ledwithstown, of W. Ledwith, Esq.; Lislea, of J. C. Bickerstaff, Esq.; and Glanmore, of Newcomen Armstrong, Esq. Mosstown was defended by the Newcomens in 1641, but was obliged to capitulate; it was also garrisoned for King William by the same family, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James's forces. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and patronage of the Archbishop of Tuam: the tithes amount to £277. The church is in Kenagh. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 173 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Clough, where there is a chapel. Divine service is also performed in a private house. At Kenagh is a Primitive Methodist meeting-house. About 130 children are educated in two public schools, to one of which the Countess of Rosse gives £15 per ann., besides a house and three acres of land, and to the other £14 per ann.; and about 250 children are taught in five private schools. Several raths and the ruins of the old church remain, and at Ballynock and Mosstown are two dilapidated castles.—See **KENAGH**.

KILCOMMINS, county of **MAYO**.—See **KILCUMMIN**.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the sea-port and post-town of Belmullet, 13,667 inhabitants. This very extensive parish, which includes the harbour of Broadhaven, comprises 211,906 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £8674 per annum; 8519 acres are waste, and 1844 are water. The surface is mountainous, with ex-

tensive tracts of bog; between the mountains are deep valleys, which are productive; but towards the sea the lands are very bleak and exposed to the western blasts, by which the crops are frequently destroyed. The mountain soils might be easily reclaimed by the use of a silicious marly gravel, which is found in various parts of the parish, but agriculture is in a very backward state; spade husbandry is generally prevalent. Limestone abounds in the eastern portion of the parish, and there are some quarries of good flag-stone, which is used for building; iron ore of good quality is found in abundance, and some mines were opened and a furnace for smelting the ore was erected by Sir Arthur Shean, but from the great expense of procuring fuel, the works were discontinued. The scenery is wild and romantic, abounding with features of rugged grandeur; the mountains, of which that called Shenachabine, or John Cabine, is 927 feet above the level of the sea, and abounds with grouse and other game, form a vast amphitheatre from north-west to south-east; and nearly in the centre of the parish is Lough Curramore, 8 miles in circumference, and abounding with salmon and trout. The principal seats are Tarmoncarra Glebe, the residence of the Rev. W. P. Dawson; Enver, of J. Gibbons, Esq.; Rossport House, of S. Bourns, Esq.; Cross Cottage, of D. O'Donnelly, Esq.; Rimoe, of Lieut. A. Henry, R. N.; Bangor Lodge, of Lieut. Bingham; Pallatomas, of J. O'Donnell, Esq.; Pickle Point, of — Cashe, Esq.; and Croy Lodge, of Con O'Donnell, Esq. Monthly fairs are held at Belmullet (*which see*), and fairs are held at Bangor on the 20th of Jan., Feb., March, April, and July, the 11th of June, August, and Dec., 10th of May, 8th of Sept., and 16th of Oct. and Nov., for cattle, sheep, pigs, and yarn.

The principal rivers are the Owenmore, which enters the parish near the bridge of Carrick, and falls into the bay of Tulloghane at Goolamore, and on which is a valuable salmon fishery, the property of Major Cormack; the Munshine, which issues from Lough Curramore, and falls into the Owenmore; the Glenamory, which falls into the harbour of Broadhaven, and is also celebrated for its salmon; and the river Greyhound, so called from the rapidity of its current. The shore is extremely bold, rising in perpendicular cliffs of great height, perforated in some parts with immense caverns, one of which is 700 feet high at the entrance. The harbour of Broadhaven is separated from Blacksod bay by an isthmus connecting the peninsula of the Mullet with the main land, and is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles long from the entrance, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, to the town of Belmullet. It affords good anchorage, of sufficient depth for any vessels; but there is room only for two large or four small ships to ride in shelter from northerly winds, at half-cable length to the eastward and westward; the anchorage is between two spots of sand, one stretching from Ringtail Head on the west, and the other from Rinishummuck on the east side. To the north-east of the harbour is Binwy Head, 900 feet in height; off which are the Stags of Broadhaven, remarkably high rocks visible at a great distance, and serving to distinguish this part of the coast, which to Killala bay is clear of rocks and shoals, the shore being mostly steep cliffs indented with small fishing coves. To the north of the entrance to Broadhaven

bay, off Binwy Head, is Kid island. It is in contemplation to cut through the isthmus separating the harbour from Blacksod bay, which is only 200 yards in width, and to connect these harbours, which are defended from the Atlantic by the breakwater of the Mullet, 15 miles in length, opening entrances both from the north and south, and affording full security to vessels sailing in and out of the harbour; thus rendering them as safe and commanding as any on the western coast of Ireland.

The whole line of coast is characterised by features of striking magnificence: the cliff scenery between Balderig, to which is a branch leading from the new road from Killala to Erris, and Kilgalligan Head is unrivalled for grandeur and beauty, and the intersections and trap dykes between those places afford highly interesting geological specimens. In rowing along the shore, to the westward of Balderig, is Moista Sound, a remarkable passage, little more than a cable's length from one extremity to the other, and so narrow as to preclude the use of oars; it is bounded on both sides by perpendicular walls of rock, more than 500 feet high; and the space between them was most probably filled by a trap dyke, the decomposition of which, either from the perishable nature of the material, or from some chymical action, has perhaps formed this interesting chasm. Near Port Twiling, a coast-guard station, eight miles from Balderig, and affording good shelter for boats, is the Natural Arch, 30 feet high, which may be rowed through at half-tide in moderate weather with perfect safety; a key-stone of trap, 12 feet high, extends from the centre of the arch nearly to the summit of the cliff, where it is continued along a hollow, indicating a subsidence of the dyke at some former period, a recurrence of which may probably produce another sound similar to that of Moista; at the eastern extremity of the archway is a perpendicular cliff, 618 feet high. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the archway is a headland, remarkable for its beauty and the fanciful contortions of its strata; and about a mile farther to the west is the mouth of Port-a-Clay, an interesting small haven, where is a coast-guard station, with good shelter for boats. Near this is the entrance to a cavern called the Parlour, situated at the northern extremity of the lofty promontory of Doonrinalla: the entrance is through an archway, 30 feet high, and wide enough to allow a boat to be rowed into it; the main branch runs in a direct line, and gradually contracts in width and height, terminating in a fissure 10 or 12 feet high, and probably communicating with another cavern, called the Kitchen, on the south-west side. To the eastward of the Parlour are immense masses of detached rock lying on an inclined plane. Binwy, or "the Yellow Mountain," rises perpendicularly on its north-west side to the height of 900 feet, and commands from its summit a most extensive and truly magnificent prospect. To the south-west are the deeply indented shores of the Mullet, the bays of Blacksod and Broadhaven, with the towering Achill in the distance; to the east are the Stags and the iron-bound range of coast between Binwy and Ben More, the Wedge, and Downpatrick Head, with the Sligo shore and the mountains of Donegal and Arranmore in the distance; to the north is the ocean, and to the south mountains rising above each other in majestic grandeur. Near Binwy is Renval, and near that are

the ruins of an ancient strong hold, of which only the gateway is remaining. At Ross Ferry, or Ross Port, on the south side of Gutta mountain, are huge hills of sand, now covering a tract which, 50 years since, was as fertile as any in the barony. Between Renval and Ross Ferry a gradual subsidence of the land, or an elevation of the level of the sea, appears to have taken place; rocks appear in two places projecting above the surface of the strand, and a ridge of bog rises through the shingle to a level with high-water mark.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is, appropriate to the precentorship of the cathedral of Killala. The tithes amount to £340, one-half payable to the precentor, and one-half to the vicar. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed in the court-house at Belmullet, and occasionally in private houses in different parts of the parish. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the three districts of Ballycroy, in which is an old thatched building at Cross Hill, used as a chapel; Kilcommon West, in which is a chapel built in 1832, at an expense of £300, by subscription; and Kilcommon East, of which the chapel is at Bangor. There are 14 schools, all of which are private, and the total number of children educated is 450. At Kiltairn, on the banks of the Owenmore, are the remains of an ancient abbey, and also of the old parish church; at Kilgalligan, are the ruins of a monastery; and at Doona, the remains of a castle belonging to the celebrated Grace O'Malley, known by the name of Gran-Uile. Near Pallatomas is an ancient burial-ground. The parish is rich in minerals, among which are found the Greenland pot stone, the rutil, kyanite, white limestone, feldspar, rock crystal, garnet, micaceous quartz, and other varieties. In the townland of Enver there is a druidical altar, consisting of three upright stones supporting a large flag-stone. In January, 1835, a labourer discovered several gold coins in a field on that townland; and great numbers of shillings of the reigns of the Edwards and Hen. VIII. are frequently dug up in various parts. The Rev. W. Maxwell wrote the greater portion of his works at Croy Lodge, the neighbourhood of which was the scene of his "Wild Sports of the West."—See BELMULLET.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Hollymount, 6507 inhabitants. It comprises 6339 statute acres, of which about 400 are woodland and 500 bog. Agriculture is improving; and near Hollymount is a model agricultural school, established by the Mansion-House Relief Committee of 1822. The building and stock cost £3000, but the school, which was built on an acre of land given by Mr. Lindsey, has very few pupils. Limestone is found here. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified, and is adorned with numerous well-planted demesnes. The principal seats in the parish are Hollymount House, the residence of T. S. Lindsey, Esq.; Closecormack House, of J. K. Gildea, Esq.; Bushfield, of Annesley Knox, Esq.; Purranes, of A. Bell, Esq.; Ballyheragh St. Leger, of B. St. Leger, Esq.; Balaheragh Lodge, of M. Lindsey, Esq.; Greham, of R. Bowen, Esq.; Annefield, of A. E. Bowen, Esq.; Mount Jenings, of B. Jenings, Esq.; Bloomfield, of the Rev. F. Rutledge; Clooney Castle,

of J. Gildea, Esq.; Carraville, of R. Fair, Esq.; and Fortville, of T. Fair, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of parliament, in 1703, to the rectories and vicarages of Robeen and Taghkeen, forming the union of Kilcommon, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £339. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$., and of the entire union to £651. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. The old church, which was in Hollymount, was a chapel of ease, built in 1688 by Archbishop Vesey, who was buried in it, and was made the parish church on the church of Kilcommon becoming ruinous. The present church, which is also in Hollymount, was built in 1816, the late Board of First Fruits having granted a loan of £1000; it is a handsome building, with a cast-iron spire, and is fitted up with English oak. The family vault of Lord Clanmorris, and monuments of the Lindsey and Rutledge families are in the churchyard. For the erection of the glebe-house, the Board, in 1819, gave £100 and lent £1200: the glebe comprises 8 a. 3 r. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising Kilcommon and Robeen, and has two chapels in the former parish; that at Carra, built in 1830 at an expense of £1200, is a handsome building, with galleries; that at Roundfort has a tall square tower. About 200 children are educated in five public schools, two of which were built and are supported by Mr. Lindsey, and about 250 in three private schools. Here are the remains of some ancient forts; and elks' horns, coins of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and military weapons have been discovered at different times.—See HOLLYMOUNT.

KILCOMMON, a parish, in the barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Tinahely, 3470 inhabitants. It comprises 11,119 acres of moderately fertile land, in a good state of cultivation, the system of agriculture having been greatly improved under the influence of the Shillelagh Agricultural Society: there are some mountain land and peat bog. The principal seats are Ballybeg, the residence of Mrs. Symes; Rockingham, of the Rev. W. Barber; Town View, of H. Morton, Esq.; Ballyshonogue, of R. Bates, Esq.; and the residence of the parish priest, which was built by Earl Fitzwilliam. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union and prebend of Crosspatrick in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithes amount to £456. 18. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church, a neat building, was enlarged in 1820, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £700. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilcommon, Preban, and Kilpipe, and called Killavany and Tinahely: there are chapels at Killavany and Crossbridge, both of which were erected by Earl Fitzwilliam. About 90 children are educated in a public school, to which Earl Fitzwilliam subscribes £6 annually, and about the same number in a private school.—See TINAHELY.

KILCOMMON, or KILCOLMAN, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Rathdrum, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 858 inhabitants. This parish, in the civil divisions, is regarded as one of the four constablewicks constituting the parish of Wicklow; it comprises 2861 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving;

there are some tracts of waste land and bog in the mountainous parts. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Wicklow: the tithes amount to £111. 1. 9½. In the R. C. divisions, also, it forms part of the union or district of Wicklow. About 20 children are taught in the parochial school, which is aided by Archdeacon Magee, and has a house and an acre of land given by Mr. Bailey, of Ballyarthur; and there are two private schools, in which are about 60 children. Within a mile of Rathdrum are the ruins of the old church, and at Ballynakill are the remains of an old castle.

KILCONDUFF, a parish, in the barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the post-town of **Swinford**, 5951 inhabitants. The greater part is in tillage, but there are large tracts of bog and mountain land; flag-stones are abundant; pearls are found in the river Moy, and there are chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The principal seats are **Brabazon Park**, the residence of **Sir W. Brabazon, Bart.**; **Swinford**, of **J. D. Ellard, Esq.**; the glebe-house, of the **Dean of Killala**; **Fahyness**, of **I. P. O'Donnell, Esq.**; and **Midfield House**, of **P. Kelly, Esq.** The parish is in the diocese of **Achonry**; the rectory is impropriate in **W. S. Bourke, Esq.**, and the vicarage was united episcopally, in 1805, to those of **Kilbeagh** and **Meelick**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**. The tithes amount to £366. 1. 6., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; and of the entire union, to £403. 15. 10½. The church is a plain building, erected in 1810, for which the late **Board of First Fruits** gave £600, and recently repaired by a grant of £209 from the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**. The glebe-house has a glebe of 22 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also **Meelick**, and containing a chapel in each. About 420 children are educated in seven private schools. Some of the ruins of **Kilconduff** and **Kinaff** churches still exist.—See **SWINFORD**.

KILCONERAN, a parish, partly in the baronies of **ATHENRY** and **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in that of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Loughrea**, on the road from that place to **Galway**; containing 1360 inhabitants. It comprises 4907 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and about 500 of bog. **Lurgan** is the seat of **H. Gore Daly, Esq.** The parish is in the diocese of **Clonfert**; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric and the deanery, and the vicarage forms part of the union of **Kilconickny**. The tithes amount to £140. 3. 4½., of which £15. 15. 8½. is payable to the bishop, £4. 12. 3½. to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of **Carrabawn**, or **Lickerrig**, and contains a chapel. About 100 children are educated in a public school. Here are the ruins of **Seafin Castle**.

KILCONICKNY, a parish, partly in the baronies of **ATHENRY** and **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in that of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from **Loughrea**, on the road from that place to **Galway**; containing 2666 inhabitants. It comprises 8528 statute acres: there is no bog; limestone is procured for burning. The principal seats are **St. Cleran's**, the residence of **J. H. Burke, Esq.**, and **Dunsandall**, of **J. Daly, Esq.** The living is a vicarage,

in the diocese of **Clonfert**, episcopally united to the vicarages of **Lickerrig**, **Kiltullagh**, and **Kilconeran**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric, the deanery, the prebend of **Killaspickmoylan**, the rectory of **Loughrea**, and the vicars choral of **Christ Church, Dublin**. The tithes amount to £243. 12., of which £32. 6. 1½. is payable to the bishop, £27. 13. 10½. to the dean, £18. 9. 2½. to the prebendary, £130. 1. 2½. to the rector, £7. 7. 8½. to the lessee of the vicars choral, and £27. 13. 10½. to the vicar: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £285. 7. 4½. The church is at **Lickerrig**, and the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** have recently granted £183 for its repair. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 7½ and another of 25 acres in the union. Some remains of the ancient castle of **St. Cleran** yet exist.

KILCONLY, a parish, in the barony of **DUNMORE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5½ miles (N. W.) from **Tuam**, on the road from that place to **Castlebar**; containing 2555 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4716 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is good, with the exception of a large tract of reclaimable bog. Limestone of good quality is abundant; and there are meal and flour-mills on a large scale. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held at the station-house at **Milburn** every Friday. The principal seats are **Castle-grove**, the residence of **E. Blake, Esq.**; **Ironpool**, of **Ulick Jennings, Esq.**; **Rockwell**, of **G. Lynch, Esq.**; **Newborough**, of **J. Blake, Esq.**; **Kilshanway**, of **Capt. Lewin**; **Belmont**, of **Blake Birmingham, Esq.**; **Ashgrove**, of **T. Birmingham, Esq.**; and **Blindwell**, of **M. Staunton Kirwan, Esq.** This estate has been in the possession of the **Kirwan**, or **O'Quirivawn**, family for many centuries: in 1822, part of the land suddenly sank, and the abyss was filled with water. Within the demesne are the ruins of a fortress, consisting of a keep, enclosed within four strong walls, with a turret at each corner: the entrance arch is in the Norman style, and in good preservation. The parish is in the diocese of **Tuam**; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral, and the vicarage forms part of the union of **Tuam**, and is in the patronage of the **Archbishop**. The tithes amount to £144. 10. 6½., which is equally divided between the vicars choral and the incumbent. The church is a neat building, erected in 1830, at an expense of £1500. In the R. C. divisions it is united to **Kilbannon**, and a large chapel is in course of erection. About 130 children are educated in a public, and 80 in a private school.

KILCONLY, a parish, in the barony of **IRAGHTY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from **Tarbert**, on the southern shore of the estuary or mouth of the **Shannon**; containing 1660 inhabitants. Near the shore are the ruins of the ancient castles of **Beale** and **Lick**, the former of which (designated "**Beau-lieu**" in the *Pacata Hibernia*) was once a residence of the **Earls of Kerry**. In 1600 its fortifications were demolished by **Patrick**, the then earl: in the same year, however, the brave **Maurice Stack**, one of **Queen Elizabeth's** officers in the desultory war then carried on, was invited here by the earl's lady and treacherously murdered by her attendants. A dangerous bar, or quicksand, extends about a mile north from **Beale Point**, and nearly opposite **Carrigaholt bay**. The

parish comprises 2942 statute acres, of which 188 are coarse pasture, 114 bog, and the remainder arable land, for manuring which sea-weed and sand are generally used. The mountain of Knockanure, 665 feet above the level of the sea, is partly in this parish; from its summit an extensive view of the Shannon is obtained, the shores of which are in this vicinity extremely pleasing. Litter House is the residence of G. Wren, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; it is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the corps of the treasurership of Ardfert. The tithes amount to £83. 1. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$., and there are two glebes, containing together about four acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Lisseltin. About 100 children are educated in a public school, and there are two private schools, in which are about 130 children. Near the ruins of Lick castle is a columnar cliff, called by the peasantry the "Devil's Castle," inaccessible except to sea fowl: its summit is sometimes frequented by eagles. In the vicinity are several caves, formed by the dashing of the waves against the cliffs.

KILCONNELL, a post-town and a parish, in the barony of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Galway, and 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1910 inhabitants. It derives its name from St. Conall, who was abbot here in the time of St. Patrick. A monastery of Franciscan friars was founded about 1400, by William O'Kelly, which was reformed by his son Malachy, in 1460: at the dissolution it was granted to Charles Calthorpe, Esq. The ruins are extremely interesting, and contain several inscriptions, coats of arms, &c.; it was a favourite burial-place for many of the most respectable families in Galway. The town contains 52 houses; it is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Aughrim; fairs are held on May 9th, Aug. 4th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 18th; and a manorial court is held occasionally. The parish contains 4512 statute acres, including a small quantity of bog. The seats are Hillwood, the residence of Hyacinth Donnellan, Esq.; Ballinderry, of J. Comyn, Esq.; Carrowmanagh, of T. Bermingham, Esq.; Killagh, of Capt. Donnellan; and Mount Evans, of G. Crewe, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming, with the rectories and vicarages of Killane and Fohenagh, the union of Kilconnell, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the prebend of Kilconnell in the cathedral of Clonfert, and the vicarage. The tithes amount to £115. 7 8., of which £18. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £32. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. to the prebendary, and £64. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £266. 15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Aughrim, in each of which is a chapel; that of Kilconnell is a large and handsome building. About 170 children are educated in three private schools. On the lands of Calla are the ruins of an old castle, and a lake nearly a mile in circumference. A village in this parish, called in Irish *Bollin Whin Shouge*, or "Ash Village," gives the title of Baron to Lord Ashtown.

KILCONNELL, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Cashel, on the road from that place to Fethard; containing 691 inhabitants, and 1981 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act,

It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Fethard: the tithes amount to £142. 11. 6. Here is a square tower in good preservation.

KILCONRY, a parish, in the barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bunratty; containing 793 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the junction of the rivers Fergus and Shannon, by the former of which it is bounded on the west and by the latter on the south, and comprises 2709 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It comprehends the three inhabited islands of Dynish, Fynish, and Innismacnaughten, which contain land of a superior quality for fattening cattle; and the rich corcass lands on the banks of the Fergus and Shannon yield a succession of 14 or 15 crops without manure of any description. At Isle Ruagh is a small quay, where sea-weed and turf are landed, and whence corn is occasionally sent in boats to Limerick. The gentlemen's seats are Stonehall, the residence of Thos. McMahon, Esq., and Carrigeary, of Major Creagh, both commanding extensive views of the estuary of the two rivers. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tomfinlough or Traddery, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont; and the vicarage is part of the vicarial union of Kilfinaghty, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £105, two-thirds of which are payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Newmarket, which is held by the administrator of the R. C. bishop of Killaloe: the chapel is at Carrigeary. Near Stonehall is a small school.

KILCOO, a parish, in the barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Castlewellan, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 6520 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, at the base of Slieve Donard, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 18,205 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 15,741 are apportioned under the tithe act. The surface is very uneven, and the land, with the exception of that around the village of Bryansford, cold, wet, and unproductive; its cultivation is also much impeded by the great number of stones which are scattered over it in every direction. The mountains of Slieve Donard (which has an elevation of 2796 feet above the level of the sea) and Slieve Bingian, of 2449 feet, are within the parish, forming part of a chain rising at Newcastle and extending to Rosstrevor, a distance of 20 miles; the northern sides are here covered with verdure, but the south and west sides present chiefly large tracts of bog. The principal seats are Tollymore Park, the elegant residence of the Earl of Roden, situated in a richly wooded and well watered demesne; Donard Lodge, the handsome mansion of the Earl of Annesley, erected in 1830 on the acclivity of Slieve Donard, and commanding some fine views; Brook Lodge, of W. Beers, Esq.; and Burren Cottage, of the Hon. Gen. Meade: there are also many very good houses at Bryansford and Newcastle (*which see*), and at Drumlee is the neat cottage of the Rev. J. Porter. The parish is in the diocese of Down, and the rectory forms part of the union of Kilkeel and corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Down; the tithes amount to £300. The church, with the village of Kilcoo, was burnt in 1641, and

in 1712 a church was built at Bryansford, which, being too small for the congregation, was considerably enlarged in 1806, when a handsome tower was added to it; and was repaired by aid of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. There is also a handsome church with a lofty tower at Newcastle, built in the year 1833, at the expense of Earl Annesley, who appoints the minister and pays his stipend. In the R. C. divisions the parish includes the districts of Bryansford and Kilcoo; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Bryansford, Newcastle, and Ballymony; and at Newcastle is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school at Fofeny was founded in 1822, by the Earl of Roden, who also built another for boys, with a house for the master, in 1826, and by whom both are supported. A school for girls at Bryansford, with a cottage for the mistress, was built in 1822, and is supported by the Countess of Roden; and there are schools at Lower Kilcoo, Ballymoney, and Ardagh. About 650 children are taught in these schools, and there is also a private school, in which are about 40 children. On the western side of the parish, at Lough Island Reavy, a reservoir has been constructed for supplying water to the river Bann in dry weather; it covers an area of 255 acres, and when filled will contain a supply for 13 weeks; the expense to the river Bann Company has been estimated at £20,000. A new quay has been erected at Newcastle, to afford shelter to vessels passing the channel in stormy weather; the expense was defrayed by a grant from government, aided by a subscription from Earl Annesley.

KILCOOLE, a parish, in the barony of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, on the lower road from Bray to Wicklow; containing 2359 inhabitants, of which number, 469 are in the village. It is situated on the eastern coast, and originally formed part of the ancient territory called *Crioch Cualan*, the maritime portion of the country of the O'Byrnes, and subsequently of the district of Ranelagh, which for more than two centuries has given the title of Viscount to the family of Jones. The village comprises 76 houses, of which a few are well built and roofed with slate, but the greater number are small thatched dwellings; it has a constabulary police station, and fairs for live stock are held on Whit-Monday and Sept. 4th. On one side of the village green is a vast mass of clay-slate, called the rock of Kilcoole, interspersed with broad white veins of quartz, presenting a singular appearance; and near its base are the ruins of an ancient church, overgrown with ivy, and surrounded by a cemetery, in which are many memorials of the Coolans and O'Byrnes. The parish comprises 6406 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, comprehending the Downs Hill, where are the ruins of an ancient church and burial-ground within the demesne of Arthur Hume, Esq., who resides in a beautiful cottage here. The soil varies greatly, and though in some parts rough and stony, is well adapted for tillage, and produces good crops, and some of the earliest potatoes brought into the market of Dublin are raised here. Towards the sea are large tracts of bog, affording excellent fuel. Numerous streams descending from the mountains intersect the parish, the largest of which is called the Three Trouts' River. Clay-slate and marl are found in great quantities; the former is used for repairing the

roads, and the latter as manure. Among the gentlemen's seats is Altidore, the residence of the Rev. L. W. Hepenstal, situated in a long but narrow demesne of pleasing character, to which have been added the adjoining grounds of Hermitage, formerly the seat of Col. Carey, which has been recently taken down; the whole forming an interesting and truly picturesque demesne; a deep glen penetrates the hill and is embellished with various kinds of timber, some of which has attained a remarkable growth, and watered by a mountain stream that forms numerous cascades, above which is a grotto of shells of great variety and beauty. The other seats are Kilquade House, the residence of Hunter O'Reilly, Esq.; Spring Farm, of R. Hudson, Esq.; Darragh Villa, of G. Newton, Esq.; Ballygannon, the property of J. I. Scott, Esq., but now the residence of T. B. St. George, Esq.; Bromley, of Lady Harriet Daly; Bellefield, of J. Dick, Esq.; Tinny Park, of Myles Staunton, Esq.; Holywell, of the Rev. L. R. Delamere; Kilquade Rectory, of the Rev. C. B. Stennett; Seaview, of Mrs. Barry; Ballyronane, of Lieut.-Colonel Obins; and Dromin, of R. Murphy, Esq., all beautifully situated in tastefully disposed grounds, and commanding fine views of the sea and mountain scenery. Four fairs are held in the village of the Downs, chiefly for live stock. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Delgany: the tithes amount to £269. 0. 4. The ruins of the old church and cemetery are enclosed with a stone wall, and part has been converted into a mausoleum for the family of Mr. Scott, of Ballygannon. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district called Kilquade and Kilmurry, comprising also the parishes of Newcastle and Delgany, with parts of those of Bray and Powerscourt; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Kilquade and Kilmurry, the former a handsome edifice of modern erection, and one dedicated to St. Patrick and the other to St. Catharine. About 300 children are taught in the public schools, of which two were built by Lady Harriet Daly, and are supported by Miss Daly, and one by Mr. Scott. In the village of the Downs are the remains of an old church, and also on the farm of Ballyhorsey; great numbers of human bones and skeletons have been dug up in the vicinity. On the demesne of Holywell is a spring, the water of which is considered efficacious in ague and palsy.

KILCOOLEY, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Trim, on the road from that place to Navan; containing 196 inhabitants. The land is principally under tillage, and there is some good pasturage, also limestone, which is quarried for building. Here is a large flour-mill. Rathnally, the seat of J. Thompson, Esq., is pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne on the banks of the Boyne. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Trim: the tithes amount to £108, of which £83. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £24. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Churchtown.

KILCOOLEY, or **KILHOOLY**, a parish, in the barony and county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Strokestown,

on the road to Frenchpark; containing 1779 inhabitants. This parish is principally under tillage, with some good grazing land; it is in a good state of cultivation, and there is no waste and but a small quantity of bog. Limestone of very good quality is quarried both for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal gentlemen's seats are Bloomfield, the residence of H. O'Farrell, Esq., M.D.; Ardkeena, of Mrs. Hawkes; Corbally, of T. Plunkett, Esq.; Cloona, of J. Gunning Plunkett, Esq.; and Lisnanean, of Capt. Nolan. Pettysessions are held every Wednesday. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilcooley in the cathedral of Elphin, and the vicarage is part of the union of Ardclare: the tithes amount to £112. 14. 9., payable to the incumbent, one-half as prebendary and the other as vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Killuken and Ogulla, and containing two chapels; that of Kilcooley is on the townland of Cloncullane, and a school is attached to it. There are also five private schools, in which are about 350 children. A monastery was founded here by St. Bolcan, or Olcan, but at what period is unknown; and there are some remains of ancient forts.

KILCOOLY, a parish, in the barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Loughrea, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 610 inhabitants. It is said to have been formerly the residence of the celebrated chieftain Norah Oge, one of the ancestors of the present family of Clanricarde; there are still some remains, in good preservation, of the ancient castle, which appears to have been a place of formidable strength. The parish comprises 1374 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the lands are in a tolerable state of cultivation, and there is only a very inconsiderable portion of bog. The gentlemen's seats are Holly Hill, the residence of P. Kelly, Esq.; and Ballydavid, of A. Gore Daly, Esq. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Clonfert, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan: the tithes amount to £39. 13. 11., of which £27. 13. 11. is payable to the dean, and £12. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union of Leitrim, and contains a chapel. There is a private school, in which are about 40 children.

KILCOOLY, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Johnstown; containing, with the town of New Birmingham, 3667 inhabitants. Donagh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks, about 1200, which, at the Reformation, was granted to the Earl of Ormond: the ruins are extensive, and contain a fine east window and some handsome tombs of the Ikerrin branch of the Butler family: the proprietor, W. Barker, Esq., has lately erected a study, or summer-house, in them. The parish comprises 9052 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which the whole is arable and pasture, except about 300 acres of woodland. Limestone abounds, and coal and culm are found on Mr. Barker's estate. Kilcooly Abbey, the residence of Mr. Barker, stands in a well-planted demesne of above 1600 statute acres. On its eastern verge is a tower built to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, which,

being on a high hill, serves as an excellent landmark. On the hills is a colony of Palatines, brought from the county of Limerick, about 60 years since, by the late Sir W. Barker, Bart. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £507. 13. 10½. The church is a handsome modern structure. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818, gave £350 and lent £450: the glebe comprises 22 acres, for which £42. 12. per annum late currency is paid by the rector. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the district of Gurtnahoe, or Fennor, and has a chapel at New Birmingham. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. About 280 children are educated in two public schools, to one of which Mr. and Lady Harriet Barker subscribe £20 per annum. There are some ruins of the castle of Grange.—See BIRMINGHAM (NEW).

KILCOONEY, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Headford, on Lough Corrib; containing 1281 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford: the tithes amount to £198. 10. 7¾. About 45 children are educated in a private school. St. Columb is said to have founded an abbey here.

KILCORCORAN, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kanturk, on the road to Newmarket; containing 506 inhabitants. This small parish, which consists only of the townlands of Rossrine and Coolavota, is entirely isolated by the parish of Kilbrin, into which it has merged for civil purposes. It is an improper cure, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, of whose economy fund the tithes, amounting to £60, form a part, and who allow the perpetual curate of Kanturk a small stipend for performing the occasional duties. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Kanturk, and has a chapel at Coolavota. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial-ground.

KILCORKEY, a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Frenchpark, on the new mail coach road from Longford to Ballina; containing 2897 inhabitants. It comprises 6102 statute acres, consisting of gently rising grounds intermixed with bogs, and including some excellent pasture, but the land on the banks of the streams that flow into Lough Gara produces rank grass from being frequently inundated. Limestone, freestone, and sandstone are obtained. Belanagare is the seat of E. O'Connor, Esq., and Mount Druid, of M. O'Connor, Esq. It is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage of the archdeaconry: the tithes amount to £90, and are equally divided between the precentor and the archdeacon. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Belanagare. About 170 children are educated in two public schools, to one of which Lord Mount-Sandford contributes £20 annually, and about 90 in a private school. Here are the ruins of a church and of several raths.—See BELANAGARE.

KILCORMUCK, KING's county.—See FRANKFORD.

KILCORMUCK, a parish, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Oulart, on the roads from Enniscorthy and Ferns to the sea; containing 2500 inhabitants. The Wexford insurrection of 1798 first broke out in this parish, under the direction of the Rev. John Murphy, priest of Boulavogue, who, on the burning of the chapel at that place, collected his forces from the surrounding district, and advanced to Oulart Hill, where he encamped. The parish comprises 9660 statute acres, (exclusive of 52 acres of roads,) chiefly under tillage: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the North Wexford Agricultural Association. Marl, which is found in the parish, and lime brought from a considerable distance, are used for manure. Oulart Hill, at the southern extremity of the parish, is cultivated nearly to the summit, but the absorbent nature of the soil scarcely repays the expense of tillage. There are two small bogs, containing about 20 acres; good building stone is found; and slate has been lately discovered. Extensive plantations have been made at Mount George by Mr. Lee, and at Garryduff by Mr. Goodison. At Dranagh are several neat cottages with gardens attached, and the peasantry of this district generally exhibit in their persons and dwellings an appearance of neatness and comfort. Spinning and weaving are carried on by them at their own dwellings. Fairs are held at Harrow on March 21st, June 24th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 1st. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £526. 3. 1. The church, a neat structure, was rebuilt in 1766, by aid of a gift of £200, and was enlarged and modernised in 1831, by a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built at an expense of £1800, of which the Board gave £100, in 1815. Near the church is a glebe of 22½ acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is partly in the district of Monageer, and partly in that of Oulart: the chapel is at Boulavogue. About 40 children are educated in a school chiefly maintained by the rector, under whose superintendence a Sunday school is held in the church. A school is also held in the R. C. chapel, in which, and in two private schools, about 130 children are educated.

KILCORNAN, a parish, in the barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Pallas-Kenry, on the river Shannon and the lower road to Askeaton; containing 3840 inhabitants. This place was one of the chief stations, in this part of Ireland, of the Danes, who in 1041 erected a very strong fortress near the present village of Castletown, and the Danish chieftain having soon afterwards embraced the Christian faith, built a church near the fort of Moige. In 1164 another castle was erected, which soon after fell into the hands of the O'Donovans, by whom it was given up to the English; it afterwards became part of the possessions of the Earl of Desmond, on whose rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth it was forfeited, together with the manor, and was granted to Sir Hardress Waller, ancestor of the present proprietor. In the war of 1641 it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken the year following by the Irish under the command of Gen. Purcell, who kept possession of it till its surrender to Ireton, by whom it was garrisoned for Cromwell. The pa-

rish comprises 9637 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the lands towards the Shannon are fertile and under good cultivation, but towards the south are much encumbered with stones scattered in every direction, and with portions of rock rising above the surface; they are, notwithstanding, well fenced and drained, and together form one of the most fertile and best-cultivated districts in the South of Ireland. The principal seats are Castletown, the elegant residence of J. Waller, Esq., beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne of 200 Irish acres, sloping gently to the river; Holly Park, the ancient residence of the Taylor family, now the property of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart.; Summerville, the ancient seat of Lord Charleville, now occupied by an agent; Castle Grey, of G. Langford, Esq.; Stonehall, of E. Langford, Esq.; and Bushy Island, of P. Low, Esq. There are also many large and substantial farm-houses, and several very neat cottages. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of J. Waller, Esq.: the tithes amount to £646. 3. 1. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice with a lofty embattled tower, was built entirely of hewn marble in 1832, at an expense of £1500, of which £800 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder a gift from J. Waller, Esq., who also undertook to repay the loan. The glebe-house is a very handsome and commodious residence, and the glebe comprises 60 acres of profitable land. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district called Stonehall and Cappagh, comprising also the parishes of Cappagh and Nantinan; the old chapel is in the village of Stonehall, and a handsome chapel of hewn marble was built at Boherbuie, in 1832, at the expense of J. Waller, Esq. About 120 children are taught in the two public schools of this parish, one of which is supported by Mr. Waller; and there are two private schools, in which are about 170 children. Of the castle built by the Danes nothing is now remaining, and of that subsequently erected the vestiges are very slight. In the south-western part of the parish are some fragments of the castle of Carrigonan; and on the new line of road, near Holly Park, are the interesting ruins of the old church or priory of Killeen. Not far from Carrigonan are the remains of the small church of Cillenallator, 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, lighted by one narrow lancet window in the east gable, and having a very low pointed entrance on the west. Near Stonehall are some very small but interesting lakes, on the shores of which are vestiges of ancient buildings.

KILCORNAN, or **KILCORAN**, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 153 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Drumkeen and corps of the archdeaconry of Emly: the tithes amount to £52. 10.

KILCORNEY, a parish, in the barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, eight miles (N. N. E.) from Curofin, near the road from Kilfenora to Ballyvaughan; containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Kilheny and Oughtmanna, which together constitute the union of Kilcorney and corps of the chancellorship of Kilfenora, in the gift of the Bishop:

the tithes amount to £20, and those of the union to £165. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Carrune. About 65 children are educated in a school superintended by the R. C. clergyman. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial-ground. Near the village is a remarkable cave, the mouth of which is level with the ground: from the interior of this cave, which is of considerable extent, water is occasionally spouted into the air to a great height, and inundates the plain, although it is at some distance from any river or lake, and nearly six miles from the sea.

KILCORNEY, a parish, in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Millstreet, on the Bogra road to Cork; containing 1257 inhabitants, and comprising 8606 statute acres, of which 3474 consist of good arable land, and the remainder of mountain pasture. In 1651, a desperate battle was fought at Knockbrack, or Knockiclashy, on the borders of this parish, between the parliamentary forces under Lord Broghill and those commanded by Lord Muskerry. Towards the south and south-east the parish is mountainous, and on the east borders on the Bogra Moors: good building stone is found in several places. Kilcorney House, the residence of H. Sherlock, Esq., is an old mansion to which was formerly attached an extensive and finely wooded demesne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £147. 13. 10. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of about 13 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmeen: the chapel, a plain edifice, is situated on the road to Cork. About 80 children are educated in two private schools. Some vestiges of the old church still exist in the burial-ground.

KILCOWAN, or **KILCOAN**, a parish, in the barony of **BARGY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wexford, on the lough formed by the burrow of Ballyteigue; containing 557 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1959 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land, which is chiefly in tillage, is partly manured with sea-weed, procured from the lough, and partly with lime, quarries of good limestone being worked on the townland of Baldwinstown. It is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of W. Bell, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Mulrankin. The tithes amount to £162. 11. 6., of which £111. 18. 3. is payable to the impropriators, and £50. 13. 3. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Rathangan. A school-house has been lately erected at the village of Baldwinstown, in which about 40 children are educated, under the superintendence of the parish priest. Near the village is the castle of Baldwinstown, consisting of a lofty tower, about 30 feet square, the walls of which at the base measure nearly 13 feet in thickness.

KILCOWANMORE, a parish, in the barony of **SHELMALIER**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Ballyhack; containing 630 inhabitants, and comprising 4270 statute acres. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, held with that of Clongeen,

and in the patronage of F. Leigh, Esq., in whom the rectory is inappropriate, and both parishes are annexed to the union of Tintern for the performance of clerical duties: the tithes, amounting to £70, are entirely payable to Mr. Leigh, who allows a stipend to the curate of Tintern for discharging the duties of the two parishes, between which several others intervene. About 40 children are educated in a private school.

KILCREAGH, a parish, in the barony of **BALROTHERY**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Swords; the population is included in the return for Donabate, into which this parish has merged. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, incorporated with Donabate, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of St. Patrick's cathedral: the tithes are included with those of Donabate. The church, which was very small, is in ruins.

KILCREDAN, a parish, in the barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Castlemartyr; containing 573 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, comprises 1008 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The northern part is very hilly and the soil shallow, resting on a substratum of clay-slate; but from its immediate vicinity to the sea, whence abundance of sea-weed and sand are procured for manure, it is rendered tolerably productive. In other parts the land is of good quality, and in an excellent state of cultivation, and at Ballycrenan considerable improvements in agriculture are in progress; about three-fourths of the land are in tillage, and the remainder in grazing farms, with some rough mountain pasture. From its situation about midway between Cable island and Ballycotton bay, and from its fine beach of sand extending in a bold semicircular sweep for nearly four miles, this place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. At Ballycrenan is a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Youghal. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, episcopally united to those of Kilmacdonough and Garryvoe, forming the union of Kilcredan, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory forms part of the union of Lisgold and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Cloyne. The tithes amount to £120, of which £80 is payable to the precentor, and £40 to the vicar; and the aggregate tithes of the union amount to £455. 1. $11\frac{1}{2}$. The church, erected in 1636, is about to be rebuilt; it contains some monuments to the Tynte family, formerly proprietors of the castle. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Ladiesbridge. The parochial male and female schools, in which are about 20 children, are supported by Captain Hoare (who gives the house rent-free), Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, and the vicar; and there is a private school of about 20 children. The fine ruins of Ballycrenan castle occupy an eminence at a short distance from the coast, commanding an interesting view of the sea and the beautiful bay of Ballycotton: this castle was built by the Carew family early in the 15th century, and was destroyed in 1641; it was afterwards restored, and occupied till 1798; the Wallis family, who purchased it soon after the abdication of Jas. II., were the last occupiers.

KILCREDANE, or **KILSHIDEEN** (commonly called **KILKNEEDAN**), a parish, in the barony of **MAGONIHY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Killarney, on the old road to Tralee; containing 782 inhabitants, and comprising 3650 statute acres, mostly in tillage and of good quality. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Molahiffe; the rectory is impropriate in the Crosbie family. The tithes, amounting to £73. 16. 10., are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. The townlands of East and West Inchicarriganes and Aughnablaha pay half tithes with the parish of Kilcummin. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Fieries; the chapel at Ballyhar is a modern building. About 80 children are educated in two private schools. On an eminence overhanging the Gheestan river, which bounds the parish on the north-east, are the ruins of the old church.

KILCROAN, a parish, in the barony of **HALF-BALLYMOE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Roscommon, on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 2329 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3875 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, exclusively of a large quantity of bog, and contains Glinsk, the seat of Sir John Burke, Bart. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Donamon; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Ranelagh, and the tithes amount to £106. 15., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Glinsk and Kilcroan, including the parishes of Kilcroan, Ballynaskill, Ardclare, and Oran, and containing chapels at Glinsk and Ballymoe. About 20 children are educated in a public, and about 50 in a private, school; there is also a Sunday school. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and at Tubberroe are the remains of an abbey.

KILCROHANE, or **MUNTEBARRA**, a parish, in the West Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 14 miles (S. W.) from Bantry, on the southern coast; containing 4317 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated between the bays of Dunmanus and Bantry, forms a peninsula terminating in Sheep's Head, and comprises 13,230 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2247 per annum. Of these, 9168 acres are mountain, 1667 coarse pasturage, 2125 arable, 260 good pasture land, and about 10 acres bog. The soil is generally rocky and unproductive, and much of the land is uncultivated; its exposed situation between the bays lays it open to the full force of the westerly and north-westerly winds, and is very unfavourable to agricultural improvement. A ridge of mountains of clay-slate intersects the parish from east to west, and on the highest point is a signal tower, communicating with those of Bere island and Three-Castle Head. There are several small lakes; manganese is found in different places, and there are indications of copper ore, and abundance of slate of good quality, but no attempt has yet been made to work any of these minerals. The only seat is O'Donovan's Cove, the residence of T. O'Donovan, Esq. Sheep's Head is situated in $51^{\circ} 32'$ (N. Lat.) and $9^{\circ} 39'$ (W. Lon.), and is 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Three-Castle

Head; between them is the entrance to Dunmanus bay. The parish is in the diocese of Cork; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Durrus. The tithes amount to £370, of which £135 is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small plain edifice. On the shore of Dunmanus bay are the ruins of the old parish church, and near it are the remains of the ancient castle of the O'Donovans, built in the 16th century.

KILCROHANE, a parish, in the barony of **DUNKERRON**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 14 miles (S. W.) from Kenmare; containing 9468 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the northern shore of the great river or bay of Kenmare, along which it extends nearly 14 miles. It is bounded on the east by the river Blackwater, on the west by the bay of Ballinaskelligs, and on the north by a range of lofty mountains which separates it from the barony of Iveragh; and is computed to contain nearly 90,000 statute acres, the greater part of which consists of rocky mountain pasture, waste, and bog, there being but a very small portion in tillage, and that chiefly for potatoes, for which sea manure is used. The land is usually computed by gneevs, of which the parish contains 768, estimated at the annual value of £6720. Nearly in the centre of the parish an inlet of the bay of Kenmare receives the river Sneem, and forms the harbour of that name, where vessels of considerable size may lie securely when not exposed to the south-western gales. The western extremity of the parish terminates in the peninsula called Hog Head, which forms the southern side of the bay of Ballinaskelligs. Along the shore in Kenmare bay are several islands, the principal of which is Rossmore; and about a league off the western shore are those of Scariff and Dinish, called the Hog Islands. There is at present but one main line of road through the parish; but a new line is about to be constructed from Sneem to the pass of Cameduff, where it will meet the new road between Killarney and Kenmare about midway. Several of the inhabitants, including some of the small farmers, are occasionally employed in the fishery of the bay, on which they partly depend for their support; but it is expected that the new road from Sneem will tend materially to develop the agricultural resources of this wild and mountainous district. The bogs, which are deep and extensive, were surveyed about 30 years since, by the late Mr. Nimmo, who reported to the Government that the greater part of them were capable of being drained and brought into cultivation at a moderate expense. On the summit of the mountain called Finabagough, 1200 feet above the level of the sea, is an extensive tract of common, where cattle are grazed during the summer months. The seats are Derrynane, the residence of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.; Derriquin, of F. C. Bland, Esq.; Hollywood, of — Hyde, Esq.; Aska, of Dr. Browne; Castle Cove, of Mr. O'Sullivan; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. S. Mathews. Derrynane, sometimes called Derrynane or Darrynane Abbey, from its proximity to the ruins of the ancient monastery of that name, is situated near the shore of the Atlantic, at the western extremity of the parish: it is an extensive but irregular pile of building, partly in the castellated style, and has been much enlarged by the proprietor,

who has also greatly improved the approaches, and extended the shrubberies and plantations as far as the situation, so much exposed to the western gales, will allow. The surrounding scenery, which is of the most wild and romantic description, is terminated on the north by a range of rugged and lofty mountains, from the summit of which an extensive view of the western coast is obtained, embracing the entrances to the bays of Bantry and Kenmare, the bay of Ballinaskelligs, Dursey Island, and the Skellig Isles. Derriquin, also partly castellated, is situated in a finely wooded demesne on the bay of Kenmare, which is here studded with several small islands. The prostrate juniper is found on the shore at this place. A penny post to Cahirciveen has been lately established at Ballybrack.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united prior to any existing record to the rectory and vicarage of Templenoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £258. 9. 2½., and those of the union to £380. 15. 4½. The church at Sneem is a plain structure, erected about 1790, for which purpose £390 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £100 was granted at the same period towards the erection of the glebe-house. The glebe comprises 23 acres, subject to a rent of £30. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms two separate districts; the eastern, called Ballybog, contains the chapels of Sneem and Thahilla; and the western, called Derrynane, those of Derrynane and Lohurt. The chapel at Sneem is a large plain building, and that at Derrynane is a neat modern edifice, erected at the joint expense of the late General Daniel Count O'Connell, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hartop. The parochial school at Sneem is supported by Mr. Bland, of Derriquin, and the incumbent; a school held in Sneem chapel is chiefly supported by the priest, and a free school at Derrynane by a bequest of £10 per annum from the late General Daniel Count O'Connell (at whose expense the school-house, a neat building, was erected) and by annual donations from Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hartop: about 250 children are educated in these schools. The ruins of Aghamore or Derrynane Abbey, founded in the seventh century by the monks of St. Finbarr, at Cork, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, stand on a peninsula which becomes insulated at spring tides, and has therefore acquired the name of "Abbey Island." A portion of the walls has been washed away by the violence of the waves, but the remains are still considerable, and the eastern window nearly entire. Here is the family vault of the O'Connells. At Coode are the ruins of the old church, and on a hill about a mile from it is a curious hermitage, hewn out of the solid rock, said to have belonged to St. Crohane, the patron saint of the parish. At Cahirdaniel are the remains of a large fortification, consisting of a rampart seven feet high, constructed of large stones, and attributed to the Danes; and at Money Fluch are those of a similar one. But one of the most remarkable ancient structures in Ireland is Staigue Fort, which is generally considered to be unique. It stands on a low hill nearly in the centre of an amphitheatre of barren mountains, open from the south to the bay of Kenmare, from which it is about a mile and a half distant. The building, which is nearly of a circular form, is constructed of the ordinary stone of the country, but bears no mark whatever of a tool, having been evidently erect-

ed before masonry became a regular art. The only entrance is by a doorway barely five feet high, through a wall upwards of 13 feet thick, which opens into an area of about 90 feet in diameter. The circumference is divided into a series of compartments of steps, or seats, ascending to the top of the surrounding wall, in the form of the letter X, and in two of these compartments are entrances to cells constructed in the centre of the wall. The average height of the wall on the outside is 18 feet, battering as it rises by a curve, which produces a very singular effect: the wall also batters on the inside, so as to be reduced from about 13 feet at the bottom to 7 at the top. On the outside the stones are small, and the joints are so filled with splinters of stone as not to be removed without violence. The fort is surrounded by a broad fosse. Various conjectures have been formed as to its origin and use, the most probable of which appears to be that it was erected as a place of refuge for the inhabitants and their cattle from the sudden inroads of the pirates of former times.—See BLACKWATER, DINISH, SCARIFF, and SNEEM.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Tubbermore, 4186 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7992½ statute acres, of which 7409 are apportioned under the tithe act, and includes some of the richest portions of the valley of the Mayola, the principal part of which is pasture; there are also above 500 acres of mountain land in pasture. Great quantities of reddish limestone and much valuable freestone are quarried, some of which is exported from Portballyronan: there are also some thin seams of coal. The principal seats are Fort William, the residence of J. Stevenson, Esq., and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. T. Paul. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £350. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1816; near the communion table is a beautiful niche in the Norman style, which was part of the ancient edifice: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £132 for the repair of this church. The glebe-house, which adjoins it, stands on a glebe of three acres, besides which there is a glebe of 234 acres of arable land, about two miles from the church. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Desartmartin, and has a chapel at Keenaght. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians at Tubbermore: it was built in 1728, and is of the second class, in connection with the Synod of Ulster. There is also a meeting-house for Independents in the town. About 480 children are educated in seven public schools, and there are six Sunday schools. Dr. Adam Clarke, the celebrated biblicist, was born at Moybeg, in this parish.—See TUBBERMORE.

KILCRUMPER, a parish, partly in the barony of FERMOY, but chiefly in that of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, at the junction of the rivers Funcheon and Blackwater, and nearly adjoining the town of Kilworth; containing 1408 inhabitants, and comprising 3249 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3842. 14. 11. per annum. The land is in general of a good quality and chiefly under tillage. Limestone and

brownstone abound, and are worked to a considerable extent for manure and building. At Araglyn are the extensive woollen-mills of Mr. Paulet Higgins, for the manufacture of broad cloth. The gentlemen's seats are Ballinacarriga, the residence of J. G. Pym, Esq.; Douglas, of Henry Deece, Esq.; and Kilcrumper glebe, of the Rev. T. Newenham, which is beautifully situated on an eminence peninsulated by the Araglyn, the Funcheon, and the Blackwater, and commands one of the most luxuriant and picturesque scenes in the county. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is impropriate in Messrs. E. & B. Norcott, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth: the tithes, amounting to £440. 3. 3., are payable in equal portions to the impropiators and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is partly included in the union or district of Kilworth, but chiefly in that of Fermoy. About 30 children are educated in a private school. On a rocky eminence overhanging the Funcheon are the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of Ballyhindon.

KILCULLANE.—See KILKELLANE.

KILCULLEN, a parish, in the barony of KILCULLEN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Naas, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Athy and Carlow; containing 2918 inhabitants. This place, which since the erection of the new town of Kilcullen-Bridge, has been called Old Kilcullen, derived its name from the foundation of a church and monastery in the district of Coulan, of which St. Patrick appointed St. Isernine bishop, who died in 469 and was succeeded by St. Mactalius. The monastery and the town which grew up around it were plundered repeatedly by the Danes, between the years 883 and 1037; but after the English obtained a settlement in the country, the town was fortified and greatly increased in importance. Soon after the invasion, a castle was erected here by the Fitzmartins, which afterwards became the property of the Fitz-Eustace family, of whom Thomas Fitz-Eustace, afterwards Viscount Baltinglass, was created Baron of Kilcullen by Hen. VIII. Previously to the year 1319, the town was surrounded with strong walls and defended by seven gates, but Maurice Jaques having in that year built a bridge over the river Liffey, about two miles from this place, the town of Kilcullen-Bridge began rapidly to increase, and the ancient town to decline. During the civil war this castle was garrisoned for the parliamentarians, in 1641, but was taken two years afterwards by the Marquess of Ormonde. In the same year, the commissioners appointed to treat for a cessation of hostilities assembled here, but afterwards adjourned to Jigginstown, near Naas, and in 1647 the castle was taken and burnt by the parliamentarians. In the disturbances of 1798, a large number of the insurgents posted themselves in the churchyard, on the summit of a very steep hill, and Capts. Erskine and Cookes, who advanced to dislodge them, were killed in the attempt, and their party repulsed. The insurgents afterwards assembled in great numbers on the heights above the town, from which they were driven with great loss by Gen. Dundas, who was stationed here, and several thousands of them subsequently surrendered to him on the hill of Knockawlin, about a mile distant, where they had occupied an intrenched camp. The town, which stood on a

bleak eminence in a very commanding position, is now only an insignificant village; its market, which belongs by patent to the Rev. Thomas O'Moore, has been removed to Kilcullen-Bridge, but fairs are still held here on June 22nd and Oct. 3rd.

The parish comprises 6619 statute acres, of which more than four-fifths are in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland and exhausted bog, is in pasture. The soil is fertile, and the lands are in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture has, within the last 15 years, been very greatly improved, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Castle-Martin, the elegant residence of W. H. Carter, Esq., occupies the site of the ancient castle of the Fitz-Martins, near Kilcullen-Bridge: the present mansion was occupied by the king's troops as a barrack, in 1798; it is surrounded with a highly improved and richly wooded demesne. Halverstown, the seat of P. Purcell, Esq., is finely situated in the midst of extensive and thriving plantations, which, covering an elevated part of the demesne, are a great ornament to a large tract of country around. The living is a vicarage (otherwise called a perpetual curacy), in the diocese of Dublin, united, in 1833, to the impropriate curacies of Davids-town, Giltown, and Brannickstown, together forming the impropriate or perpetual curacy of Kilcullen; the rectory is partly appropriate to the precentorship, but chiefly united to the half rectory of Glasnevin, together constituting the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Christchurch, Dublin, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £332. 6. 10., of which £37. 6. 6. is payable to the precentor, £197. 6. 5. to the chancellor, and £97. 13. 11. to the perpetual curate. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, is undergoing an enlargement, which will render it cruciform, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £238. Divine service is also performed during the summer in a school-house at Calvertstown. The glebe-house is a neat building, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel at Gormanstown, and also at New Abbey; the latter stands within the cemetery, and is built partly with the materials of the ancient abbey, some of the ornamental sculptures of which are preserved in the present building. About 430 children are taught in five public schools, of which one was built by a bequest of £100 from the Rev. Kildare Burrowes, and is aided by donations from the Rev. J. Burrowes and Mrs. Purcell; and there is also a Sunday school. There are still some remains of New Abbey, founded in 1460 for Franciscans of the Strict Observance, by Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, many years Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland. After its dissolution it was granted, in 1582, by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spenser; and though the tower fell in 1764, and a great portion of the materials was used in building the R. C. chapel, the ruins are still highly interesting. The tomb of the founder and his lady are still visible in the churchyard, but so deeply sunk in the ground that the inscription, ascribing the foundation of the abbey to Rowland Fitz-Eustace, who died Dec. 19th, 1496, can with difficulty be read. In the churchyard at Old Kilcullen are the remains of a

slender circular tower, and the erect shaft of an ancient cross divided into compartments, each containing an emblematical sculpture.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a market and post-town, in the parish and barony of **KILCULLEN**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Naas, and 21 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 699 inhabitants. This town had its origin in the erection of a bridge over the river Liffey, in 1319, from which period it continued gradually to increase, and has now totally superseded the ancient town of Kilcullen, of which the market has been removed to this place. It is two miles to the east of the former town, and within a short distance of the great Bog of Allen, and consists of one principal street containing 112 houses; it lies chiefly on the western bank of the river, and is well supplied with water; the bridge has a venerable and interesting appearance, and not far from the eastern end of it is a large rath. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied; and fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, June 22nd, Sept. 8th and 29th, Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 8th. A constabulary police station has been established here; and petty sessions are held every Saturday. There is a dispensary, and in the vicinity is a small monastic establishment.

KILCULLIHEEN, or **KILCLOHEEN**, a parish, in the county of the city of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Waterford; containing 1333 inhabitants. It comprises 2182 statute acres, of which about 729 are in tillage, and 1296 in pasture; and was originally part of the county of **Kilkenny**, but by grant of Chas. I. was transferred to Waterford, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge over the Suir from Ferry bank. Near the bridge is a large ship-building establishment. The principal seats are New Park, the residence of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.; Belmont House, of H. Winston Barron, Esq.; Killaspy, of A. Sherlock, Esq.; Rockshire, of the Hon. Mrs. Greene; Sion Lodge, of C. S. Tandy, Esq.; and the residences of Major Snow, Capt. Snow, and A. R. Pope, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of **Ossory**; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Waterford, and the vicarage has been united from time immemorial to the rectory of Muckalee. The tithes amount to £110, of which £65 is payable to the impropiators, and £45 to the vicar. The church was built by aid of a loan of £900, in 1820, from the late Board of First Fruits, and has recently been repaired by a grant of £300 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of **Slieruagh**, and contains a chapel. About 60 children are educated in a private school. In 1151, Dermot Mac Murrough, King of **Leinster**, founded a nunnery here as a cell to that of St. Mary de Hogges, near Dublin, and it was afterwards richly endowed by King John and David Fitz-Milo: it was sometimes called the Nunnery De Bello Portu, and at the dissolution was granted to the corporation of Waterford.

KILCULLY, a parish, in the county of the city of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cork, on the road from that city to Mallow; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises 1734 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2669 per annum, and consists principally of dairy farms. The

land is based upon clay-slate, and is generally fertile and well cultivated: here is a very large flour-mill. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cork**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £127. 19. 8. Divine service is performed in a house licensed by the bishop. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of **Upper Glanmire**. Here are some remains of the church, and not far distant are the ruins of **Rahinsky** castle.

KILCUMMER, a parish, in the barony of **FERMOY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Castletown-Roche, on the road from Mallow to Fermoy, and on the rivers **Awbeg** and **Blackwater**; containing 812 inhabitants, and comprising 2480 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1787 per annum. The land, with the exception of the portion on the south side of the **Blackwater**, forming part of the **Nagle** mountains, is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage. Fairs are held on the 21st of April, July, Sept., and Dec., for cattle and pigs. The seats are **Woodville**, the residence of Mrs. Gibbons; and **Renny**, the property of H. Smith, Esq. The latter was formerly part of the estate, and the occasional residence of the poet **Spenser**; it is finely situated at the junction of the **Awbeg** with the **Blackwater**; and some vestiges of the old castle of **Renny** still exist near the present house. At a short distance from this place the **Awbeg** is crossed by the long bridge of **Kilcummer**, and near the high road leading to the bridge are the ruins of the ancient church. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £132. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of **Castletown-Roche**. About 15 children are educated in a private school.

KILCUMMIN, a parish, in the barony of **MOYCULLEN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the post-town of **Oughterard**, 9848 inhabitants. It comprises 93,982 statute acres, of which only 8811 are rated in the county books, the remainder being bog and mountain; and includes within its limits several uninhabited islands, and the inhabited islands of **Littermullen**, **Innisherik**, **Dynish**, **Farnish**, and **Nappagh**, in **Kilkerrin** and **Greatman's** bays. The principal seats are **Lemonfield**, the residence of T. O'Flahertie, Esq.; **Port Carrin**, of J. Nolan, Esq.; **Ardvarn**, of A. Ross, Esq.; **Clareville**, of T. B. Martin, Esq.; and **Lodge**, of the Rev. Dr. **Kirwan**. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of **Tuam**, united to those of **Rahoon**, **Moycallen**, and **Ballinacourty**, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in T. B. Martin, Esq., and partly forms a portion of the union of **St. Nicholas** and wardenship of **Galway**. The tithes amount to £140, of which £70 is payable to the impropiator, £35 to the warden of **Galway**, and £35 to the perpetual curate. The church, which is in **Oughterard**, is a small neat building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £600, in 1808. For the erection of the glebe-house, the same Board, in 1819, gave £450 and lent £50: the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is partly in the diocese of **Galway**, and partly in that of **Tuam**: the former part is called **Oughterard**, from the chapel being at that place; the latter is united to part of **Killanin**, and is called the

union or district of Killeen, in which are three chapels. About 220 children are educated in seven private schools. The town of Galway and a large portion of the adjoining country are supplied with turf from the district that stretches along the headlands of Kilkerrin and Greatman's bays; and the inhabitants of the interior, through the medium of Lough Corrib, are hence supplied with sea-sand and sea-weed for manure. Several hundred boats are constantly employed in the conveyance of these articles, and during the intervals between the fishing seasons many of the fishing-boats are similarly occupied. From this place to Galway there are two sailing courses, one by the bay of Kilkerrin round Galin Head, where there is a tremendous sea with strong currents; the other by Greatman's bay, by which vessels may keep in smooth water within the islands. This passage is, however, obstructed by the rocky pass of Dangan, which can only be sailed through at high tide, so that 200 boats are sometimes waiting for a passage. To remedy this evil, it is proposed to clear that channel and construct piers, which would render the passage easy at most heights of the tide. The estimated expense of this great improvement is only £480. 3. 4., and the Board of Public Works have recommended that half should be paid by Government. A pier has been erected by the Fishery Board on the north-east side of Garomna Island, in Greatman's bay.—See OUGHTERARD.

KILCUMMIN, a parish, in the barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Killarney, on the roads from that town to Castleisland and Millstreet; containing 6637 inhabitants, and comprising 36,958 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including 422 acres not tithable. A considerable portion consists of mountain pasture, bog, and coarse arable land. The soil is in general heavy; but in consequence of an abundant supply of lime, the state of agriculture has of late been much improved. The quarry at Carrigdulkeen, isolated in the midst of an extensive district of mountain and bog, produces a fine blue limestone, equally adapted for building and manure, and is worked to a considerable extent, there being no other within a circuit of several miles. A court is occasionally held at Five-mile-bridge, by the Earl of Kenmare's seneschal, for the manors of Ross and Molahiffe, at which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable. The seats are Shanagh House, the residence of Mr. H. O'Sullivan; and Rathmore, the property of D. Cronin, Esq., now occupied by a society of monks of the order of La Trappe, a branch from the parent establishment at Mount Melleray, in the county of Waterford. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Killarney. The tithes amount to £526. 9. $4\frac{1}{4}$., of which £304. 18. 7. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. arrangements this parish is divided into East and West Kilcummin: the former, with the greater part of the adjoining parish of Nohoval-daly, forms the district of Knocknacoppel; and the latter forms a separate district, of which the chapel is situated at Kilcummin. In the district of Knocknacoppel are the chapel of that name, a large plain building; Griorguillea chapel, recently rebuilt; and that of Knocknagree, in Nohoval-

daly: there is also a chapel attached to the establishment at Rathmore open to the public. In a public school at Inch, and two others in the parish, about 380 children are educated. To each of these schools the Earl of Kenmare contributes an annual donation; and the late Mr. Cronin, of the Park, near Killarney, recently bequeathed £30 per annum for the establishment and support of a school in each of the parishes of Kilcummin and Nohoval-daly. On the southern confines of the parish are two remarkable mountains, which from their peculiar shape are called "the Paps," forming striking features in the mountain scenery on the road from Killarney to Cork. At their base is an ancient fort or rath, near which is a holy well resorted to by numbers of the peasantry on May-day. The ruins of the old church are situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. The late Lord Barrymore was interred here.

KILCUMMIN, or KILCOMMUN, a parish, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Killala, on the western side of the bay of Killala; containing 2563 inhabitants. It comprises 4009 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally good and well cultivated, except on the coast, where the drifted sand injures the soil. Good stone is obtained here. At the northern extremity of the parish is Kilcummin Head, where is a coast-guard station, being one of the six in the district of Killala. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery and the precentorship of Killala, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Lacken: the tithes amount to £160, of which £93 is payable to the dean and the precentor, and £67 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions, also, it forms part of the union or district of Lacken. About 60 children are educated in two public schools, and 25 in a private school. There are some remains of the old church, near which, in a small arm of the sea, the French army under Gen. Humbert landed, in 1798.

KILCUMNEY, or DRUMCREE, a parish, in the barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road from that place to Athboy; containing 870 inhabitants. It comprises 2439 statute acres, principally in tillage, and there is a considerable quantity of bog, also some good limestone. The principal seats are Ralphsdale, the residence of Ralph Smyth, Esq., the demesne of which is entered by a beautiful gate; Drumcree, of Robert Smyth, Esq., in whose demesne is a fine lake; and Derry Cottage, of Mrs. Berry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, episcopally united, in 1818, to the rectory of Dysertale and the vicarage of Kilweilagh, and in 1821 to the rectory of Killagh, of which this parish and Dysertale are in the patronage of the Bishop; Kilweilagh is in the gift of the Marquess of Drogheda, and Killagh in that of the Crown. The tithes amount to £120, and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, is £285. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$.. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1811, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £850; the Board also lent £450 for the erection of the glebe-house. The glebe of Kilcumney comprises 36 acres, valued at £54, and there is also a glebe of 18 acres at Killagh, valued at £20 per annum. In the R. C. divi-

sions this parish forms part of the district of St. Mary and St. Feighan, or Collinstown. About 40 children are educated in a public, and about 50 in a private, school. A hermitage existed here in the ninth century. —See DRUMCREE.

KILCUMREAGH, or **KILCOMRAGH**, a parish, partly in the barony of **KILCOURSEY**, KING's county, partly in that of **CLONLONAN**, but chiefly in that of **MOYCASHEL**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Moat-a-Grenogue, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 3787 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8065 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, with a small quantity of bog and some limestone. The seats are Ballintobber, the residence of W. Fetherston-H, Esq.; Rosemount, of Lady Nagle; Grouse Lodge, of E. Fetherston-H, Esq.; and Springfield, of J. Henderson, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ard-norcher; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £249. 15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £148. 0. 7. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; there is a glebe of 21 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmanaghan and Kilcumreagh, and has a chapel at Ballagh. About 90 children are educated in three private schools. A monastery of Dominican friars was founded at Ballintubber, in 1488, by Edmund de Lantu Laici, which was granted to Henry Matthews at the dissolution. Here are the ruins of a church, and of an old fort; also several raths.

KILCURFIN.—See **CARRIGTOHILL**.

KILDALKEY, a parish, in the barony of **LUNE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Athboy, on the road from that place to Kinnegad; containing 2931 inhabitants. About half the parish is in tillage, and there are about 500 acres of bog, and a good limestone quarry. The village contains 21 houses, and fairs are held there on Feb. 27th, May 14th, Aug. 9th, and Dec. 13th. The principal seats are Carnisle, the residence of W. Allen, Esq.; Kildalkey House, of the Rev. J. O'Connell; Rathcormuck, of T. Potterton, Esq.; Ballinadrimny, of W. Thorogood, Esq.; Balatalion, of T. Potterton, Esq.; Woodtown West, of Miss Read; Clonbarron, of W. Nangle, Esq.; and Moyrath Castle, of H. Potterton, Esq. This castle was built in 1219, by Lord Geoffry de Montemarisco, and was subsequently a seat of the Nugent family, but is now the property of Henry Grattan, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is impropriate in Joseph Ashe, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of ~~Athboy~~; the tithes amount to £380, the whole of which is payable to the impropriator. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Killoghconnoghan and Castle-Rickard, and containing two chapels, of which the chapel here is a neat modern building. About 150 children are educated in two public schools, to one of which the Earl of Darnley gave an acre of land and £20 towards the erection of a school-house, and J. Stack Murphy, Esq., subscribed £20: that gentleman has also contributed £30 towards the erection of a school at Carnisle. The late Mr. Hodgins, of Dublin, bequeathed £1000 for the erection of almshouses, and £60 per annum for the inmates, who must be natives of this parish; but they have not yet been erected.

KILDALLOCK.—See **KILDOLLOUGH**.

KILDALLON, a parish, in the barony of **TULLOGHONHO**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Killeshandra, on the road from that place to Ballyconnell; containing 4246 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 11,989 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water; 3233 acres are appotted under the tithe act, and there is a large tract of waste land, called Ballyheady moor; the land is chiefly cultivated by spade husbandry. The principal seats are Greenville, the residence of Perrott Sheraten, Esq.; Aughabawn, of the Rev. J. Vernon; Carn cottage, of Capt. Clifford; Mackenwood, of M. Galbraith, Esq.; Belberry, of — Urwin, Esq.; and Carn, of J. Benison, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £203. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is a handsome building, with a tower, erected in 1814, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000. The same Board, in 1821, gave £100 and lent £1200 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebes comprise 339 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Tomeegan, and containing a chapel in each. The chapel here is a large thatched building, with a neatly planted burial-ground. At Croghan is a Presbyterian meeting-house, of the third class, in connection with the Synod of Ulster. About 560 children are educated in eight public, and 170 in two private, schools. On the summit of the hill of Carn is a heap of stones surrounded by a Danish rath; and at Drumboo is a holy well, at which patrons have been held.

KILDANGAN, a parish, in the barony of **OPHALY WEST**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kildare, on the river Barrow; containing 122 inhabitants. It comprises 962 statute acres, almost equally divided between pasturage and tillage. A patent exists for three fairs, but none are held. Kildangan Castle, the residence of Dominick O'Reilly, Esq., is situated in a highly improved and well-planted demesne, formed by the taste and skill of the late proprietor, D. W. O'Reilly, Esq. A large and ancient castle is said by tradition to have stood here, which was destroyed during the civil wars by the rival factions of the Fitzgeralds and the O'Dempseys, Viscounts of Clanmalire; it was rebuilt on a smaller scale, but was soon afterwards accidentally burnt. The castle, with his other possessions, was forfeited in 1641 by Maurice Fitzgerald, of Allen, and became the property of an ancestor of the present owner, in the early part of the last century: it is a ruin in high preservation, beautifully ornamented with ivy, and stands in the centre of the demesne. The parish is in the diocese of Kildare, and the rectory forms part of the union of Narney: the tithes amount to £45. 19. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is in ruins, the roof having fallen in about 1812. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Monastereven, and contains a very handsome chapel, built at the expense of the late D. W. O'Reilly, Esq.

KILDARE (County of), an inland county of the province of Leinster, bounded on the east by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, on the north by Meath, on the west by the King's and Queen's counties, and on the south by Carlow. It extends from 52° 51' to 53° 26' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 30' to 7° 12' (W. Lon.); and

comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 392,435 acres, of which 325,988 are cultivated ground, and 66,447 are unprofitable mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, amounted to 99,065, and in 1831, to 108,424.

This county, in the time of Ptolemy, was inhabited by the *Coriundi*, whose territory lay to the west of the rivers Liffey and Slaney, being bounded on the north and west by the Boyne and the Barrow, and having the tribes of the *Cauci* and *Menapii* on the east, the *Eblani* on the north, and the *Brigantes* on the south. It formed part of the district of Caellan, or Galen, which included the greater part of the present county, together with a part of those of Wicklow and Carlow; the county of Kildare portion being bounded on the east by the Wicklow mountains, on the south and west by the Barrow, and on the north by the Liffey and the bog of Allen. This latter name also signifies the woody country, by much the greater part having been an extensive forest, many traces of which are still discernible in the bogs. The native chieftains of the district were the heads of the family of Hy Caellan, or M^cKelly, whose principal residence was at Rath-Ardscull, near Athy. The last aboriginal owner of this fortress, Gicrode Crone M^cKelly, defended it against the efforts of the English during his life. After his decease the country was possessed by the Fitzgeralds, the Fitz-Henrys, and the Keatings. The territory of the O'Tothils or O'Tooles, who ruled over the southern part of the county of Wicklow, extended into this county, Tristledermot, or Castledermot, being one of their places of residence. After the landing of the English and the death of Dermot M^cMurrough, last king of Leinster, which occurred soon after, this county devolved upon Strongbow, in right of his wife Eva, as part of the kingdom, or, as it was called by the English, the palatinate, of Leinster; and is generally considered to have been one of the twelve counties into which the part of the island that acknowledged the British jurisdiction was divided by King John, although it was not till the end of the reign of Edw. I., in 1296, that an act was passed for separating a large district from the county of Dublin, and more especially for constituting Kildare, which had been a liberty appendant to the county of Dublin, a county of itself, discharged from the jurisdiction of the Dublin sheriff, and having county officers of its own. In the general division of the county among the first English settlers, by Strongbow and his heirs, Carbery was given to Meyler Fitz-Henry; Naas Offallia, to Maurice Fitzgerald, from whom the three great families of Kildare, Kerry, and Desmond, descended; Narragh was given to Robert, and Adam Fitz-Hereford had Salt, with its appendages. On the division of the palatinate of Leinster among the five coheirresses of William Marshal, who inherited in right of his wife Isabel, Strongbow's only daughter, the county of Kildare was given to the fourth daughter, Sibilla, who married William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. William de Vesey succeeded in right of his wife Agnes, the only daughter of this marriage, but he lost the property shortly after in consequence of his fleeing into France to avoid a single combat with John Fitzgerald, who had charged him with treason, and his possessions were bestowed on his accuser. In 1234, Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the successor of William, having united with the O'Conors against

the English government, was killed in a battle on the Curragh of Kildare by the Lord Justice, aided by the Fitzgeralds, De Laceys, and Burghs. The power of the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines, from this period became paramount in the county; insomuch that, in 1264, Richard de Rupella, Lord Justice, was made prisoner, together with the Lords Theobald Butler and John Cogan, by Maurice Fitzgerald, who had come with him to a conference at Castledermot, in order to put an end to a dispute between the Geraldines and Burghs.

This county is partly within the diocese of Dublin, but chiefly in that of Kildare. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carbery, Clane, Connell, Ikeathy and Oughterany, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, East Narragh and Rheban, West Narragh and Rheban, East Ophaly, West Ophaly, North Naas, South Naas, North Salt, and South Salt. It contains the incorporated assize and market towns of Naas and Athy; the ancient disfranchised borough and market town of Kildare; the market and post-towns of Kilcock, Maynooth, Celbridge, Monastereven, Timoline, Rathangan, Leixlip, Kilcullen-Bridge, and Newbridge; and the post-towns of Castledermot, Clane and Ballytore: the largest villages are Prosperous, Kill, Johnstown-Bridge, and Sallins. Prior to the Union it sent ten members to the Irish parliament,—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Naas, Athy, Kildare, and Harristown; but since that period its representation has been confined to the two members for the county at large. The constituency, as registered in June 1836, consisted of 371 £50, 181 £20, and 880 £10 freeholders, as appears from the books of the clerk of the peace, in which the other classes of electors are not distinguished; the total number was 1382. The election, if held between the spring and summer assizes, takes place at Naas; if at any other period of the year, at Athy. The county is included in the home circuit: the spring assize is held at Naas, and the summer assize at Athy, at each of which are a county court-house and gaol. The general quarter sessions are held at Athy and Maynooth in January, at Kildare and Naas in April, at Maynooth and Athy in July, and at Naas and Kildare in October. The number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to the two prisons, in 1835, was 101, and of civil bill committals, 22. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, and 92 magistrates, with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 45 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one stipendiary magistrate, 4 chief and 40 subordinate constables, and 185 men, with 6 horses the expense of whose maintenance is defrayed equally by Grand Jury presentments and by Government. The district lunatic asylum for the county is at Carlow, and the county infirmary at Kildare: there are fever hospitals at Celbridge, Naas, and Kilcullen, and dispensaries at Athy, Ballitore, Castledermot, Celbridge, Clane, Donadea, Johnstown-Bridge, Kilcock, Kilcullen, Maynooth, Monastereven, Naas, Newbridge, Rathangan, and Robertstown; the infirmary and fever hospitals are supported by Grand Jury presentments, and the dispensaries by equal presentments and voluntary subscriptions. The amount of the Grand Jury presentments for 1835 was £19,554. 18. 9., of which £1221. 7. 10. was for the public roads of the county at

large; £6051. 12. 5. for the public roads, being the baronial charge; £5206. 7. 8. for public establishments, officers' salaries, buildings, &c.; £4713. 15. 10½. for police, and £2304. 14. 11½. in repayment of loans advanced by Government. In the military arrangements it is included in the eastern district, and contains three barrack stations, two for cavalry at Newbridge and Athy, and one for infantry at Naas.

The general surface is rather level. In the barony of West Ophaly are several gently rising hills, and others occur towards the eastern boundary of the county. The greatest elevation of the plain country is around Naas, both which baronies and their vicinity present an appearance of great fertility, which is also exhibited generally throughout the eastern and southern, and a portion of the western parts of the county; but towards the north and north-west are vast tracts of the Bog of Allen, comprising more than 50,000 acres, having a flat, dreary surface, relieved here and there by verdant elevations, here called "islands." Near the southern extremity of this immense bog are the hills of Grange Allen, Cheelow, Dunmurry, Redhills, and Knocknaglogh, generally fertile, and cultivated to the summit. There are also small hills in the vicinity of Timoline and Moone; others stretching from Killan, by Kilrush, Davidstown, Calverstown, and Thomastown, and terminating in the hills of old Kilcullen and Ballysax; and other small and detached elevations near Arthurstown, Lyons, Longtown, &c. The Bog of Allen and the Curragh of Kildare are two distinguishing features of the county. Most of the bogs which lie eastward of the Shannon, occupying considerable portions of Kildare and the King's county, are comprehended, in common parlance, under the former of these names, which does not, therefore, apply to any single morass. On the contrary, the tracts of bog to which it bears reference are often separated by high ridges of dry land inclining towards different rivers, as their natural vents for drainage. The portion of it within Kildare lies, as before observed, in the northern part of the county, and near its southern margin the island of Allen (a name given to an elevated tract of cultivated soil) surrounded like an oasis in the African desert, by the solitude of the uninhabited morass, presents a gratifying feature of variety; it rises abruptly from the bog, is nearly conical, and is composed of limestone gravel. Towards the west rises the Hill of Allen, a steep elevation of a conical form, about 300 feet in height. The Curragh is a fine undulating down, six miles long and two broad: it lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, having the town of Kildare near its western extremity, and crossed by the great road from Dublin to Limerick; and is, in fact, an extensive sheepwalk of above 6000 acres, forming a more beautiful lawn than the hand of art ever made. Nothing can exceed the extreme softness and elasticity of the turf, which is of a verdure that charms the eye, and is still further set off by the gentle inequality of the surface: the soil is a fine dry loom on a substratum of limestone. It is depastured by numerous large flocks turned on it by the occupiers of the adjacent farms, who alone have the right of pasture, which greatly enhances the value of these farms. This plain has long been celebrated as the principal race-ground in Ireland, and is equal, if not superior, to that of Newmarket, in all the requisites for this sport.

The soil varies but little as compared with that of some adjoining counties: the most prevailing is deep and mellow, in some parts inclining to clay, but principally a rich loam, varying from 10 to 16 inches in depth, and resting on a hard and compact substratum, in some places impervious to water: when first turned up it is cold and arid, but when mellowed by the influence of the atmosphere, it becomes fertile. In some parts the upper, or surface, soil rests on a substratum of limestone gravel; in others, on limestone, or clay-slate. In general the county is fertile and well cultivated, particularly around Athy, and thence along the banks of the Barrow, extending to the borders of the county of Carlow. The districts around the towns of Kildare, Naas, Kill, and Clane are also fertile, well fenced, and tolerably well cultivated; but in wet seasons much water remains on the surface, showing the want of a good system of drainage, which is much neglected. Agriculture is systematically practised in some parts, particularly by the noblemen and resident gentlemen, and their example is beginning to produce its beneficial effects among the small farmers. Wheat is cultivated generally, and the quality is remarkably good; the barley is also bright and sound; the oats are good, clean and heavy, except in a few low, cold, and clayey situations; potatoes are extensively grown, and in great varieties of sorts, large quantities being sent to Dublin; turnips and mangel-wurzel are cultivated by a great number of the wealthy farmers, clover and vetches by nearly all; and rape is grown extensively around Monastereven. The Scotch plough is general, the old heavy wooden plough being rarely seen; indeed agricultural implements of all kinds are greatly improved, except the spade, which is still a long narrow tool. The heavy wooden wheel car has given place to one of much lighter construction, with low spoke-wheels, iron-bound, the kish, so general in the western counties, is scarcely ever seen here; some of the vehicles are made exactly after the plan of the Scotch cart, some of them with, and some without the high sides. Greater attention is manifested in collecting manure, and large composts are raised in the vicinity of bogs by the mixture of bog mould and stable manure or ashes. The burning of subsoil in kilns was introduced by the late Mr. Rawson, who compiled the statistical survey of Kildare for the Royal Dublin Society, and has now become general, producing the finest crops of potatoes and turnips. A kind of indurated sand found in banks, the adhesive property of which is so great that the bank, when cut perpendicularly, will never yield in any kind of weather, is considered by some agriculturists as a kind of golden mine for the farmer who can avail himself of the benefit of it. The cottagers in the neighbourhood of the Curragh collect the sheep dung, which they mix in tubs with water, stirring it until it forms a thick solution, which they call "mulch;" in this they steep the roots of their cabbage plants for some hours; a quantity of the substance consequently sticks to the roots, and ensures a full crop. In the smaller farms a very disadvantageous custom is prevalent of dividing the land into long narrow enclosures, which occasions an unnecessary and therefore injurious extent of fence in proportion to the land included. The fences generally are tolerably good, but they everywhere occupy too much ground; the usual kind is a bank of earth thrown up from a wide

ditch, and covering five or six feet of surface, so that the bank and ditch seldom occupy less than nine feet in width: in the breast of this bank, about halfway up, a single row of quicksets is placed, sometimes accompanied by seedlings of forest timber. In those parts which have not been subjected to tillage there are very rich fattening grounds; but where the soil has been much exhausted by the plough, the pasture is poor and light. The grasses in the meadows and feeding pastures are of the most valuable kinds; in low bottoms, especially in those subject to floods, Timothy grass is the principal herbage. Dairies of any extent are not frequent, except in the parts convenient to the Dublin market, where they are kept for the purpose of fattening calves. Great improvement has been made in the breed of cattle, the old long-horned Irish cow being now rarely seen; the most esteemed are the short-horned or Dutch breed, crossed with the Durham; some of the gentry and wealthy farmers have introduced the pure Durham breed, which commands large prices; others have the North Devon, which answers remarkably well. The small farmers mostly prefer the old Irish long-horned cow, crossed with the Durham; and in some districts scarce any other is seen: in the northern baronies, bordering on Meath, the large and heavy long-horned cattle are very common and grow to a size equal to those of Meath or Westmeath. Great numbers of cattle are brought from other counties, and fed here for the Dublin market. Great improvement has been made in the breed of sheep, and vast flocks are every year reared on the Curragh: the most prevailing breed is a cross between the New Leicester and the Ayrshire, but many of the principal agriculturists have the pure New Leicester; sometimes they are crossed with the Kerry sheep. The lower class of farmers have brood mares as part of their tillage stock, but they do not pay sufficient attention to the breed of the sires, and are too desirous of crossing with racers. Planting has been carried on for many years extensively and successfully. Many of the demesnes are ornamented with full-grown timber. The timber sallow thrives particularly well in the wet grounds with which the county abounds; beech and larch are also of very quick growth. In the demesne of Moore Abbey is one of the best-planted hills in Ireland; and the woods of Carton and Palmerstown are extensive, and the timber remarkably fine. In draining the bogs remains of ancient forests have been discovered.

The great mountain range of granite of which the county of Wicklow is nearly composed, terminates in this county at Castledermot. Thence by Ballitore, Kilkullen, and to the south-east of Naas, nearly as far as Rathcoole, is clay-slate; the rest of the county belongs to the great field of floetz limestone which covers the greater part of the flat country of Ireland, and which is here interrupted only by the chain of central hills. The low group of hills west of Rathcoole, which includes Windmill Hill, Athgoe, Lyons, and Rusty Hill, is composed of clay-slate, grauwacke, grauwacke-slate, and granite. The grauwacke consists of small and finely rounded and angular grains of quartz, numerous minute scales of mica, small fragments of clay-slate, and sometimes portions of felspar. The rock at Windmill Hill ranges 10° north of east and south of west, which is the general direction of these hills, exhibiting also at times an undulating curved slaty formation: the dip is towards

the south-west, and generally at an angle of about 45° . The grauwacke-slate of Windmill Hill is remarkable for containing subordinate beds of granite, the uppermost at the depth of four fathoms; they are 50 or 60 yards apart, separated by the grauwacke-slate, and all dip from 45° to 50° to the south-east. Some of these granite beds may be traced westward to the turnpike road opposite to Rusty Hill: they consist of a small and finely grained intermixture of yellowish and greyish white felspar, greyish vitreous transparent quartz, and flakes or scales of mica, white and silvery, with some scattered portions of schorl: the grains are sometimes so minute that the stone appears almost compact. Sometimes also small particles and cubical crystals of iron pyrites are disseminated through the rock, which, when decomposing, communicate an iron-shot spotted appearance to the stone. The red sandstone conglomerate occurs *in situ* at the northern foot of the Hill of Lyons, where it is exposed for about 10 fathoms in length, in strata four feet thick, ranging east and west, dipping 30° to the north, and resting on grauwacke-slate; it re-appears in the central range. Red Hill, Dunmurry Hill, and the western foot of Grange Hill, consist of alternating beds of finely grained grauwacke, grauwacke-slate, and clay-slate, ranging 10° north of east and south of west, and dipping 60° towards the south-east, but in many places being nearly vertical. At the northern foot of Red Hill is a small patch of red sandstone conglomerate, which was quarried for mill-stone some years since. Enough of the firm rock is visible to show that the strata range east and west, and dip 17° west. The Chair of Kildare consists of floetz limestone, extending southwards to the northern foot of Dunmurry Hill, and covering the grauwacke and slaty rocks. To the north it rests on the trap of Grange Hill, which also covers the same kind of rock. Strictly speaking, these two elevations are but parts of the same hill, with a slight hollow between them. The floetz limestone of the latter appears to be disposed in massy strata, from four to five feet thick, dipping 45° towards the south-east: it is generally greyish white, but sometimes mottled reddish brown, being intermixed with shades of blueish white and grey; and it contains bivalves and entrochites. In its outgoing to the north-west the limestone presents a rocky face, or small escarpment, beyond which is a slight hollow forming the southern face of Grange Hill. In the road leading to the hill, above the rock which appears at the surface, is compact greenstone, in some places porphyritic: but near the surface it is easily frangible, and being much decomposed acquires almost the appearance of wacke. From the dip of the limestone and the general form of the Chair of Kildare, it is highly probable that the greenstone is subjacent to the limestone; an opinion confirmed by the fact that the greenstone just described contains marine exuviae, and, where adjacent to the limestone, it appears to be intermingled with calcareous matter. The organic remains are principally bivalves, ammonites, and terebratulites, with entrochites in smaller number. These organic remains seem to be confined to that portion of the rock which is in the vicinity of the limestone; for none can be discerned in the remaining mass of the hill, which exhibits everywhere rocky protuberances from one continuous body of greenstone and porphyry. The only other rock visible is clay-slate, standing in strata nearly vertical: it appears low down on the western side,

and at the base of the hill in that quarter. The Hill of Allen is separated from Grange Hill by an intervening vale, their summits being about two miles apart: it is composed of one great body of granular and compact greenstone and greenstone porphyry, which appears all round the base, on the sides, and on the summit, in numerous protuberant rocky masses, without any mark of stratification. Some of the greenstone is remarkably crystalline, consisting of large masses of hornblende, with crystals of felspar. Whether this hill be a distinct mass or connected with Grange Hill is not easily ascertained, from the depth of the alluvial soil. About a quarter of a mile from the northern extremity of the Hill of Allen is a slight eminence called the Leap of Allen, composed of red sandstone conglomerate, arranged in beds which vary from 9 to 18 inches and even to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and are separated by thin layers of reddish sandy slate-clay. It contains the same components as the conglomerate already noticed, with the addition of fragments of grauwacke-slate, which are, however, comparatively rare: it is quarried for mill-stones. The beds range north-north-east and south-south-west, dipping south-south-east at an angle of from 15° to 20° , and therefore they probably underlie and support the trap of the Hill of Allen. Indications of copper having been observed in the Dunmurry hills, miners were employed to explore them in 1786, during whose operations detached masses of sulphuret of copper were found of nearly 40 per cent. purity, accompanied with a strong vitriolic water: the principal bed seemed to lie deep in the hill, and even to dip under the adjoining valley. Near the base of the hill was also found an alkaline argillaceous earth of a light grey colour, possessing many of the qualities of fullers' earth. In the veins of the rocks, and in the matrix of the ore, were quantities of fine yellow ochre proper for painting. The surface of the Hill of Allen also presents indications of copper. The loose stones and the projecting points of rock appear as if vitrified by fire, and in many places impregnated with carbonate of copper.

Several attempts were made near the close of the last century to establish the cotton manufacture, and some large mills were built near Clane, Leixlip, and other places, but they all fell to decay. A very large mill for manufacturing cotton was, however, built a few years since at Inchyguire, near Ballytore, which is still in full operation; and a small woollen manufacture is carried on at Celbridge. These are the only manufactures of note which the county possesses, although the numerous falls on the rivers offer most advantageous sites for the erection of works, and there is great facility for the transit of goods. Though all the small rivers abound with trout, and though the Barrow formerly gave a copious supply of salmon, yet there are no fisheries. The weirs thrown across this river for forming mill-dams have presented such impediments to the passage of the fish, that they are nearly banished from it.

The river Boyne has its source in the northern part of the county, as also has its tributary branch the Blackwater. The Barrow forms the greater part of the western boundary, being joined in its course by the Feagile, the Little Barrow, the Finnery, the Grees, and the Ler (or Lune), all from the east; the Liffey trenches deeply into the eastern part, receiving at Leixlip the Rye-water, which forms part of the northern boundary, and

its tributary the Lyreen; it also receives the Morrel between Celbridge and Clane. The Grand Canal enters this county near Lyons, nine miles from Dublin, and quits it for the King's county near the source of the Boyne, in the Bog of Allen. Near Sallins it is carried over the Liffey by an elegant aqueduct, whence a branch leads to the town of Naas, and thence is another branch to Harbournstown, in the direction of Kilcullen, which was intended to have been continued to Wexford. From Robertstown, just where the canal enters the Bog of Allen, a branch diverges, and passing through the Queen's county falls into the Barrow at Athy, opening a communication with Carlow, New Ross, and Waterford. From this line a branch, called the Miltown Canal, leaves it near Robertstown, and proceeds in the direction of the Curragh; and at Monastereven, where the Athy line crosses the Barrow by a noble aqueduct, another branch leaves it for Portarlinton and Mountmellick. The summit level is in this county, from which each branch is amply supplied with water in the driest seasons without the expense of a reservoir. The Royal Canal enters near Leixlip, seven miles from Dublin, and passes a little south of Maynooth and Kilcock to Nicholastown, near which it leaves this county and enters Meath: it re-enters it by an aqueduct over the Blackwater, and continues to the Boyne, over which it is conveyed by an aqueduct, and again enters Meath near Clonard.

Among the existing relics of antiquity are five ancient round towers, situated at Kildare, Taghadoo, Kilcullen, Oughterard, and Castledermot; the first is the most remarkable. Rathes are numerous. Three miles south-east of Athy, that called the Moat of Ardsclull stands prominent. A mile farther is the Hill of Carmon, which was the Naasteighan, or place where the assembly of the states of the southern part of Leinster was held: near it are sixteen smaller conical hills, supposed to be the seats on which the elders sat. Near the rath is a single pillar stone, called Gobhlan, about seven feet high, supposed to have been erected for the worship of Baal. Stones similar to that at Mullmast are to be seen at Kilgowan, Furnace, and Punch's Town, all in the vicinity of Naas. At Harristown, near Kilcullen, is another of those taper upright stones, with a conical top; and about two miles from Jigginstown are two others, known by the name of the Long Stones. The rath of Knock-Caellagh, near Kilcullen, consists of a tumulus surrounded by a circular intrenchment, 20 feet wide and ten deep, with a rampart outside the trench. Cromwell is said to have encamped here on his way to the south. Others less remarkable, yet worthy of notice, are to be seen near Rheban, two miles north of Athy, at Kildare, at Naas, near Kilkea Castle, at Moon, at Clane, at Lyons (across which the boundary line of the counties of Kildare and Dublin passes), and at Rathsallagh, near Duncavan. On the Curragh are numerous earthworks, most of which appear to be sepulchral, forming a chain of fourteen small raths or circular intrenchments without ramparts, in a line of nearly three miles, extending east and west. A tradition has long prevailed of a stupendous heathen monument of huge stones existing here; but no vestige of it can now be discovered.

There were many celebrated and richly endowed monastic institutions in the county. At Athy was one for Crouched friars and another for Dominicans. Castle-

dermot possessed a priory for Regular canons, a house of Crouched friars, and a Franciscan abbey, the ruins of which still serve to attest its former magnificence. The ruins of another Franciscan abbey are to be seen at Clane, where there was also a house of Regular canons. At Graney are the ruins of an Augustinian nunnery. A gateway and some other remains of a monastic building, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, are still shown there. The ruins of Great Connell abbey are on the banks of the Liffey, near Newbridge. In Kildare was a nunnery and abbey united, founded by St. Brigid, and of which the ruins are still pointed out; also an abbey of Grey friars, situated south of the town, and a house of Carmelites or White friars. At Old Kilcullen is a monastery as old as the time of St. Patrick, which in 1115 was elevated to the dignity of an episcopal see, but it does not appear that it long retained that rank. Near the ruins of the old church are the remains of two crosses, one of which still retains some very curious specimens of ancient sculpture. Maynooth had a convent of Black nuns, and a college of priests founded by the Earl of Kildare; the abbey of Killossy has been converted into the parish church, and is remarkable for the singularity of the architecture of its steeple tower; the monastery of Kilrush was surrounded by a broad ditch faced with masonry ten feet high; the abbey of Monastereven has been converted into the residence of the Moore family, the representative of which is the Marquess of Drogheda. At Moone was a Franciscan friary, the brotherhood of which retained possession of it subsequently to the Reformation. Here is a fragment of a very old cross, one of the most curious in Ireland, covered with numerous grotesque figures. In Naas were three religious establishments, namely, a convent of Augustinians, another of Dominicans, and one for friars eremites of the order of St. Augustine. Some remains of the buildings of New Abbey, on the banks of the Liffey, are still to be seen; and of St. Wolstan's, also on the Liffey, near Celbridge, two towers and two gateways yet exist. Timolin had a monastery of Regular canons, and also a nunnery; at Tully, a mile south of Kildare, was a commandery of the Knights Templars, the possessions of which are held in commendam with the bishoprick of Kildare; the abbeys of Clonagh, Cloncurry, Disert-Fulertagh, Glasnaoidhun, Grangenolvin, Kilbeggs, Knocknacrioth, Leixlip, and Tulachfobhair, are known only by name.

The remains of many castles are scattered through the county: the principal were Kilkea, Athy, Castledermot, Rheban, Kilberry, Woodstock, Timolin, Castle Carbery, Ballyteague, Clane, Rathcoffy, Donadea, Lackagh, Kildare, Leixlip, Corifig, Morrestown-Nenagh, Cloncurry, and Maynooth. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The farm-houses in general consist of a long thatched building of one story, containing in the centre a large kitchen, with lodging-rooms at each end: the front door opens into a yard, here called a bawn, on the sides of which are the out-buildings. The cottiers' cabins exhibit a mode of construction different from that of the more northern districts; the lower half being built of stone and clay mortar, and the upper of clay or sods, topped with a thick covering of straw thatch. Oatmeal, potatoes, herrings, and some milk and butter, constitute the

food of the poorer class; their fuel is turf; their clothing principally home-made frieze. Even in the midst of summer a heavy frieze loose coat, called a "trusty," is worn over the rest of the garments. The dress of the women is much better than it formerly was. The circumstances and appearance of the population located on the bogs, or their immediate vicinity, are very unfavourable. On each side of those parts of the canal that pass through the bog, the land is let in small lots to turf-cutters, who take up their residence on the spot, however dreary and uncomfortable. Their first care is to excavate a site for a habitation on the driest bank that can be selected, which is sunk so deep that little more than the roof is visible; this is covered with scanty thatch, or, more frequently, with turf pared from the bog, laid with the herbage upwards, which so perfectly assimilates with the aspect of the surrounding scenery that the eye would pass it over unnoticed, were it not undeceived by the appearance of children and domestic animals sallying from a hole in one side, and by the occasional gush of smoke from the numerous chinks in the roof. The English language is everywhere spoken. The customs of gossipred and fosterage are closely adhered to. Gossips will fight most pertinaciously for each other; in all conversations they call each other by the endearing name; and not to have gossips at baptism would cast a deep reflection on the parents.

KILDARE, an incorporated market and post-town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Naas, and 25 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Limerick; containing 2541 inhabitants, of which number, 1753 are in the town. This place derived its name either from *Chille-dara*, "the wood of oaks," or from *Kill-dara*, "the cell or church of the oaks," from the situation of the first Christian church founded here among trees of that kind. The source of its ancient importance appears to have been the foundation of a monastery by St. Bridget, the daughter of a native Irish chieftain, who in the fifth century is said to have received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick. This monastery, which was both for monks and nuns under the same roof, and had only one church, soon caused other habitations to be erected in the neighbourhood, which, on its being subsequently made the seat of an episcopal see, became a town of importance. It is recorded that, in 638, Aed Dubh, or Black Hugh, King of Leinster, resigned his authority, and took the habit of the Augustine order in this monastery, of which he afterwards became abbot and bishop. The town and monastery were consumed by fire in 770, and again about four years after; and in 830 they suffered greatly from the depredation of Ceallach Mac Brann, who slew many of the clergy in their own house. Farannan, abbot of Armagh, attended by a retinue of his clergy, visited the abbey in 835; and during his stay, Fethleimid, at the head of an armed force, seized the church and carried off the clergy prisoners. In the following year, a Danish fleet of thirty ships arrived in the river Liffey, and another also in the Boyne, and, making an irruption into the country, not only plundered every church and abbey within the territories of Magh-Liffe and Magh-Breagh, but also destroyed the town with fire and sword, and carried away the shrines of St. Bridget

and St. Conlaeth. From this period till the commencement of the 11th century, the annals of Kildare present only a continued series of Danish rapine and massacre; and scarcely had the ravages of these invaders ceased, when the town was plundered by the people of Hy-faolan. It was either wholly or in part destroyed by fire in 1038, 1040, 1071, 1088, and 1089; and, in 1135, the abbess of the monastery was forcibly taken from her cloister by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who compelled her to marry one of his followers; on which occasion not less than 170 inhabitants of the town and inmates of the abbey were slaughtered. Till the time of the English invasion, the town and monastery were continually exposed to depredation by fire and sword; but shortly after that event, one of the English adventurers who had obtained possession of this territory erected a castle for its defence. In 1220, the sacred fire, which had been maintained here from the time of St. Bridget, was extinguished by Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin; it was, however, soon afterwards rekindled, and continued to burn till the Reformation. In 1260, a monastery was founded here by William de Vescy, for Grey friars, which was completed by Gerald Fitzmaurice, Lord Offaly; the same William also founded a convent for Carmelite friars in 1290; and in 1294, Calbhach O'Connor of Offaly took the town and castle by force, and destroyed all the rolls of the Earl of Kildare. A parliament was held here in 1309, or the beginning of the following year; and in 1316, the castle and town were granted to John Fitzgerald, who was at that time created Earl of Kildare; but in the wars during the reign of Elizabeth, the town was reduced to a state of entire ruin and depopulation. In 1641, the castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Castlehaven, but in 1647 it was taken by Col. Jones for the parliament; it fell again into the hands of the Irish, but was finally retaken by the Lord-Lieutenant in 1649. During the disturbances of 1798, 2000 of the insurgents, under a leader named Perkins, having agreed to surrender themselves on the 28th of March, on condition of being allowed to return unmolested to their several homes, and of the liberation of Perkins' brother from the gaol of Naas, Major-Gen. Sir James Duffe advanced at the head of 600 men to the Gibbet-rath on the Curragh, where they had assembled for that purpose; but some imprudent firing taking place on their part, they were charged by the troops, and more than 200 of them were killed.

The town, though consisting only of 346 houses, and carrying on but little trade, has an appearance of importance, from its commanding situation on boldly rising ground, and from the numerous remains of its ancient religious edifices. It is badly supplied with water, raised from a very deep well near the market-house, by a forcing pump, into a public cistern. The principal streets are portions of the public roads, and are kept in repair by the county. It is a place of great resort during the races, which are held on the Curragh in the last week of April, the second Monday in June, and the second Monday in October, when the king's plates are contested. A gift of two annual plates of £100 each was obtained through Sir W. Temple, and, in 1821, Geo. IV. attended a meeting at this place. The jockey club have a house in the town, for the use of the

members during the races, which are well attended and under good regulations. The Curragh is under the care of a ranger appointed by the Crown, and is distinguished as the "Newmarket" of Ireland, not only as the principal race-meeting, but as a central spot for the breeding and training of the best horses in the country. No manufactures are carried on here, nor any trade except what arises from its public situation and for the supply of the neighbourhood. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on Feb. 12th, April 5th and 26th, May 12th, June 29th, and Sept. 19th. The market-house is a neat building. There is a constabulary police station in the town. •By charter of Jas. II. the town was governed by a corporation consisting of a sovereign (who was a justice of the peace), two portreeves, 20 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The corporation returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to William, Duke of Leinster. The borough court had jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, but no proceedings have issued from it for several years; and since 1828 neither sovereign nor any other officer has been elected, and the corporation is virtually extinct. The quarter sessions for the county are held here in April and October, and petty sessions every alternate Thursday.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The DIOCESE OF KILDARE appears to have been founded towards the close of the 5th or about the commencement of the 6th century, by St. Conlaeth or Conlaid who, with the assistance of St. Bridget, then presiding over the monastery, erected the cathedral and became first bishop. The first English bishop was Ralph of Bristol, consecrated in 1223,

who was at great expense in repairing and beautifying the cathedral. The first bishop after the Reformation was William Miagh, whom, in opposition to the Pope's appointment, and in vindication of his own supremacy, Hen. VIII. advanced to the see, in 1540. During the prelacy of Alexander Craik, who succeeded in 1560, the see was reduced to great poverty by the alienation of several valuable manors, which that bishop exchanged with Patrick Sarsfield for some tithes of very inconsiderable value; and it was further impoverished by Bishop Pilsworth, in 1604, after a fruitless attempt to recover the alienated property. The estates which had been alienated to Sarsfield became forfeited to the king during the prelacy of Bishop Price, who succeeded in 1660, and might have been recovered by a clause in the act of settlement; but the bishop could not be prevailed upon to take the necessary measures at the time, and all the subsequent efforts of his successors were unavailing. Anthony Dopping, who succeeded in 1678, in consideration of the poverty of the see, procured the annexation of the preceptory of Tully, and several rectories in the diocese of Meath, to be held in commendam with the bishoprick; and William, Dean of Christchurch, Dub-

lin, who was advanced to the prelacy in 1681, was for the same reason allowed to retain his deanery, which has also been held ever since by the bishops of Kildare, who rank next to the bishops of Meath, the other bishops taking precedence according to the dates of their consecration. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act of the 3d and 4th of Wm. IV., the see, on its next avoidance, will be annexed to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and its temporalities, together with those held in commendam, will be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is one of the five dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and comprehends part of Queen's county, a large portion of King's county, and the greater part of the county of Kildare; it is 36 miles in length and 23 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 332,200 acres, of which 49,000 are in Queen's county, 121,000 in King's county, and 161,000 in Kildare. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and four canons, and there are an archdeacon and the eight prebendaries of Lulliamore, Rathangan, Nurney, Ballysoman, Castropetre, Geashill, Harristown, and Donadea, who are not of the chapter, but have a vote in the election of the dean. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, two surrogates, and two registrars; the last are keepers of the records, which consist of modern documents, those prior to 1641 having been lost during the insurrection. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 85, comprised in 41 benefices, of which 20 are unions of two or more parishes, and 21 single parishes: of these, 12 are in the patronage of the Crown, 10 in lay and corporation patronage, 4 in joint or alternate presentation, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop or Incumbents. The total number of churches is 35, and of other places of Protestant worship, 4; and the number of glebe-houses is 19. The quantity of land belonging to the see is 911 acres, and the gross revenue of the bishop, including the preceptory of Tully and the deanery of Christchurch, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £6451. 13. 3. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Bridget, was nearly destroyed in the parliamentary war, and the choir is now the only part kept in repair. The walls of the nave are still remaining, and present some plain pointed arches, and those of the south transept are entire; but the north side of the tower, which rose between the nave and choir, is levelled with the ground. The choir, which is also the parochial church, has no interesting details: it contains the sepulchral vault of the Earls of Kildare. In the churchyard is the lofty pedestal of an ancient stone cross, and in the surrounding walls are numerous fragments of sculptured monuments, removed from the interior of the cathedral, of which several are remarkable both for their subjects and their execution. A few yards distant is a remaining portion of the chapel of St. Bridget, called "the fire house," a low and narrow stone cell in which the sacred fire was preserved. There is neither chapter-house nor episcopal palace, nor are there residences for any of the dignitaries. In the R. C. divisions the diocese is united with that of Leighlin, together forming one of the three suffragan dioceses to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: it comprises 46 parochial benefices or unions, containing 110 chapels served by 108 clergymen, of whom 46, including the bishop, are parish

priests, and 62 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Carlow, near which is his residence, Braganza House. The cathedral in Carlow, built during the prelacy of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, and chiefly through his exertions, is an edifice of much architectural elegance.

The parish comprises 4759 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, appropriate to the dean and chapter: the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Kildare and Rathangan, comprising the parishes of Kildare, Rathangan, Carne, Dunmurry, Pollardstown, Thomastown, Tully, Lackagh, and Knavenstown. There is a chapel in the town, and also one at Rathangan. Near the R. C. chapel is a convent of nuns of the order of the Presentation, the sisters of which devote their time to the gratuitous instruction of poor girls; and near the ruins of the monastery of St. Bridget is a Carmelite friary, a neat modern building recently erected on the site of the ancient house of that order, attached to which is a chapel. There are three public schools, in which about 800 children are taught, and a private school, in which are about 70 children. The county infirmary is situated in the town. About thirty yards from the church is the ancient round tower, 132 feet high, which within the last century has been crowned with graduated battlements; and part of the ancient castle is still remaining. On the Curragh, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, was formerly a circle of large stones, of which no traces remain; but there are numerous earthworks, most of which appear to have been sepulchral. On this plain, Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke and Earl Palatine of Leinster, who had been invited by De Burgo, De Lacy, and other lords to negotiate a truce, was betrayed by Geoffrey de Marisco, his attendant, into the power of his enemies, and put to death, in 1234. David O'Buge, who, in the early part of the 14th century, was eminently distinguished as a philosopher, rhetorician, and divine, was a native of this town; he was provincial of the Carmelites in Ireland, and was interred in the monastery of that order at this place, of which he had been a friar. Kildare gives the inferior titles of Earl and Marquess to the Duke of Leinster.

KILDAVIN, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Bridgetown; containing 513 inhabitants, and comprising 2245 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It includes part of the mountain of Forth; the land is chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Good building stone is found in several places. At Mourntown Cross is a manufactory for coarse woollen cloth, and blankets and flannel are also made here, chiefly for the neighbouring farmers, who supply their own wool. It is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithes amount to £125. 0. 3½. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Piercestown: the chapel at Mourntown, together with the school-house attached to it, is about to be rebuilt by subscription, on an acre of ground presented by N. A. Vigors, Esq. A parochial house for the R. C. clergyman will also be erected near the chapel. The

old castle, or tower, of Rathlannan stands in that part of the Johnstown deer-park which is in this parish; but of the castle of Mourntown, burnt during the disturbances in the early part of the 17th century, not a vestige can be traced.

KILDECAMOGUE, a parish, partly in the barony of **CARRA**, but chiefly in that of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Castlebar, on the road from Ballinrobe to Foxford; containing 3642 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous; the lands are almost exclusively under tillage, and there is a moderate proportion of bog. The only residence of importance is Ballyvay House, that of C. Goodwin, Esq. A customary market is held on Wednesday, during the winter only; a fair is held at Keelagues on Sept. 6th, and fairs are held in the village of Ballyvay on May 29th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 14th. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Castlebar, and also of the perpetual curacy of Turlough: the tithes amount to £129. 4. 7½. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Turlough, and has a chapel at Keelagues. There are two private schools in the parish. On the banks of a small river which flows from Lough Lanach into Lough Culleen, at Currawn, are the remains of an ancient fortress, and at Danganmore are the ruins of another.

KILDELLIG, or **KILDELLYGLY**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER OSSORY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Burros-in-Ossory, on the road from Mountrath to Rathdowney; containing 303 inhabitants. It comprises 1103 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rathdowney: the tithes amount to £57. 10. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Aghadoe. About 40 children are educated in a private school. A religious establishment existed here at an early period, the last mention of which is in 885, when the abbot was killed by the Danes.

KILDEMOCK, or **KILDERNOCK**, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Ardee, on the road from that place to Drogheda; containing 996 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 3246 statute acres, of which 2754 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is principally under tillage, with no waste or bog; there is a good limestone quarry. Drakestown is the seat of N. Manning, Esq. There is a constabulary police station at that place. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ardee: the tithes amount to £200. The glebe-house of the union, built in 1781, at an expense of £1010. 1. 6., is situated here; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £120 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ardee, and has a handsome chapel at Drakestown. About 360 children are educated in two public schools, one of which is supported by the rector. The old church is in ruins.

KILDERRY, a parish, in the barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kilkenny; containing 718 inhabitants. It comprises 2153 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Mothell:

the tithes amount to £160. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of St. John's.

KILDIMO, or **KILDEEMO**, a parish, in the barony of **KENRY**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Pallas-Kenry, on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 3357 inhabitants. It comprises 4568 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, 600 of which are rich corcass land, 200 bog, and the remainder arable, which produces particularly fine wheat: the substratum is limestone. At the foot of the finely wooded hill of Dromore is a deep lake of about 30 acres, separated from another of about 45 by a small bog. The surrounding country is fertile and picturesque, particularly to the south of the village. The principal seats are Court Cottage, the residence of T. Rose, Esq.; Bollane Cottage, of Arundel Hill, Esq.; and Ballynolane House, of H. Potter, Esq. The village is small, and another, called New Kildimo, is rising up on the new road which was made for the mail from Limerick to Tralee, and is very level and good, but has been superseded by that which runs through Newcastle, which is much shorter. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms part of the union of St. Michael's and corps of the archdeaconry; and there is a perpetual curacy, instituted in 1815 and endowed with the tithes of five townlands, containing 672 acres, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £406. 4. 7½., of which £276. 18. 5½. is payable to the archdeacon, and £129. 6. 2. to the perpetual curate. The church, which is small and very neat, was rebuilt in 1705. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £150 and lent £50, in 1810. The glebe comprises 7½ acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kildimo, Ardcanney, and Chapel-Russell, and containing two chapels, one a large plain building in the village of Kildimo, and the other at Whiteforge. About 200 children are educated in six private schools; the parochial school-house is at present occupied by several poor families. Near the western extremity of the parish are the ruins of a church, only 12 feet long and 8 broad, of which the walls and doors are tolerably perfect: it was built about 1290 by the Knights Templars, on lands given by Dermot O'Donovan. Kildimo Court, which is nearly entire, was the seat of the Hartstonge family. In the grounds of Mr. Hill are the ruins of Bollane castle, built by the O'Donovans in the 15th century; near the river Mague are the remains of Cullan castle, built by one of the Fitzgeralds in 1514, and taken by Sir Hardress Waller in 1651; and at Ballyculhane are the ruins of a third, the history of which is unknown.

KILDOLLAGH, or **KILDALLOCK**, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPER DUNLUCE**, county of **ANTRIM**, but chiefly in the North-west Liberties of **COLERAINE**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Coleraine, on the river Bann; containing 982 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 2006 statute acres, of which 1984 are in Londonderry: the land is fertile and well drained, fenced, and cultivated. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Rasharkin. About 40 children are educated in a private school, and there is a Sunday school. Near the village of Loughans are the ruins of the ancient church; also the foundations

of the castle of McQuillan, where a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1534, between the rival sept of O'Kane and McQuillan. Not far distant is a lofty fort, containing a large cave.

KILDORRERY, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 27 miles (N.) from Cork, and 137 miles (S. W.) from Dublin, at the intersection of the mail roads from Fermoy to Limerick and from Mallow to Mitchelstown; containing 1986 inhabitants, of which number, 576 are in the town. This parish comprises 5246 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £2482 per annum. The land, with the exception of about 500 acres of mountain pasture, is chiefly under tillage, and is in general good; but, although there is an abundance of limestone, the state of agriculture is rather backward. Springvale, the property of Roger Burke, Esq., is at present unoccupied. In the town, which comprises about 90 houses, are a dispensary and a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 1st, June 27th, Sept. 3rd, and Nov. 27th, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in J. Nason, Esq., and the vicarage is united to the rectory and vicarage of Nathlash or St. Nicholas: the tithes, amounting to £319. 2. 0., are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery, which also comprises the parishes of Farihy, Templemollogga, Carrigdownane, and Nathlash. The chapel near Kildorrery, and that at Coolbóhoga in Templemollogga are both about to be rebuilt. The pass of Redchair, on the border of this parish, is memorable for the artifice practised by Lord Mountgarret on the Lord-President St. Leger, who, having collected his forces to oppose the passage of the insurgents from the county of Limerick, was deceived by a fictitious commission which Lord Mountgarret produced as from the king, on which the Lord-President disbanded his forces and retired.

KILDRESS, a parish, in the barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cookstown, on the road from Omagh to Belfast; containing 7062 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of the O'Hagans' country, and subsequently belonged to the Earls of Tyrone, by whose rebellion it was forfeited, and in 1638 was granted by Chas. I. to R. Richardson, Esq., whose descendant, Capt. W. Stewart Richardson, is the present proprietor. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 26,251 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 3212 are mountain and bog, the remainder being under an excellent system of cultivation. The mountain tracts consist of sienite, granite, quartz, and basalt, and in the valleys are found clay-slate, limestone, coal, and valuable freestone. The principal seats are Oaklands, the residence of Capt. W. S. Richardson; Drumshambo, of the Rev. R. Stewart; and Wellbrook, of J. Gunning, Esq. A manorial court for Manor-Richardson is held at Legnacash the second Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. At Wellbrook is a large bleach-green. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £354. The church is a large and handsome building with a lofty square tower, erected in 1818, for

which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1600, and recently repaired by aid of a grant of £151 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100, in 1791, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe consists of the townland of Drumshambo, containing 871 acres, of which 225 are unprofitable land. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small plain chapel at Killanan and another at Dunamore. At Oritor is a Presbyterian meeting-house of the third class, in connection with the Synod of Ulster. About 450 children are educated in five public schools, to one of which the Rev. R. Stewart gave £50 and two acres of land, and about 120 in two private schools. The ruins of the old church are about a mile eastward from the present church; it was burnt in the war of 1641, but restored in 1698, and was used for divine service till 1818. Here are also the ruins of Maheraglass priory, which was founded by Terence O'Hagan in 1242, and fortified by the O'Hagans in the rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, from which it is sometimes called Maheraglass Castle.—See ORITOR.

KILDROUGHT.—See CELBRIDGE.

KILDRUM, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUINNEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Dingle, on the road to Ventry; containing 1090 inhabitants, and comprising 4150 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about one-fourth consists of coarse mountain pasture. The southern part of the parish forms the peninsula which separates the harbours of Dingle and Ventry: a small cove of the latter comes up to the village, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in fishing. The seats are Burnham House, the property of Lord Ventry, and now occupied by his agent, D. P. Thompson, Esq.; and Monaree, the residence of the Hon. Capt. Mullins. The former, and the female orphan school attached to it, situated near the border of Dingle parish, are described under that head. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Ventry. The tithes amount to £110. 15. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of seven acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Dingle. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground. At Ballycunneen is an ancient oblong enclosure of about half an acre, called Cahircullane or Collins's Castle, in one angle of which is a circular building somewhat similar to Staigue Fort, in the parish of Kilcrohane, but of much smaller dimensions.

KILDRUMFERTON, or CROSSERLOUGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of UPPER LOUGHTEE and CLONMAHON, but chiefly in that of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Oldcastle, on the road from Killesandra to Ballinagh; containing 9687 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,436 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres (including 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ under water), of which 11,729 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in Castlerahan, 4445 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Clonmahon, and the remainder in Upper Loughitee, and of which 15,535 are apportioned under the tithe act; about two-thirds are arable, one-third pasture, and the remainder woodland and bog. Fairs for live stock are held here on June 29th

and Aug. 26th. The principal seats are Kilnacrot, the residence of Pierce Morton, Esq., and Kilmainham, of A. Bell, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Richard Earl of Westmeath, and the tithes amount to £672, of which £272 is payable to the impropiators and £400 to the vicar. In 1831, four townlands were separated from this parish to form part of the perpetual curacy of Ballyjamesduff, to the incumbent of which the vicar of Kildrumferton pays an annual stipend of £20. The church is a very neat structure, rebuilt in 1812, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £550, and recently repaired by aid of a grant of £114 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1810: the glebe comprises 420 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, but is commonly called Crosserlough; there is a large and well-built chapel at Drumkeely, and the chapel at Crosserlough has lately been rebuilt. About 400 children are educated in four public schools, one of which is supported by Lord Farnham, and about 560 in seven private schools.

KILDYSART, or KILLADYSERT, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Ennis, and 122 miles (S. W.) from Dublin, at the confluence of the rivers Shannon and Fergus, and on the old mail road from Ennis to Kilrush; containing 4501 inhabitants, and comprising 9485 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which are chiefly in tillage. Sea-weed and sand are in general use for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving: there is a considerable portion of bog. Culm exists in some places and is partially worked; and good building stone, which is also used for flagging, is procured. Off the western shore of the Fergus, and within the limits of the parish, are the islands Canon (which is described under its own head), Corcory, Ennistubret, Innisherk, Low and Horse, all of which are inhabited by one or more families. Corcory contains 103 plantation acres of excellent land, mostly in pasture; Ennistubret, 80 acres of similar land; Innisherk, 18 acres; Low, 85 acres, and Horse, 85 acres; the two last are chiefly in tillage. The town, which contains about 60 houses, is irregularly built, but has latterly been much improved: a steam-boat passes daily either to or from Limerick. It has a market on Wednesday under a patent, and it is in contemplation of Bindon Scott, Esq., to build a market-house. Fairs are held on May 22nd, July 15th, Aug. 27th, and Oct. 11th. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday; and a court for the manor of Crovreehan is held by Lord Egremont's seneschal, about once in six weeks, in which small debts are recoverable. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police, who have a substantial barrack. Application has been made to the Board of Public Works for aid in the erection of a pier at Carriginree, and to improve the quay near Kildysart: from the latter, pigs, corn, butter, and other agricultural produce are sent to Limerick in boats; and building materials, grocery, &c., are brought in return: vessels of 105 tons have been freighted at this quay. The gentlemen's seats are Ballyartney, the residence of R. Barclay, Esq.; Ross Hill, of Major Ross Lewin;

Shore Park, of D. O'Grady, Esq.; Lanesborough, of T. R. Lewin, Esq.; Crowhan, of J. O'Donnell, Esq.; Ballylane Lodge, of W. Coppinger, Esq.; and Tonlagee, of the Finucane family. Part of the beautifully situated demesne of Cahircon, the seat of Bindon Scott, Esq., also extends into this parish, from the more elevated parts of which extensive views are obtained of the rivers Fergus and Shannon, and of the numerous islands by which the former is studded at its confluence with the latter. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united to the vicarage of Kilchrist and the rectory of Kilfarboy, and constituting the union of Kildysart, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. The tithes amount to £415. 7. 8½, of which £276. 18. 5. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a small plain building, was erected in 1812, for which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500: it is at present in a dilapidated state, and is about to be repaired or rebuilt, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having recently granted £122 for that purpose. The glebe-house is a substantial building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £400 and lent £240: the glebe comprises about 12 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish gives name to a union or district, which also comprises the parish of Kilfedane, and contains the chapels of Kildysart, Coulmeen (or Rockmount) and Cranny bridge: the first is a handsome and spacious building of recent erection, and contains a well-executed altar-piece: the other chapels are in the parish of Kilfedane. About 230 children are educated in two private schools; and a public school has been lately erected in the town. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground near the shore, and there are many Danish forts and tumuli in the parish. A monastery is said to have been founded on Low Island by St. Senan of Inniscattery, before St. Patrick came into Munster; and St. Moronoc is said to have had a cell here at the time of St. Senan's death, called "the Penitentiary of Inisluidhe."

KILFANE, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Thomastown, on the road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 898 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the foundation of a church here at a very early period by St. Phian: it comprises 3830 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2815 per annum, and is principally under tillage; the agriculture is moderately good, and there is plenty of limestone, which is used for manure. The principal seats are Kilfane House, the handsome residence and demesne of John Power, jun., Esq.; Summer Hill, of J. Snow Davis, Esq.; Castlefield, of — Willett, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Archdeacon Irwin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1676, to the vicarages of Tullowherin and Blanchevillestown, together forming the union of Kilfane and the corps of the archdeaconry of Ossory, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £274, and of the whole benefice to £547. 3. 7. The church is a neat modern edifice with a spire, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £114. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £550, in 1807, from the

late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 46a. 3r. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union of Thomastown. The parochial school, in which are about 90 children, is aided by subscriptions, of which the archdeacon contributes £10 annually. Here are some remains of the ancient church, and of Kilbline and Ballynaboola castles.

KILFARBOY, a parish, in the barony of IBRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Ennistymon, on the western coast; containing, with the post-town of Miltown-Malbay, 6389 inhabitants. It was anciently called Kilfobrick, from the monastery of that name, founded in 741, of which Cormac, who died in 837, is said to have been bishop, but of which no traces now remain. In the reign of Elizabeth, part of the Spanish Armada was wrecked on this coast, at a place which has since been called "Spanish Point." The parish comprises 11,637 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a considerable portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog; sea-weed, which abounds, is in general use for manure, but the state of agriculture is rather backward. Mount Callan, which forms a conspicuous landmark, is chiefly in this parish: in one of its hollows is Loughnamina, noted for its fine trout. Indications of coal and ironstone appear in several places; slate is found at Freagh; and at Bellard, near Miltown, stone of superior quality is quarried for building. At Freagh is a station of the coast-guard, having also a detachment at Liscanor. The gentlemen's seats are Miltown House, the residence of T. H. Morony, Esq.; Merville Lodge, of J. Carroll, Esq.; Seaview, of F. G. Morony, Esq.; Westpark, of J. Morony, Esq.; and Spanish Point, of J. Costello, Esq., M. D.: and there are several neat lodges in the vicinity of Miltown-Malbay (*which see*) for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who frequent that fashionable watering-place during the summer. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union of Kildysart; and the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1801, to that of Kilmihiel or Kilmiichael, together constituting the union of Kilfarboy, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £553. 16. 11., of which £315 is payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar; those of the vicarial union amount to £312. 13. 10. The church, at Miltown, is a small plain edifice with a square tower, built in 1802, towards which £500 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits: it is about to be repaired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having lately granted £104 for that purpose. The glebe-house was erected in 1813, for which a gift of £337 and a loan of £79 were granted by the late Board: the glebe comprises about eight acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Miltown, which also comprises the parish of Kilmurry-Ibrickane, and contains two chapels, situated respectively at Miltown and Mullogh: the former is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale. There are two public schools, one of which is partly supported by the parishioners, and the other by the R. C. clergyman, and in which about 140 children are educated; there are also five private schools, in which are about 230 children. On the shores of this parish are several springs of a chalybeate nature, but not much used for medicinal purposes. At Freagh are the ruins of the castle of that name, and there are

several ancient raths or forts. At the side of Loughnamina, on Mount Callan, a very large and remarkable sepulchral stone of great antiquity was discovered, about 1784; it bears an inscription, in the ancient Ogham character, having the peculiarity of being read in five different ways, to the memory of the chief Conan, whose death is alluded to in one of the legends of the 8th century (ascribed to Ossian), as having taken place the year before the battle of Gabhra, which was fought in 296. From the hard texture of the stone the inscription, when discovered, was perfectly legible. On the south side of the mountain is a large cromlech, or druidical altar, nearly perfect, supposed to have been dedicated to the sun, and popularly called Darby and Grane's Bed; and near it are two smaller ones, and the remains of a stone rath, in which part of a covered way is still visible.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a parish, in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rosscarbery, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2461 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by St. George's Channel, and on the west by the harbour of Glandore, and comprises 2911 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is light, and the system of agriculture in a very unimproved state; the old heavy plough is still in use, and the practice of carrying manure to the land and removing the produce on the backs of horses is still retained, except on the lands of Drumbeg, the proprietor of which has introduced the most approved implements and practice of husbandry. There are some quarries of good slate; manganese of superior quality has been raised; and rich indications of copper have been lately discovered on the lands of Glandore. The scenery around the bay and harbour is beautifully picturesque, especially near the pleasing village of Glandore on one side, and of Union Hall on the opposite side of the bay. Considerable improvements have taken place at Glandore (*which see*). The bay is spacious and secure, affording good anchorage; and on the point of land of Reenogreenagh is a signal tower, which was built after the descent of the French on this part of the coast in 1796. The principal seats are Drumbeg, the residence of the Rev. Jonas Travers Jones; Glandore House, of J. R. Barry, Esq.; Stone Hall, of Major J. Allen; Westview House, of Major E. Allen; Chateau Maria, of F. Allen, Esq.; Prospect House, of J. Morris, jun., Esq.; Glandore Cottage, of J. F. Townsend, Esq.; Glandore Castle, of P. Morris, Esq.; Kilfinnan Castle, of J. Ranclaud, Esq.; Glen Villa, of Capt. Hart; and Glandore Lodge, of R. Adams, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ross: the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Ross; and the vicarage was part of the union of Kilmacabea, but the parishes were separated on the demise of the late incumbent, and it is now a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop: a temporary church has been fitted up at Glandore. The tithes amount to £297. 12., equally divided between the archdeacon and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmacabea, and has a chapel at Glandore. About 500 children of both sexes are educated in a new school built at Glandore by Mr. Barry, aided by the National Board; and an industrial department for instruction in agricul-

ture and trades, and an infants' school, are about to be added. The girls' school has the advantage of the direction and general superintendence of Miss Adams, who devotes her whole time to that object. There are some interesting remains of the old church; and those of the ancient castles of Glandore and Kilfinnan, which were extensive, have been modernised and enlarged, forming handsome residences previously noticed.—See GLANDORE.

KILFEACLE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tipperary, on the road from that place to Cashel; containing 2033 inhabitants. It comprises 7152 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7950 per annum. Some of the land is of excellent quality, and good limestone is abundant. A fair is held on July 10th, chiefly for wool and lambs. Kilfeacle House is the residence of Mrs. Scully. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Tipperary: the tithes amount to £369. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Golden, and has a chapel near the Moat. About 80 children are educated in a public and the same number in a private school. There are the remains of castles at Grantstown and Castle Field, also a large Danish moat.

KILFEARA, a parish, in the barony of SHILLOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Kilkenny, on the river Nore; containing 58 inhabitants. Here is a constabulary police station. Kilfeara is the seat of H. Ryan, Esq., and Sheestown, of J. Shee, Esq.; in the demesne of the latter is a villa, the property and occasional residence of J. Power O'Shee, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch; the rectory is impropriate in Lady Tynte Caldwell, to whom the whole of the tithes, amounting to £32. 6. 1., are paid. In the demesne of Sheestown are the ruins of an ancient church, which is the burial-place of the Shee family.

KILFEDANE, a parish, in the barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, on the river Shannon, near its junction with the Fergus; containing 4165 inhabitants. It comprises 8981 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including a large tract of improvable mountain and bog: the portion in tillage is generally manured with sea-weed and sand. Culm is found at Shanahea and partially worked. Within the parish are the mansion and principal part of the demesne of Cahircon, the seat of Bindon Scott, Esq., beautifully situated at the confluence of the Fergus and Shannon, of which an eminence near the house commands an extensive and interesting view, embracing a large portion of the shores of those rivers and the numerous islands by which their estuary is studded. Adjoining the demesne is Clifton House, lately erected by Bindon Scott, and not yet tenanted; it occupies a beautiful situation contiguous to the shores of the Shannon, of which it commands an extensive view. There is a ferry from Clifton to Foyne's Island, on the opposite shore of the Shannon. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw. The tithes amount to £267. 13. $10\frac{1}{4}$, of which £166. 3. 1. is payable to the

impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kildysart: the chapel at Coulmeen is a large building of recent erection; and at Cranny bridge, on the border of the parish, is another. About 60 boys are educated in a school, partly free, under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman; and there are four private schools, in which are about 210 children. A school-house is about to be built at Coulmeen by subscription. There are some ruins of the old church. About 1780, when an East India fleet took refuge in the Shannon, an encampment was formed in the deer-park of Cahircon.

KILFEGHAN.—See KILBRONEY, co. DOWN,

KILFEIGHNEY, a parish, in the barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Listowel, on the road to Tralee; containing 1918 inhabitants. It comprises 11,972 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a large portion of coarse mountain pasture, and some bog: limestone is quarried for manure. The seats are Banemore House, the residence of R. J. Palmer, Esq., romantically situated on the brow of a mountain, which is extensively planted; and Braeside Cottage, the neat residence of Hugh Studdert, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoc: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage, with one-fifth part of the rectory of Ardfert and the vicarage of Ballyconry, constitutes the corps of the precentorship in Ardfert cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes, amounting to £222. 6. 8., are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the precentor. The glebe lands of the precentorship comprise 115 statute acres; and the gross value of the dignity, tithe and glebe inclusive, is £207. 14. 10. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Abbeydorney, but chiefly in that of Lixnaw. The ruins of the ancient church, in the burial-ground, form a very picturesque object.

KILFENNY, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Adare, on the road from Croom to Ballingarry; containing 1136 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2361 statute acres, of which 1650 are apportioned under the tithe act; about 320 are common and 90 bog, and of the remainder, about two-thirds are under tillage, and one-third in pasture. The surface is uneven, rising in some places into hills of considerable elevation; the soil is in general fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Fairs are held on the common on May 15th, July 14th, Sept. 12th, and Dec. 22d, chiefly for cattle. It is in the diocese of Limerick, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Nantinan and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Limerick: the tithes amount to £134. 18. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Croagh and Kilfenny; the chapel is a small edifice. There is a private school, in which about 140 children are instructed. There are some remains of the old church, in which is a tablet to the Pigot family; and near it are the remains of Ballynakill House, which, having been converted into a barrack, was burnt by the Rockites in 1822. At the foot of a hill are the remains of Kilfenny Castle, built by Cormac Mac Einery in the reign of John; it afterwards belonged to the Kildare family, by whom it was

forfeited in the reign of Elizabeth. It was besieged by the Irish under Col. Purcell, in 1641, and resolutely defended by the widow of Sir John Dowdall for some time, but ultimately surrendered. Near the boundary of the parish are the picturesque ruins of Finnisterstown castle, which was also forfeited by the same family in 1598.

KILFENORA, a decayed market-town and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of **CORCOMROE**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ennistymon, on the road to Curofin; containing 2752 inhabitants, of which number, 558 are in the town. This place, called anciently Fenabore and Cellumabrach, though evidently of great antiquity, has not been much noticed by the earlier historians; the first mention that occurs of it is in the annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that Murrough O'Brien, in 1055, burnt the abbey, and slew many of the inhabitants. In the 12th century, the religious establishment which had been founded here, though originally by whom or at what date is unknown, became the head of a small diocese. The town appears to have been formerly of some importance, and a market was held there, but since the increase of Ennistymon it has been gradually declining; the market is no longer held, and it has dwindled into an inconsiderable village; fairs are, however, still held on the 4th of June and 9th of October, for cattle and sheep.

The **EPISCOPAL SEE** is of very uncertain origin, neither is it precisely known who was the first bishop; though many are of opinion that St. Fachnan, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, must have been the founder. Of his successors, who were called bishops of Corcomroe, there are but very imperfect accounts, and of the history of the see very little is preserved. In the ancient distribution of the bishopricks, made by Cardinal Paparo in 1152, this see was made suffragan to the Archbishop of Cashel. It remained a separate diocese till after the Restoration, when it was annexed to the archbishoprick of Tuam, and continued for 81 years to be held with that diocese, till, on the annexation of Ardagh to Tuam, it was separated from it and given in commendam to the bishoprick of Clonfert, with which it was held till 1752, when it was united to the see of Killaloe, with which it still remains. It is one of the twelve dioceses which constitute the archiepiscopal province of Cashel, and is the smallest in Ireland; it lies wholly within the county of Clare, and comprehends only the baronies of Burrin and Corcomroe, which formed part of the ancient territory of Thomond. It extends 23 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 37,000 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 9237 acres, of which 2350 are profitable land; the gross annual revenue of the bishoprick is returned with that of Killaloe. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, treasurer, and archdeacon; there are neither minor canons, prebendaries, nor vicars choral: a consistorial court is held occasionally by the vicar-general. It comprises 19 parishes, which are included in six unions; there are three parish churches, and one other place in which divine service is performed, and three glebe-houses. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Fachnan, and which is also used as the parish church, is a very ancient and venerable structure with a massive square tower, commanding a very extensive and interesting view; the aisle is at present undergoing repair,

and is being fitted up as the parish church, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £421. In the R. C. divisions this diocese is united to that of Kilmacduagh, and comprises eight unions, in which are 15 chapels, served by eight parish priests and two coadjutors.

The parish comprises 9236 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a considerable portion of which is good grazing land, and the remainder under profitable cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a large portion of valuable bog. To the east of the village is a large turlough, which in summer affords very rich pasture for fattening cattle, but in the winter is under deep water after heavy rains. A new road has lately been made between the town and Ennistymon, with great benefit to the intervening district. Ballykeale, a seat of the Lysaght family, now occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Holywell, the residence of T. F. Comyn, Esq., are within the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Clouney and Kiltoraght, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Kilfenora, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £250, and of the whole union to £416. 13. 4. In the church are two monuments, of which one is supposed to be that of the founder, bearing a full-length effigy rudely sculptured, and to the north of the transept is another. The Deanery, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £300, and a loan of £450, was erected about the year 1813; and has been greatly improved by the present occupant, the Very Rev. W. H. Stackpoole, D. D., who has added an extensive range of out-offices to the house; in the shrubberies is a perfect ancient rath thickly planted. The glebe and deanery lands comprise 231 plantation acres, of which 70 are good pasture and the remainder mountain land; and the gross annual value of the deanery, tithe, and glebe inclusive, is £482. 18. In the R. C. divisions the parish is held with that of Kiltoraght; the chapel is a neat modern edifice in the village, and a chapel is now in course of erection in the parish of Kiltoraght. About 200 children are taught in two public schools, of which one is supported by the dean, who, in conjunction with Sir W. McMahon, is about to erect a school-house. At Kilcarragh, very near this place, on the estate of Sir W. McMahon, was anciently an hospital or monastery, endowed with a quarter of land, and which, after the dissolution, was granted to John King. Near the cathedral is a stone cross of very light and beautiful design; and in the churchyard is a plain cross of great antiquity: there were formerly seven crosses around this place, but these are the only two remaining.

KILFENTINAN, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, contiguous to the post-town of Six-mile-bridge (of which it includes a small portion); containing 2856 inhabitants and comprising about 3600 acres, as rated for the county cess. It is situated on the northern shore of the river Shannon, and comprehends the two small inhabited islands of Grass and Graigue, containing respectively six and five plantation acres of rich pasture land. Near the latter is a rocky shoal called "the Scarlets," on which is a low tower erected as a guide to the navigation of the river. On the shores of this parish are some of the rich corcasses, which yield a succession of

abundant crops without any manure. The land is mostly in tillage, and the state of agriculture has been latterly improved. A court for the manor of Bunratty is occasionally held at Cratloe, by Lord Egremont's seneschal, in which small debts are recoverable. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Cratloe Woods, the occasional residence of Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; and Ballintlea, of J. Kelly, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £267. 10., of which £197. 10. is payable to the impropiator, and £70 to the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. The principal chapel is at Cratloe Cross, and there is another at Ballyliddane, near Six-mile-bridge. About 120 children are educated in four private schools, and application is about to be made to establish a school at Cratloe, under the National Board. The ruins of the castles of Cratloe, Cratloe Kail, and Ballintlea, still remain; also of the old church on Gallows hill, and of another at Crochan. Near the latter is a very perfect druidical altar or cromlech.

KILFERGUS.—See GLINN.

KILFIERAGH, a parish, in the barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Kilrush, on the western coast; containing 6239 inhabitants. It comprises 8591 statute acres, the greater part of which is under tillage: seaweed is in general use for manure. Near Kilkee is a quarry of good building stone, and nearly in the centre of the parish is Dough bog, containing about 200 plantation acres, from which and other bogs extending into the adjoining parishes a vast quantity of turf is cut, and sent from Poulaniishery harbour (formed by an inlet of the river Shannon) to Limerick. The boats employed in conveying the turf return with building materials and with limestone from the Limerick side of the Shannon. At Farahie bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, about 50 canoes are employed in the fishery; and at Kilkee, or Moore bay, about half that number are similarly employed. A seneschal's court is occasionally held at Lisdeen for the manor of Kilrush, in which small debts are recoverable. The seats are Atlantic Lodge, the residence of Jonas Studdert, Esq.; and Kilkee, of J. McDonnell, Esq.; and there are several neat bathing lodges in the vicinity of Kilkee. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, but chiefly, with the vicarage, forms part of the union of Kilrush and corps of the prebend of Inniscattery: the tithes amount to £287, of which £37 is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church, a small plain building without a tower, is said to have been rebuilt by the McDonnell family early in the last century; it was repaired a few years since, at an expense of £100, defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits. Application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for aid in the erection of a new parochial church at Kilkee, the present being too small, and situated at a considerable distance from the most populous part of the parish. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilkee, where the principal chapel, a large and handsome building of recent erection, is situated: there is another chapel at Lisdeen. At Kilnahallagh,

on the western side of Poulaniishery harbour, a nunnery is said to have been founded by St. Senan: it is called Kilnacaillech, or "the Church of the Nuns;" and the ruins of the chapel still exist, with a burial-ground attached. Near Moore bay is a small rocky island, nearly inaccessible from the height of its cliffs; it is traditionally stated that a bishop was at some former period here starved to death, and it is still called *Ilawn an uspug usthig*, or "the Island of the Starved Bishop." Near Kilkee is a large fort or rath, attributed to the Danes.—See KILKEE.

KILFINAGHTY, a parish, in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, on the river Ougarnee, and on the old road from Limerick to Ennis; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Six-mile-bridge, 4132 inhabitants. It comprises 7212 statute acres, including a large portion of coarse mountain pasture and bog; the remainder is in general of good quality, and chiefly under tillage. Slate exists, but is not worked. The gentlemen's seats are Castle Crine, the residence of H. Butler, Esq.; Mount Ivers, of W. Ivers, Esq.; Castle Lake, of J. Gabbett, Esq.; Springfield, of F. Morrice, Esq.; and Mount Ivers Lodge, of E. Ferriter, Esq. It is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union of Omulod, and the vicarage is united to those of Kilmurryne-gaul, Tomfinlough, Finogh, Clonloghan, Kilconry, and Bunratty, constituting the union of Kilfinaghty, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £177. 15. 2½., of which £85. 7. 4½. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar, who receives the entire tithes of the townland of Ballysheenmore, containing 180 plantation acres; and the entire tithes of the vicarial union amount to £330. 9. 4. The church of the union is at Six-mile-bridge, and the glebe-house is in the parish of Bunratty. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Six-mile-bridge, where the chapel is situated. About 210 children are educated in three private schools. At Ballysheen are the ruins of an ancient church, with several tombs of very early date; and within the limits of the parish are the remains of the old castles of Cappa, Castle Crine, Mountcashel, and Ballycullen; those of the last are extensive, and some vestiges of the outworks are still visible; and those of Mountcashel stand on an eminence near a lake, which thence takes its name.—See SIX-MILE-BRIDGE.

KILFINANE, a market-town and parish, in the barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kilmallock, on the road from that place to Mitchelstown; containing 4437 inhabitants, of which number, 1752 are in the town. The town is situated in the midst of a group of mountains, by which it is surrounded on all sides but the north, where it opens upon the rich vale of Kilmallock; it has a penny post to Kilmallock, and consists of two principal and several smaller streets, containing 314 houses, many of which are large and well built, and is the property of R. Oliver Gascoigne, Esq. Many Palatine families were brought hither from Rathkeale, about 1740, by the Right Hon. Silver Oliver. In 1793, the attacks made on the town by the Defenders were repelled twice, and they were ultimately defeated by the Palatines and other inhabitants, under Chas. Silver Oliver, Esq.; and at a later period, when an attack from the disaffected was anticipated, the respectable inhabitants

armed themselves in defence of the place. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural occupations; a few are employed in the weaving of linen and cotton goods; and not far from the town are oatmeal-mills, and others at Sunville, about two miles distant. The market is on Tuesday, and is well attended; and fairs, for farming-stock and implements, are held on May 19th, Aug. 9th, and Oct. 25th. The market-house is a large and commodious building, and was substantially repaired in 1836. Here is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. Quarter sessions were formerly held here, but have been removed to Bruff; it is, however, in contemplation to restore them. A small bridewell has recently been built; and the sessions-house, which is large and convenient, is about to be repaired. A spacious and handsome fever hospital was erected in 1836, at an expense of £700, to which an accident ward and a dispensary are attached.

The parish comprises 9340 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5679 per annum. The mountains consist principally of coarse conglomerate and red sandstone; silver and iron ores are found, and coal is supposed to exist; limestone gravel is abundant, and is much used for manure. The land is generally good, and there are large dairy farms, and a considerable tract of bog and mountain pasture; much of the mountain land, however, has been brought into cultivation, and in a great measure provides for many poor families. The principal seats are Spa Hill, the residence of W. Oliver, Esq.; Spring Lodge, of W. Collins, Esq.; Bossonstown, of G. W. Bennett, Esq.; Kilfinane House, of C. Bennett, Esq.; and Brookville Cottage, of T. Massey, Esq., M. D. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united by act of council to the vicarage of Daragh, forming the union of Kilfinane, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, partly in whom and partly in E. Deane Freeman, Esq., the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £270, of which £105 is payable to the Earl of Cork, and the remainder to the vicar; but the rectorial tithes of Bossonstown, Bosnitstown, and Moorestown, amounting to £60, are payable to E. D. Freeman, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1760, and is a large plain edifice. The glebe house was built in 1813, for which the late Board of First Fruits gave £400 and lent £386: the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilfinane, Particles, and Ardpatrik, and containing two chapels, one a large plain building at Kilfinane, erected in 1835 at an expense of £1000, and one at Ardpatrik. About 200 children are educated in two public schools. Adjoining the church are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by the Roches. Near the town are a rath and three strong forts; also a large artificial cave. Castle Oliver, which was successively occupied by the Fitz-Harrises and the Roches, and since 1641 by the Olivers, is now in ruins. Eastward of the town is a fine sulphuro-chalybeate spring, of great efficacy in cutaneous diseases. Outside the town is "the Danes' fort," a mound about 130 feet high, 50 feet in diameter at the base, and 20 at the summit, encircled by seven earthen ramparts about 20 feet apart, gradually diminishing in height from the innermost to the outermost, which is about 10 feet high and 2000 feet in circuit: an extensive view is obtained from its summit.

KILFINURA, a village, in the parish of BALLYNAHAGLISH, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Tralee, on the bay of that name; containing about 30 houses and 154 inhabitants. A fishery is carried on here, which is gradually increasing: about fifteen large boats employed in it are also engaged in conveying corn and other produce from Blennerville to this place, and merchandise from the larger vessels up the shallow part of the bay to Tralee. Several pilots reside in the village, which is a station of the coast-guard, removed from Barra harbour. In the vicinity is a quarry, producing large blocks of fine limestone, raised with very little blasting, and used in the construction of the Tralee ship canal now in progress. A regatta is generally held in the bay about the month of August.

KILFITHMONE, or FITHMONE, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Templemore, on the road from Cashel to Burris-o-leigh; containing 673 inhabitants. It comprises 1388 statute acres, of which about three quarters are arable and one quarter pasture land; there is a bog of about 50 acres, and plenty of limestone. Fithmoyne is the seat of R. Minchen Carden, Esq.; and Ballinlonty, of M. Fogarty, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council, in 1789, to the rectories and vicarages of Barnane and Killoskehan, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £100, and of the union to £315. The church was rebuilt in 1821, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500. The same Board, in 1794, gave £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 19 acres. About 60 children are educated in a public school.

KILFLYN, a parish, in the barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Tralee, on the upper road to Listowel; containing 1072 inhabitants, of which number, 222 are in the village. It comprises 6481 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which upwards of one half consists of coarse mountain pasture; the remainder, with the exception of about 270 acres of bog, is good arable land. A vein of limestone extends into this parish from Kilfeighney, but at too great a depth to be properly worked: coal is also supposed to exist. A patent for fairs on May 11th and 12th, July 8th and 9th, Oct. 7th and 8th, and Nov. 5th and 6th, granted by Chas. II., has been lately revived by T. Ponsonby, Esq., whose seat, Crotto House, is situated in an extensive and finely wooded demesne, which extends into the parish of Kiltoomy. Crotto Cottage is the residence of the Rev. J. Alton. From the bridge over the small river Shannow, Glenballema, which here presents the form of an amphitheatre, has a highly picturesque effect. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united about 1750 to those of Kiltoomy, Killaghin, Kilshinane, Ballinacourty, Minard, and Stradbally, together constituting the union of Kilflyn, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork. The tithes amount to £84. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar; and the tithes of the entire union to £549. 16. 9. The church, a plain structure, was erected in 1812, for which purpose £800 was given by the late Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commis-

sioners have lately granted £217 for its repair and the erection of a tower. The glebe-house was built in 1818, for which a gift of £450 and a loan of £250 were made by the late Board. There are also a church and glebe-house, with a glebe of 14 acres, at Ballinacourty, which now generally gives name to the union. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Abbeydorney: the chapel is a plain building. About 200 children are educated in a private school. There are some vestiges of the old church; and at Kill is a holy well, still frequented by the peasantry for devotional purposes.

KILFLYN, a parish, in the barony of **COSTLEA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (S. E.) from Kilmallock, on the road from Limerick to Kildorrery; containing 1562 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the midst of a group of mountains separating the counties of Cork and Limerick, was waste and uncultivated previously to the year 1740, when a considerable number of Palatines, a branch from the colony of Rathkeale, settled here, and contributed greatly to its improvement. It contains 9086 statute acres, of which 5328 are apportioned under the tithe act, and the remainder are chiefly mountainous and unproductive. A great portion of the waste has been brought into cultivation, and at the head of Glenroe is a large tract of land equal to any in the barony for fertility. The principal mountains are Kilcuig and Coolfrie, or Houndscourt. Slate of good quality is quarried in the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £160. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, was built in 1812. The glebe-house is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Glenroe; the chapel, situated in the village of Ballyorgan, is a small thatched building. The parochial schools are endowed with an acre of the glebe, and are aided by the incumbent; and there is a private school, in which are about 30 children. There are remains of a Trinitarian monastery founded by St. Finian about the year 547, and rebuilt in 1296 by the Fitzgeralds, whose property in this parish now belongs to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. A considerable portion of the building fell down in 1835, having been undermined by the peasantry in digging for treasure supposed to have been deposited there.

KILFREE, a parish, in the half-barony of **COOLAVIN**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from Boyle, on the road from that place to Ballina; containing 5103 inhabitants. The soil is good, the land principally in tillage, and there is abundance of turf and limestone. It is a constabulary police station, and a manorial court is held occasionally. The principal seats are Kilfree, the residence of E. Costello, Esq.; Mount Irwin, of W. T. Sherlock, Esq.; and Red Hill, of A. Baker, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killaraght; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithes amount to £287. 0. 8., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The church is a plain building with a square tower, erected in 1826, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600. In the R. C. divisions it is the

head of a union or district, called Gurteen, which comprises this parish and Killaraght, and has a large chapel in Gurteen, built in 1829, and one in Killaraght. About 50 children are educated in a public, and 260 in eight private, schools. A friary was erected at Knockmore in the 14th century, by O'Gara, of which the doorway and windows are in good preservation, and it is still a favourite burial-place. Here are also the ruins of Gara Castle, the residence of that O'Gara who had the Psalter of Ballymote written, and whose descendant, Colonel O'Gara, left Ireland after the battle of Aughrim, having forfeited his possessions, and entered the Austrian service.

KILFRUSH, a parish, in the barony of **SMALL COUNTY**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Bruff, on the road from Hospital to Galbally; containing 402 inhabitants. It comprises 1557 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the soil, which rests on limestone, is generally good and well cultivated. Kilfrush House is the residence of J. Gubbins, Esq., and is situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which are the ruins of the church. The parish is in the diocese of Emly; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the Earl of Arran, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aney: the tithes amount to £125. 10. 4., of which £83. 0. 2. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Hospital.

KILFYAN, a parish, in the barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6½ miles (W.) from Killala, on the road from Crossmolina to Ballycastle; containing 5656 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from an abbey founded here by St. Finan, and, according to Colyan, existed but for a short time, comprises, according to the county books, 3060 plantation acres, chiefly under tillage. The system of agriculture is improving; there is no waste-land, but in several parts are tracts of bog, which are being rapidly reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Limestone is quarried for agricultural uses and for building, and there are several quarries of slate. Iron ore has been found in the picturesque glen of Cleedagh, which is watered by a small river and commands some fine views of the sea. The principal seats are Greenwood Park, the residence of Capt. J. Knox; Woodville, in the same demesne; Rappa Castle, of Annesley Gore Knox, Esq.; Fahy, of E. A. Knox, Esq.; Farmhill, of Major Gardiner; Mount Glynn, of J. Fausset, Esq.; Killina, of Duke Ormsby, Esq.; Ballintubber, of S. Handy, Esq.; and Smithstown, of A. Pugh, Esq. Rappa Castle is a place of very great antiquity; the grounds are profusely embellished with fine old timber, and the land is of the first quality. At Brideswell is a large fair for horses on Feb. 1st; fairs are held at Tonrahowen on St. Stephen's, St. Patrick's, and Corpus Christi days; and at Fortfield, a small village, which has obtained the grant of a market not yet opened, on Jan. 1st, June 15th, Aug. 16th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 1st. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Christchurch, Dublin, and partly to the precentorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Killala; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Crossmolina. The

tithes amount to £280, of which £28 is payable to the vicars choral of Christchurch, £112 to the precentor of Killala, and £140 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Ardagh, and partly the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Rathrea; the chapel is a small thatched building. About 120 children are taught in a public school, and there is a private school of about 35 children. In Ballynglen, about two miles from the sea, are the remains of a castle of that name; in this glen are found various incrustations of marl. There are also the ruins of a castle at Rathroe; and in various parts of the parish are raths, in some of which are several apartments. There are remains of cromlechs and numerous cairns, in some of which are wells of water, and several human skeletons of extraordinary size have been discovered. Silver coins of the reign of Anne, and others of which the dates could not be ascertained, have also been found.

KILGARRIFFE, a parish, partly in the barony of **IBANE** and **BARRYROE**, but chiefly in the Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the post-town of **Clonakilty**, 6273 inhabitants. It is situated on the shores of the harbour of **Clonakilty**, and comprises 4581 statute acres, of which 4070 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3640 per annum. The greater portion is under tillage, and there are some tracts of good pasture: the soil, though light and in some parts intermixed with rocks that rise above the surface, is generally fertile, and the system of agriculture is improved, though the old heavy plough is still in use. Near the town and at **Crohane**, in the northern part of the parish, are about 500 acres of bog. There are several quarries of blue slate on the lands of the Earl of Shannon, and indications of copper may be seen in various parts. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and along the coast are lofty cliffs. The principal seats are **Ballydevane House**, that of **M. Becher, Esq.**; **Kilgarrieffe House**, of **Capt. Davis**; **Fern Hill**, of **W. F. Atkin, Esq.**; **Taunies Cottage**, of the **Rev. Dr. Stewart**; **Ballyduvane**, of **E. Herrick, Esq.**; and the **Cottage of M. Gálway, Esq.** The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ross**, united to those of **Desert and Island**, forming the union of **Kilgarrieffe**, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in **Michael Roberts** and **Thos. W. Foot, Esqrs.** The tithes amount to £430, of which £215 is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the union, including the prebend of **Island**, with which it is held, amount to £510. The church is at **Clonakilty**, *which see*. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of three acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of the union or district of **Clonakilty**, comprising also the parishes of **Kilnagross**, **Templeomalus**, and **Carrigrohane-More**, and parts of **Inchidony** and **Kilkerran-More**; there is a spacious chapel at **Clonakilty**, and one on the lands of **Donay**, in **Templeomalus**. There is also a place of worship in the town for **Wesleyan Methodists**. About 600 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial schools and also an infants' school are supported by the incumbent and his lady; the parochial school-house for the girls was built in 1810 by subscription, and that for the boys, a good slated building, was erected at an expense of £150, of which £50 was given by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £50 by

the Earl of Shannon, and £50 by the **Rev. Horatio Townsend**. A large and handsome school-house, containing three rooms, with a residence for the mistress, and in which are 400 girls, was built in 1835, by subscription and a grant of £310 from the National Board, on ground given by the Earl of Shannon. There are eight private schools, in which are about 300 children; and a Sunday school.

KILGARRILANDER, a parish, in the barony of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from **Milltown**, on the north side of **Castlemaine harbour**, and on the road from **Castleisland** to **Dingle**; containing 2793 inhabitants. It comprises 12,171 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land partly consists of a fine alluvial soil on a substratum of limestone; but a large portion of the parish is occupied by the southern side of the mountains of **Cahirconree** and **Bourthriggoum**: it also comprises a valuable bog of considerable extent. **Keel** is the residence of **Giles Ray, Esq.** The parish is in the diocese of **Ardfert and Aghadoe**: it is a rectory, forming part of the union of **Kiltallagh**; the tithes amount to £216. 18. 5., and there is a glebe of 11 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of **Castlemaine**: there is a chapel at **Boulteens**. About 60 children are educated in three private schools. Remains of the old church still exist in the burial-ground; and at **Ardca-naught** is a burial-place, used only for children.

KILGARVAN, co. **CORK**.—See **GREAT ISLAND**.

KILGARVAN, a parish, in the barony of **GLANERROUGH**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N. E.) from **Kenmare**, on the road from that place to **Millstreet** and **Macroon**; containing 3443 inhabitants, of which number, 157 are in the village. **Callan**, in this parish, is celebrated for the surprise, defeat, and slaughter, in 1261, of **John Fitz-Thomas** and his son **Maurice** (ancestors of the **Fitzgeralds**, Earls of **Desmond**) by the **McCartys**. Tradition states that a younger son, named **John**, escaped the slaughter, and was afterwards called "**John of Callan**." The parish, according to a recent survey, comprises 43,090 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain and bog, the greater part reclaimable, from the abundance of limestone that exists, but the want of roads has hitherto rendered such improvements ineffectual. A new road, however, has been lately opened towards **Macroon**, in the county of **Cork**, from which a considerable improvement may be expected to result. The river **Roughty**, which takes its rise in this parish, runs through a picturesque valley into the river **Kenmare**: it produces excellent salmon and trout. Near the village is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held every third Monday. The gentlemen's seats are **Ardtully**, the ancient mansion of **R. Orpen Townsend, Esq.**; **Woodville**, the residence of **R. H. Orpen, Esq.**; **Bridgeville**, of **Capt. H. Orpen**; the glebe-house, of the **Rev. Bastable Herbert**; **Clontoo**, of **R. E. Orpen, Esq.**; **Kilfadamore**, of **D. McCarthy, Esq.**; and **Sillerdine Cottage**, of **J. B. Warren, Esq.**, who has lately formed some extensive plantations. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ardfert and Aghadoe**, united to that of **Killaha**, and together constituting the union of **Kilgarvan**, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of **Donoughmore**. The tithes amount to £221. 10. 8., payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the

vicar: the gross vicarial tithes of the union amount to £230. 15. 4. The church is a neat building, situated about a mile from the village, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815, gave £600; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £125 for its repair. The glebe-house, a substantial mansion, was erected about 1818, when the late Board granted £400 as a gift and £280 as a loan for that purpose: the glebe comprises 20 acres, subject to a rent of £27; and there is another glebe of about 7½ acres, the property of the vicar, and one of 6 acres, which, with one-third of the tithes of the "church quarter," belongs to the Archdeacon of Aghadoe. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is in the village, and adjoining it are the ruins of the old church: a school is held in the chapel. The parochial school, near the church, is supported by the incumbent and other subscribers: in this school about 60, and in two other schools about 70 children are educated. At Ardtully are the remains of an ancient castle, which, from the thickness of the fragments of wall that remain, must have been formerly of great strength: it was reduced by Cromwell during the civil wars. On one side of the river Roughty, which here separates a limestone soil from one of grit, a large limestone rock is seated on a bed of grit-stone, while a large rock of grit appears on the limestone, on the other side of the river. Near a small brook in the mountainous district is a rock, which, from numerous impressions like those of human feet, bears the name of "the Fairy Rock." Indications of copper appear in several places, and some unsuccessful attempts at working have been made.

KILGARVAN, county of DONEGAL.—See **KILLYGARVAN**.

KILGARVEN, a parish, in the barony of **SHELMALIER**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Taghmon, on the road to Adamstown and New Ross; containing 898 inhabitants, and comprising 5369 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Horetown; the tithes amount to £156. 8. 8. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Taghmon: there is a small thatched chapel at Caroreigh, which it is in contemplation to rebuild. Some remains of the old church yet exist.

KILGARVEY, or **KILGARVIN**, a parish, in the barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Ballina, on the road from that place to Boyle; containing 4230 inhabitants. This parish includes part of the Ox mountains and a considerable tract of reclaimable bog. It also contains limestone, and lead mines are supposed to exist. Fairs are held at Bonneconlan, or O'Dowda's-town, on the 13th of May, June, and Aug., and Nov. 2nd. That village consists of one street, and is a constabulary police station; it is an improving place, and a weekly market is about to be established in it. The principal seats are O'Dowda's-town, the residence of Thaddeus O'Dowda, Esq.; Rabbit Hill, of M. Howley, Esq.; Ella, of E. Howley, Esq.; Sallymount, of L. Atkinson, Esq.; and Bowfield, of E. Howley, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killala; the rectory is impropriate in Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardagh: the tithes amount to £281. 17. 9.,

which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel at O'Dowda's-town is a slated building erected in 1800, and about to be rebuilt. About 140 children are educated in two schools, one of which is aided by subscription. Here are several raths and an ancient burial-ground.

GILGAVOWER, or **KILGEVER**, a parish, in the barony of **MURRISK**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Westport, on Clew bay; containing, with the islands of Innisboffin, Clare, Innisburk, Innishark, and Innisdogal (which are all separately described), 11,900 inhabitants. It comprises 50,036 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4294 per annum; and contains a large quantity of mountain and bog. Fairs, and a weekly market, are held at Lewisburgh, *which see*. It is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate to the chapter of the cathedral of Tuam, the vicarage forms part of the union of Aughaval, and the perpetual curacy is called Lewisburgh, and is in the patronage of the vicar: the tithes amount to £240, of which £60 is payable to the chapter, and £180 to the vicar. The church is a neat building at Lewisburgh. There is a glebe-house and glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms two districts, one consisting of Clare Island and Innisturk, and the remainder forming the district of Lewisburgh; there are two chapels, one at Goulagh, the other at Lewisburgh. About 750 children are educated in eleven public and about 130 in three private schools; there is also a Sunday school. The mountain of Croagh Patrick, which is 2666 feet above the level of the sea, is traditionally stated to have been the spot on which St. Patrick assembled all the venomous reptiles to banish them from Ireland, and is a celebrated place of pilgrimage; on the summit, which commands a fine view, is St. Patrick's chapel, built of loose stones, and there are several small piles of stones that are used as altars.

KILGRIFFIN, a parish, in the barony of **BALLINTOBER**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4½ miles (S.) from Stokestown, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 4420 inhabitants. In a skirmish which took place here in 1795, many of the peasantry were killed. The parish comprises 4018 statute acres, and is bounded on the east by Slieve Bawn, which is supposed to contain copper and lead ores. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland; the tithes amount to £159. 1. 6½., per annum, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The church is a neat plain structure, erected in 1824, by aid of a gift of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 10 acres, subject to a rent of 36s. per acre. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising Kilgeffin, Kilbride, and Clontuskert, and containing chapels at Ballagh and Ballyleague, and one in progress at Four-mile house. About 200 children are educated in four private schools.

KILGERRIL, or **KILGIRDLE**, a parish, partly in the barony of **CLONMACNOON**, and partly in that of **KILCONNELL**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Ballinasloe, on the

road from that place to Ahascragh; containing 1432 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4153 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and a considerable quantity of bog. Fairfield is the residence of John O'Brien, Esq., and the Lodge, of W. Usher, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the deanery, and the vicarage; and the tithes amount to £104. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Fohana: the chapel, which stands on the road side, was erected in the year 1834.

KILGLASS, a parish, partly in the barony of AB-BEYSHRUEL, partly in that of MOYDOW, but chiefly in the barony of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Edgeworthstown, on the road from Ardagh to Ballinacarrig; containing, with the parish of Ahara, 4354 inhabitants. It comprises 5253 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, besides about 100 acres of heathy mountain and a considerable quantity of bog; there is some good limestone. Sylan is the seat of J. Black, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by act of council, in 1737, to the vicarages of Rathrea and Ahara, forming the union of Kilglass, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £192. 18. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$., and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, is £486. 6. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. per annum. The church, which is a plain building with a square tower, was erected in 1814, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £368. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the same Board: the glebe comprises 49 acres, valued at £90. 9. 2.; and there is a glebe of 37 acres at Ahara, valued at £59. 19. 2. per annum. The R. C. union is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called the union or district of Lagan, in which are two chapels, that of Kilglass at Lagan, and that of Rathrea at Ballycloghan. About 180 children are educated in two public schools, which are partly supported by the Countess Dowager of Rosse and the rector, and about 160 in two private schools; there is also a Sunday school. Lagan is a small village at the extremity of the parish, in which a patron is held on Sept. 8th. St. Echea, sister of St. Mell, is said to have been abbess of a nunnery here in the 5th century.

KILGLASS, a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Strokestown, on the road from that place to Rooskey; containing 9118 inhabitants. It comprises 7168 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and about 1400 acres of bog: the land is principally under tillage, and there are some quarries of stone. The principal seats are Gilstown, the residence of J. Hogg, Esq.; Lava, of W. Hanly, Esq.; Cottage, of M. Hanly, Esq.; and Doneen, of G. Hogg, sen., Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland; the tithes amount to £759. 9. 2., which is equally divided between the impropiators and the vicar. The church, which is a neat structure, was erected in 1826, by aid of a loan of £740 from the late Board of First Fruits, and was recently repaired by aid of a grant of £101 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The

glebe-house was built by aid of a loan of £400 and a gift of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813: the glebe comprises five acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilglass and Mullogh-McCormick. About 40 children are educated in two public, and about 700 in twelve private, schools.

KILGLASS, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Ballina, on the bay of Killala; containing 4275 inhabitants. Many of the peasantry who assembled here in 1798 were killed in an attack made by the cavalry. The parish comprises 12,478 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, with a considerable quantity of bog. Carrownin is the property of E. Tennant, Esq., and Kinnaird, is the residence of J. Paget, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Castle Connor; the rectory is appropriate to the bishoprick, the deanery, and the precentorship of Killala. The tithes amount to £472, of which £234 is payable to the bishop, £4 to the dean, £4 to the precentor, and £234 to the vicar. The church is a neat building with a spire, erected in 1829 by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 17 acres, but no glebe-house. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel, which was built in 1825, at an expense of £600. About 240 children are educated in three public schools, one of which is endowed with a bequest of £400 from the late Rev. J. Valentine, which has accumulated to £865: the school-house is a good stone building, and cost £215. About 370 children are educated in six private schools. At Ennis-crone, in this parish, is a coast-guard station belonging to the Sligo district; also a constabulary police station. Petty sessions are held there on alternate Saturdays; and fairs are held on June 15th and Sept. 18th; one is also held at Quiguboy on July 20th. At Pullogheany creek, on the east side of the bay of Killala, small vessels land kelp, &c., in summer: it has tolerably good shelter in most winds behind the breakwater. The ruins of a castle are near this creek, and there are also ruins of castles at Enniscroe and Lacken.

KILGOBAN.—See BALLINADEE.

KILGOBBIN, or KILGOBBAN, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray; containing 1149 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3290 statute acres; the system of agriculture is improving. Ballybrack and the principal part of the Three Rock mountains are within its limits; and there is an abundance of fine granite that is used for building, flagging, &c., and is chiefly sent to Dublin. Good turf is obtained from the mountains. There are several pretty villas, which, from their elevated situation, command extensive views, embracing the bay and city of Dublin, with a great expanse of sea and adjacent country: the principal are Fern Hill, the residence of J. McCasky, Esq.; Kilgobbin Cottage, of B. E. Lawless, Esq.; and Jamestown House, of J. Rorke, Esq. There is a constabulary police station in the village of Stepaside. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Kiltarnan: the tithes amount to £150. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Sandyford or Glancullen. There

is a school, aided by subscriptions and collections at an annual charity sermon, in which about 80 children are educated. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, erected by the family of Walsh, by which it was forfeited in the reign of Chas. I., and then passed to the Loftus family. The church, which is said to have been the first erected after the Reformation, stands near the castle, and has been disused since 1826, when one was built at Kilternan. Near it is an ancient cross, about eight feet high, and there is another in the Jamestown House demesne, in the vicinity of which was a holy well, dedicated to St. James. An urn, which is now in the museum of the Royal Irish Society, was discovered in the lawn of Kilgobbin Cottage.

KILGOBBIN, a parish, in the barony of **CORK-AGUINEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tralee, on the Connor Hill road from that place to Dingle; containing 2378 inhabitants. It comprises 17,449 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; part of it is well cultivated. Sea-weed is much used for manure, and there is a fine bank of shell-sand at Bunnavounder. On the side of the mountain of Cahirconree is a quarry of indifferent slate, and iron is said to exist at Carraduff: at Bunnow is a large flour-mill. There is a constabulary police station at Knockglass. The principal seats are Garryhees, the residence of F. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Knockglass, of Mrs. Ray; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. E. Day. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £422. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £850, in 1825, is a handsome building, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the same Board gave £250 and lent £550, in 1820: the glebe comprises ten acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, called Cappaclough, comprising the parish of Kilgobbin and part of Ballinvohir: the old chapel at Cappaclough is in ruins, and a new building has been erected at Camp. At the latter place are the ruins of an ancient castle. There are four private schools in the parish.—See **CAPPACLOUGH**.

KILGOBINET, a parish, in the barony of **DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Dungarvan; containing 2683 inhabitants. This parish comprises 16,134 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and includes the southern end of the elevated range of the Cummeragh mountains, which are chiefly composed of clay-slate and slaty conglomerate, with veins of quartz and sandstone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Modeligo: the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilgobinet in the cathedral of Lismore: the tithes amount to £380, of which £180 is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilgobinet, Colligan, and Clonca, and containing three chapels, two of which are at Kilgobinet, and one at Colligan. About 200 children are educated in two public schools, and 90 in a private school. There are some remains of the old church.

KILGOGHLIN.—See **BUMLIN**.

KILGORMAN, a parish, in the barony of **GOREY**,

county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Arklow, on the coast road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1465 inhabitants. This place takes its name from St. Gorman, who, according to Archdall, was abbot of a monastery founded here at a very early period. It lies on the shore of St. George's channel, and comprises about 5860 statute acres, of which the greater portion is under tillage. The soil is marshy, the system of agriculture slowly improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog; coal has been found on the border of the parish, but no works have been yet established. Hyde Park, the seat of J. Beauman, jun., Esq., is a handsome mansion, in grounds tastefully laid out, and commanding a fine view of the sea, and of the escarpment of Tara Hill. Ahare, also the property of Mr. Beauman, and Castletown, a deserted mansion, belonging to H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq., are also in the parish. There are considerable herring fisheries at Clone and Saleen. Near the north-eastern extremity of the parish is Kilmichael Point, off which, about a mile from the shore and at the north end of the Kilgorman sand bank, is stationed a light-ship, also called the Arklow floating light, from its position near the south end of the Arklow sand banks. Kilgorman bank extends more than four miles (S. W. by S.), and has six feet of water on the north and three feet on the south end, the latter running nearly opposite to the new pier and harbour of Courtown. About halfway between the great sand bank and the shore is an oyster bed, about half a mile in extent, to the south of which is a small sand bank called the Saleen Patch. At the Point is a coast-guard station. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough; the rectory is partly impropriate in Messrs. D. Howell, W. Johnson, and C. Cooper, and partly forming a portion of the union of Arklow; and the vicarage is part of the union of Inch. The tithes amount to £210, of which £46. 3. 1. is payable to the impropriators, £13. 16. 11. to the incumbent of Arklow, and £150 to the vicar: the glebe comprises $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Arklow; the chapel, at Castletown, built by subscription in 1806, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, which was added to it in 1829. Adjoining it is a school-house, built by subscription; and at Hyde Park is a school wholly supported by the Misses Beauman. Near the ruins of the old church, on the sea shore, is one of those raths or mounds usually attributed to the Danes.

KILGRANT, or **POWERSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA AND OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Clonmel, on the high road from that place to Waterford, and the mail coach road from Cork to Dublin; containing 1186 inhabitants. It comprises 1749 acres, and is watered by the rivers Anner and Suir, over the latter of which is a stone bridge built at the expense of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart.; and near the junction of the rivers are the extensive flour-mills and residence of Barclay Clibborn, Esq. The other seats are Annerville, the residence of — Riall, Esq.; Wilderness, of — Green, Esq.; and Redmonstone House, of — Quinn, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash, or Killaloon; the rectory is impropriate in John Bagwell, Esq., and

the tithes amount to £193. 16. 10., of which £129. 4. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Donoughmore, Lisronagh, and Kilcash, and has one chapel at Gammonsfield and another in Kilcash.

KILGULLANE, or **KILCOHILAN**, a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Glanworth; containing 1174 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3437 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3073 per annum: the land, which is in general good, is chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. It is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore; the remainder, with the vicarage, forming part of the union of Glanworth. The tithes amount to £228. 16. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £7. 8. 0. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it also forms part of the union or district of Glanworth. The parochial school, in which are about 40 children, is chiefly maintained by the incumbent, who allows the master the use of the glebe land, containing six plantation acres, rent free. The school-house, a neat building, was erected at an expense of £60, of which £50 was granted from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. Some remains of the old church still exist.

KILHENY, or **KILLEANY**, a parish, in the barony of **BURREN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, about 11 miles (S. W.) from Burren, near the road from Ballyvaughan to Ballyaline bay; containing 465 inhabitants. It is the estate of the Creagh family, by patent of Chas. II., and comprises 3111 statute acres, consisting chiefly of rocky mountain pasture, but containing some very rich grazing farms, from which large droves of cattle are sent to Cork and Liverpool. About two feet below the surface is a stratum of excellent limestone, causing very great productiveness in the soil, which, on the townland of Ballyconroe South, has been known to yield nine crops in succession without manuring. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilcorney, and the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Kilfenora: the tithes amount to £25. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Tuoclea, or Arranview, and has a small chapel at Toumavara, in which a school of about 50 scholars is kept. Here are the ruins of a chapel, the burial-ground of which is still used; five forts, called Cahers, composed of huge blocks of limestone, with underground apartments; a cromlech; and a cave called *Poul Ilva*, more than 150 feet in depth, at the bottom of which is seen a subterraneous stream, which, after a course of about two miles, appears above ground near the old parish church.

KILHOOLY.—See **KILCOOLY**.

KILKEA, a parish, in the barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Castledermot, on the road from that place to Athy; containing 395 inhabitants. It comprises 3207 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1673 per annum. The principal seats are Milbrook, the residence of J. Green,

Esq.; Kilkea Lodge, of H. Green, Esq.; Kilkea House, of P. Dunne, Esq.; and Kilkea Castle, of P. Caulfield, Esq. This castle was built in 1180, by De Lacy, and afterwards passed to the Earls of Kildare. In 1414, the O'Mores and O'Dempseys were defeated here by the Lord Justice. The castle was nearly rebuilt by Lord Kildare, in 1426, and now belongs to his successor, the Duke of Leinster. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of — La Touche, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart.; the tithes amount to £210, of which £140 is payable to the impropriator, and £70 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Castledermot. About 30 children are educated in two private schools. Near Kilkea Castle is a large conical mount covered with trees, and to the east of it are the remains of an old church.

KILKEARY, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh, on the road to Cashel; containing 662 inhabitants. It comprises 2524 statute acres; the land is generally good and mostly under tillage. Greenanstown House is the seat of Count D'Alton. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ballynaclough and corps of the deanery of Killaloe: the tithes amount to £120. About 70 children are educated in a private school.

KILKEASY, a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Thomastown to Waterford; containing 612 inhabitants, and 5292 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher: the tithes amount to £185. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballyhale. About 70 children are educated in a private school, and there is also a Sunday school.

KILKEE, or **DOOGH**, a village, in the parish of **KILFIERAGH**, barony of **MOYARTA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kilrush, on the western coast; containing 1051 inhabitants. In 1831 it consisted of 153 houses; since which time several houses and bathing lodges have been erected, the village being much frequented as a bathing-place, chiefly by the citizens of Limerick, on account of its remarkably fine strand, which is sheltered by a ledge of rocks stretching across one-third of Kilkee bay. There are tepid baths, the property of Jonas Studdart, Esq. It has a penny post to Kilrush, and is a constabulary police station and a coast-guard station, the latter being one of the six within the district of Miltown-Malbay. Petty sessions are held every Friday, and a court for the recovery of small debts is occasionally held for the manor of Kilrush. It is in contemplation to establish fairs in May and August. Divine worship is performed in a lodge, but subscriptions are being collected for the erection of a new parochial church. A handsome and spacious R. C. chapel has been lately built, and there are a parochial school, and a dispensary.—See **KILFIERAGH**.

KILKEEDY,* or **KILKEADY**, a parish, in the barony of **INCHQUIN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Curofin, on the road

to Gort; containing 3321 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county, and comprises 15,390 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, a large portion of which is rough mountain pasture. There are several lakes, of which Lough Buneagh is of considerable extent. The principal seats are Rockforest, the residence of Bindon Blood, Esq., situated in a finely planted demesne extending nearly a mile along the road; Rockvale, of J. D'Arcy, Esq.; Carrignagoule, of J. Roughan, Esq.; Ratope, of the late J. Foster, Esq.; and Derryowen, of C. Lobdell, Esq. Fairs are held at Turraghmore on the 8th of June, and at Tubber on July 12th and Sept. 20th, chiefly for cattle; the first is numerously attended. Petty sessions are held at Derryowen every alternate week, and a court for the manor of Inchiquin is held occasionally for the recovery of small debts. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Tomgrany, in the cathedral of Killaloe, partly impropriate in the representatives of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, and partly united with the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kilneboy. The tithes amount to £144. 4. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$., of which £9. 15. 5. is payable to the prebendary, £13. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the impropriators, and £120. 19. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. to the vicar. The church is a small plain edifice, without tower or spire. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a large chapel at Boston, and a smaller one at Tubber. There is a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, in which are about 120 children. There are some remains of the castles of Rockvale, Fidane, Carrignagoule, Ratope, Derryowen, and Kilkeedy: the castle of Fidane is nearly perfect; that of Derryowen was a square tower, 116 feet high, with very spacious rooms, but part of it has fallen.

KILKEEDY, a parish, partly in the county of the city of LIMERICK, but chiefly in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Limerick, on the road from that city to Tarbert; containing, with part of the town of St. Patrick's-well, 4160 inhabitants. The castle of Carrigogunnell, or Carrig Oge Connail, was held by O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, in 1316, when he joined the standard of Edward Bruce. It was strengthened by Dhubh, son of Conogher O'Brien, but in 1483 was in the possession of the Earls of Kildare; but it seems, however, to have reverted to the O'Briens, as they were besieged in it, in 1536, by the Earl of Ormonde, and it was surrendered by and regranted to Brien Dhubh O'Brien, in 1584. The insurgents obtained possession of it in 1642, surrendered it in 1648, and retook it soon after, but finally evacuated it on Cromwell's approach in 1651. At the Revolution it was held by the adherents of King James, but surrendered to Gen. S'Gravenmore, and was destroyed by gunpowder, 84 barrels being necessary on account of its great strength. The castle was built on a basaltic rock, 500 feet above the level of the Shannon; two of its towers are still moderately perfect, and several of the foundation walls have been recently repaired by W. Monsell, Esq. The Knights Templars had a castle at Carrig-a-Quincy, which at the suppression of their order was granted to the O'Briens. The parish comprises 8518 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about 150 are ornamental plantations, and 50 bog; the remainder is arable, pas-

ture, and meadow land, some of which, on the banks of the Shannon, produces abundant crops of hay. The soil is based on limestone; and near Faha and Carrigogunnell the loose stones are so numerous as to impede tillage, which, however, is rapidly improving. The river Maigue is navigable here for lighters of 40 tons' burden, which pass by means of a canal, over which is a swing bridge, and near it a small wharf. A bridge of three arches was built over the river in 1792: it is sometimes called the Ferry bridge, but more frequently Court bridge, from the old residence of that name in the adjoining parish of Kildimo. The Lord-Protector Carew built a tower to protect the ferry, which is still called the Ferry Castle. The principal seats are Elm Park, the residence of Lord Clarina; Tervoe, of W. Monsell, Esq., commanding some fine views; Cooper's Hill, of Mrs. Cooper; Faha, of G. Tuthill, Esq.; Cragbeg, of G. Vandeleur, Esq.; and Vermont, of the Rev. R. Dickson. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £850. The church, which is a neat building, with a square tower and octagonal spire, was rebuilt by aid of a loan of £660, in 1813, from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1792, by aid of a gift of £100 from the same Board: the glebe comprises 44 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels, one of which is a large plain edifice of hewn limestone, roofed with slate, commenced in 1831, but not yet finished. The parochial school for boys and girls, situated in the modern village of Clarina, was built in 1826, and is principally supported by the rector and his family; and there is a school for the children of the tenants of Mr. Monsell, by whose family it is maintained. About 130 children are taught in these schools, and about 220 in four private schools. Mrs. Tuthill bequeathed £10. per annum to the poor Protestant parishioners, which is distributed at Christmas. At Clarina are a dispensary and a constabulary police station. In 1815, a meteoric stone, weighing 56 lb., fell in the demesne of Faha: it consists of iron pyrites strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is in Mr. Tuthill's possession. Clarina gives the title of baron to the ancient family of Massey.—See ST. PATRICK'S-WELL.

KILKEEL, a post-town and parish, in the barony of MOURNE, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (S. E.) from Newry, and 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 14,806 inhabitants, of which number, 1039 are in the town. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 47,882 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which about 11,000 are arable and 12,000 pasture; the remainder consists of the Mourne mountains. The only creek in the twelve miles of coast that bounds the parish is Annalong, where a small dock for fishing-vessels has been excavated out of a rock. There are coast-guard stations at Annalong, Cranfield, and the Lee Stone, all in the district of Newcastle; also a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on Feb. 8th, May 3rd, Aug. 2nd, and Dec. 8th; and a manorial court is held in the sessions-house at Kilkeel, once in three weeks, for the manor of Greencastle and Mourne, by a seneschal appointed by the Earl of Kilmorey; its jurisdiction extends over the whole of the barony of Mourne, which is included in this parish, and is the property of his

lordship, and pleas to the amount of £10. are determined either by attachment or civil bill. The principal seats are Mourne Park, the splendid residence of the Earl of Kilmorey; Shannon Grove, of J. S. Moore, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Forbes Close. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, united, in 1809, by charter of Jas. I., to the rectories of Kilcoo and Kilmegan and the chapelry of Tamlaght (a small townland in Kilkeel), which together form the union of Kilkeel and the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Down, in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Anglesey, and the Earl of Kilmorey. The tithes amount to £800, and of the entire benefice to £1600. The church was rebuilt in 1818, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £2160. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of 30 acres, valued at £37. 10. per annum, but subject to a rent of £19. 7. 9., payable to the Earl of Kilmorey. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms two districts, called Upper and Lower Mourne, the former containing a chapel at Ballymaguagh; the latter, one at Glassdrummond and one at Ballymartin. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and one of the third class in connection with the Seceding Synod, also meeting-houses for Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Moravians. About 770 children are educated in eight public schools, to one of which the Earl of Kilmorey contributes £31, and to another, Mrs. Keown £10. annually. Needham Thompson, Esq., built and principally supports the school at Mullartown; and that for girls, at Ballinahatton, was built by the Rev. J. F. Close, who clothes and educates 65 children there. About 450 children are taught in 10 private schools; and there are six Sunday schools and a dispensary.

KILKEEL, county of KILDARE.—See KILTEEL.

KILKEEVAN, a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Castlereau, 10,867 inhabitants. Some of the land is of good quality, and there are large grazing farms: there is a great quantity of bog, much of which is easily reclaimable, with very good limestone. The principal seats are Clonallis, the residence of the O'Connor Don; Arm Lodge, of W. Lloyd, Esq.; Dalefield, of J. Gray, Esq.; Southpark, of M. Balfe, Esq.; and Harristown, of Owen Young, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Ballintobber in the cathedral of Elphin; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithes amount to £450, of which £200 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, which is at Castlereau, is a neat edifice, built in 1818, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £2500, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £200 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £850 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821: the glebe comprises 14a. 3r. 30p., subject to a rent of £2. 6. 1½. per acre. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large chapel at Castlereau. About 1200 children are educated in 13 public schools, to nine of which Lord Mount-Sandford contributes from £10 to £40 each annually; and about 500 are educated in 10 private schools. There are some remains of an

abbey at Moor, also of a church at Kilkeevan, with a cemetery attached, which is the burial-place of the O'Connor Don family.—See CASTLEREA.

KILKELLANE, or **KILCULLANE**, a parish, in the barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bruff on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 679 inhabitants. This was part of the immense estate of the Earl of Desmond, and on his rebellion was granted to Robert Bouchier, Gent., who soon afterwards erected Kilcullane House, which has been sold to Viscount Guillamore. The parish comprises 1299 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is fertile, and is based on limestone; there are some small tracts of turbary. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cahircorney; the rectory is impropriate in E. Deane Freeman, Esq. The tithes amount to £135, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Hospital, or Herbertstown. Near the remains of the old church are the ruins of Kilcullane castle, which was erected by the Hurleys in the 15th century.

KILKENNY (County of), an inland county, in the western part of the province of Leinster, bounded on the east by the counties of Carlow and Wexford, on the north by the Queen's county, on the west by the county of Tipperary, and on the south by the county of Waterford. It extends from 52° 14' to 52° 51' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 56' to 7° 38' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 536,686 statute acres, of which 417,117 are cultivated land, and 96,569 bog and mountain. The population, in 1821, was 158,716; and in 1831, 169,945. According to Ptolemy, this county was originally inhabited by the *Brigantes* and the *Caucoi*, and it afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Ossory. The name of Uisraigagh, modernized into Ossory, is supposed to be expressive of its local situation, being compounded of the Gaelic words *uisge*, "water," and *rioghachd*, "kingdom," as lying between the rivers. The portion between the Nore and Barrow is sometimes excluded from the kingdom of Ossory, and was anciently styled Hy Creoghain Gabhran; the southern part of the county was sometimes called *Comor na tri uisge*, "the high district of the three waters." The countries of Ely O'Carrol and Hy Carthin comprised some of the north-western portion of this county. This kingdom was sometimes tributary to Leinster, and sometimes to Munster. After the arrival of the English, it formed one of the counties into which King John divided the portion of the island that acknowledged his sovereignty. At the commencement of the reign of James I., it was chiefly occupied by the Graces, the O'Brenans, the Wandesfords, the Butlers, the O'Sheas, the Rooths, the Harpurs, the Walshes of the mountains, and the Shortals.

This county is partly in the diocese and province of Cashel, and partly in the diocese of Leighlin, but chiefly in and comprehending the greater part of the diocese of Ossory, in the province of Dublin. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Gowran, Ida, Fassadineen, Kells, Galmoy, Cranagh, Iverk, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher. It contains the incorporated market and post-towns of Callan, Thomastown, and Gowran; the market and post-towns of Castleco-

mer, Durrow, and Graig; the ancient disfranchised boroughs of Knocktopher and Innistiogue, of which the latter is a post-town, and the former has a penny post; and the post-towns of Freshford, Ballyragget, Urlingford, Johnstown, and Goresbridge. Among the largest villages are those of Piltown, Clough, Bennettsbridge, and Rossbercon, besides the large suburb of Ferrybank, opposite the city of Waterford. Prior to the Union this county sent twelve members to the Irish parliament,—two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Callan, Gowran, Thomastown, Knocktopher, and Innistiogue: but since that period its representation has been confined to the two members for the county at large. The constituency, as registered at the summer assize of 1836, consists of 266 £50, 108 £20, and 864 £10 freeholders; 27 £50, 12 £20, and 189 £10 leaseholders; and 5 £50 and 6 £20 rent-chargers: making a total of 1477 voters. The election takes place at Kilkenny. It is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes are held at Kilkenny; and the general quarter sessions at Kilkenny, Castlecomer, and Thomastown. The county court-house and the county gaol are in Kilkenny, and there is a bridewell at Thomastown. The number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to the prisons, in 1835, was 574, and of civil bill committals, 21. The local government is vested in a lieutenant and 17 deputy lieutenants, of whom 13 are county magistrates, and there are also 105 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 50 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of one stipendiary magistrate, 10 chief and 51 subordinate constables, and 341 men, with 22 horses, the expense of maintaining which is defrayed equally by Grand Jury presentments and by Government. There are 30 stations of the peace preservation police, consisting of two magistrates, 3 chief and 18 subordinate constables, and 112 men, with 2 horses, maintained at an expense, in 1835, of £6963. The county infirmary and fever hospital are at Kilkenny, and there are also fever hospitals at Freshford, Kells, Kilmaganny, and Rossbercon, and dispensaries at Kilkenny, Castlecomer, Ballyragget, Graig, Freshford, Kilmanagh, Knocktopher, Kilmaganny, Thomastown, Ida, Kells and Stonyford, Gowran, Callan, Durrow, Johnstown, Kilmacow, Urlingford, Whitechurch, and Innistiogue, maintained by equal subscriptions and Grand Jury presentments. The amount of the Grand Jury presentments, for 1835, was £29,793. 14. 8½., of which £2603. 11. 6. was for the public roads of the county at large; £5907. 19. 1. for the public roads, being the baronial charge; £2387. 6. 9. in repayment of loans advanced by Government; £7609. 19. 1. for officers' salaries, public establishments, &c.; and £11,284. 18. 3½. for the police. In the military arrangements this county is included in the eastern district.

An argillaceous soil may be considered as predominant throughout the county, within the limits of which there is very little ground unfit for tillage, or which does not form good meadow or pasture. The northern part consists chiefly of a moory turf, a few inches deep, incumbent on a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay, which is the worst soil in the county, and the only kind liable to be injured by surface water. More southerly, the soil is in general light, covering an argillaceous schistus.

The northern part of the barony of Gowran is similar in quality, until its hills subside into a rich plain covered by good loam of various kinds. An excellent soil for the growth of wheat pervades the southern part of this barony from the Barrow to the Nore; its western portion consists of low hills or gently sloping grounds of good soil, dry, and sometimes deep, but diminishing in quality as it approaches the latter of those rivers. That to the west of the Nore, below the city of Kilkenny, is a clayey loam immediately over a bed of limestone. In general, the nearer the limestone is to the surface, the poorer the soil; but as this kind of ground, along the banks of the river, produces close and green herbage, and is extremely dry, it seems calculated by nature to form the best kind of sheepwalks. A light soil appears all round the city of Kilkenny, frequently rising into hills of sand and gravel. Along the banks of the Nore, northwards, good meadow ground is found, apparently formed by aquatic depositions: some of it consists of a deep blackish loam, apparently the produce of decayed vegetables, and inducing the inference that the Nore, formerly obstructed by rocks or other natural impediments which the impetuosity of its water had ultimately broken down, was once an expansive lake, whose edges may still be traced round the flat plain inclining towards Freshford. *Achadh-ur*, or "the Field of Water," the old name for Freshford, strengthens this conclusion. The north-western portion of the county is chiefly occupied by hills, the soil of which, though not deep, is of good quality and productive of fine herbage. From the whitish appearance of these calcareous hills, the district was probably called *Geal-Magh*, "the white field," corrupted into Galmoy. The country declines northwards into a varied plain of still better soil, until it is bounded by a branch of the Bog of Allen: the western part, with a varied surface and a limestone bottom, possesses all the gradations between a stiff, yet rich, clayey soil and a light gravel. Proceeding southwards, the fertility of the land increases as it approaches the Suir, on the margin of which is some of the richest and deepest ground in the county. Some parts of this southern district consist of low hills covered by a light dry soil, producing good crops; and, as the soil has a large proportion of argill, it is peculiarly productive on the application of calcareous manure. There is a considerable extent of mountain land in the county, much of which is unimproved: all the hills, when they rise a little above the calcareous districts, incline to a moory surface, and when neglected produce little but heath. The quantity of peat is inconsiderable; by far the largest tract, amounting to 1000 acres, is in the north-western extremity: several small tracts, from 30 to 50 acres each, are scattered in various parts; the whole may be estimated at about 1500 acres, not including the mountain ground, the surface of which is often stripped for fuel. A bed of marl has been found in a bog between two strata of black peat; also three strata of bog separated by alternate beds of indifferent marl. Some of the lesser bogs may be cut to a depth of 20 feet: considerable quantities of oak, fir, and birch are found in them. A stratum of bog has been found 33 feet beneath the surface, covered with the following strata;—vegetable mould, 3 feet; marl with black stones, 15 feet; yellow clay and hard gravel, 15 feet. There are no loughs of any extent: in the parish of Clogh-

manta are some small lakes, here called Loughans, which are formed by the surface water in winter. The best land in the county, most of which has a limestone bottom, is applied to the growth of wheat, which is the predominant crop. Barley is usually sown after it: bere is not in general cultivation. Oats are cultivated in all parts of the county: the species most commonly used is the Irish, a hardy but small grain, which does not shed easily. Rye, which is but little cultivated, is usually sown on land that has been pared and burned, and produces fine crops on mountainous ground. Potatoes are everywhere grown, and all the manure of the county is applied in their culture; but the most approved is that from the farm-yard, though the sweepings of the streets of Kilkenny are purchased at a high price, and other manures consist of composts of various kinds; lime only is sometimes used. In the barony of Iverk, and everywhere within reach of the coast, or of the Suir, sea-wrack and sand are generally used. Green crops are very rare, being cultivated only by some of the principal gentry and a few wealthy farmers. Manure is seldom used for any but the potatoe crop: when exhausted by repeated tillage, the land is too frequently left to recruit itself by a natural process; grass and clover seeds are, however, sometimes sown, and the advantages are beginning to be appreciated.

In the best cultivated parts of the county about one-third of the ground is under tillage, but in the hilly parts the proportion is much less. The use of green food for any species of stock is almost unknown to common farmers: many of the cattle graze abroad the whole winter, but some are housed from Christmas to April. In the Walsh mountains grass is kept for the cattle, into which they are turned in the winter without hay, straw, or shelter. The only green food used in winter is furze tops pounded, which are commonly given to horses, and sometimes to black cattle: the former become fat, sleek, and fine-skinned on this food: the sort preferred is the large French furze, but the small Irish furze will serve. The stalks of potatoes, dug when green, are given to cattle: sheep are remarkably fond of them, and particularly of the apples, which fatten greatly. The Jerusalem artichoke has also been used successfully as food for sheep. Less attention seems to be paid to pasture than to other agricultural objects, being, in the tillage districts, such fields as will no longer bear corn, let out without any seeds. The mountain pastures are left in a state of nature, unenclosed and unimproved. Sheep are banished from many places for want of fences, and the land seems to be applied to no purpose, being left to the spontaneous growth of heath. These heaths are very liable to take fire in dry summers by accidental circumstances, and cause some damage: the fire, however, eventually improves the surface, when not too intense, and sometimes is kindled for that purpose. That the hilly tracts are capable of being improved by culture is testified by the aspect of the small enclosures near mountain villages, where the natural grass by a little shelter and manure becomes surprisingly green. Improvement is not much impeded by rights of common, as there are few persons to assert such rights, if they exist, and landlords seem to have an undisputed authority in partitioning lands, which, though grazed in common, confer no legal claim on the occupier. Irriga-

tion is but little attended to, although, where it has been practised judiciously, it has been found very advantageous. There is a considerable portion of land, bordering both on the Suir and the Nore, which is embanked and chiefly used for meadows: the most remarkable is in the parish of Roer, where the embankment is about two miles long; some of it is pastured, and was formerly tilled, but the greater part is constantly kept in meadow: it is intersected by open drains communicating with a main drain connected with the river by sluices. Besides this district, the most extensive dairies are in the barony of Iverk and principally around the Walsh mountains: this tract has a good depth of soil, much inclined to grass. So late as the close of the last century, the principal family residing in it consisted of five branches, holding among them more than 2000 acres; they retained a remarkable degree of clanship, by constantly intermarrying, and were very comfortable and hospitable. But from the practice of subdividing the land amongst their descendants, the farms have become very small and the occupiers poorer. The land, however, is much improved: the chief crops are oats and potatoes, and great numbers of cattle and pigs are bred here. The milch cows are principally fed on potatoes during the summer, and the butter is of a superior quality, and brings a good price both at Waterford and Kilkenny, whence it is exported to England. The pigs are mostly fed with buttermilk and potatoes and grow to a large size: vast numbers are annually shipped for England, and during the season the provision merchants of Kilkenny and Waterford obtain a large supply from the barony of Iverk. Throughout the whole of that part of the barony which is not immediately adjacent to the city of Waterford, the population is more or less connected by ties of consanguinity, rarely marrying out of their own district. Limestone to a great extent is burned for manure; and limestone sand and gravel, raised from the numerous escars and screened, were formerly esteemed nearly as efficacious as lime, and are still frequently employed when found at a distance from limestone rocks. Before the practice of burning lime became general, they formed the principal manures, for which reason large excavations are to be found whence these substances were raised: the most remarkable is in the barony of Iverk, where, from the magnitude of the old excavations, they have been in use probably for a thousand years. A manure somewhat similar is used, under the name of Kilmacow sand, for hilly ground: it is carried up the Nore to Innistiogue, and thence drawn for some miles up the hills. Marl is found in great quantities in different parts, generally mixed with fragments of limestone; but, in consequence of the higher estimation in which lime is held, it is not in general use. River sand, raised below Ross, is more extensively used than marl. At the edge of the river, near Ringville, black mud, containing the decayed remains of vegetables, is raised, and proves an excellent manure for light ground; some sand is also taken up, containing thin broken shells of a species of tellina; the earth of old ditches and from boggy ground is often mixed with it. A compost of lime and earth is common as a top dressing; and the scrapings of roads, and furze, fern and straw, spread on lanes and other thoroughfares, are also used. Burning was the

usual way of bringing land into tillage, and was encouraged by many landlords under particular restrictions, but is now generally discountenanced, as the carbon and all volatile particles are dissipated by the fire.

The use of oxen in the plough seems to be rather increasing, though the proportion is very small in comparison with horses. The native horses are lively, active, hardy, and well adapted to the uses of the farmer: few are bred in the county; of English breeds the Suffolk is most in request. The attention paid to the breeding of cattle is inferior to that of the adjoining counties of Carlow and Waterford, and some parts of Tipperary: the common breed is a cross between the old Irish and Lancashire, and some districts have the old native cow. Some noblemen and gentlemen have a superior kind, being a cross between the Irish and Durham; and crosses between the Irish and Devon and Ayrshire and Durham breeds appear to suit both the soil and climate. But those that attain the largest size are a cross between the Limerick and Durham, which fatten speedily and weigh well. The little Kerry cow is much sought after in some of the dairy districts, in which it improves much, and when crossed with the Ayrshire is very profitable to the small farmer. The breed of sheep is generally little improved; the New Leicester and Ayrshire breeds are found in the lawns and demesnes of some gentlemen, but are comparatively few in number. Pigs have been greatly improved by the introduction of the Berkshire and other superior breeds. In all the minor departments of rural economy, except the rearing of poultry, the farmers are very deficient. The fences generally are very indifferent, principally consisting of an old broad mound of earth (called a ditch), with a deep and broad trench on one or both sides, or of dry and broken stone walls, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilkenny or on the farms of gentlemen, where in many instances quickset hedges show to great advantage: the parks and demesnes are mostly enclosed with high stone walls. The county is very deficient in woods and plantations, although there are some of considerable extent around Kilkenny, Durrow, Desart, Woodstock, Besborough, Castlecomer, Thomastown, and other places on the banks of the Nore. Callan and its neighbourhood, once so celebrated for its extensive woods, is now denuded; but from Kilkenny to Callan the fences appear better and the land more judiciously divided than in other parts. Planting is by no means general, except around demesnes. An agricultural society, the first midland society formed, has been long established, of which, perhaps, the most beneficial result is the improvement of agricultural implements, which has been accomplished to a considerable degree.

As the soil is seldom much raised above the rock that forms its basis, it is not difficult to trace the substrata: these are granite, silicious schistus, silicious breccia, argillite, sandstone and limestone. The granite hills form a very small part of the county, being merely the extension of the Wicklow group, which, including Mount Leinster and Blackstairs in the county of Carlow, forms the hills of Brandon between the Barrow and the Nore, and ultimately terminates in the low and secondary hills which unite to the south, towards the mountains of Waterford. The stratum which usually joins the granite is silicious schistus, and lower down

argillaceous slate. The granite varies in shades of grey, red, and yellow, and in the fineness of its grain; the best is of a light yellow tint, finely grained and compact; black mica is found in it, together with specks of iron ore and crystals of schorl: it can be raised in blocks of large size, and may be chiselled into any form. Below Innistiogue, part of the hills are composed of granite; on their lower part the yellow mica is sometimes found by itself in large masses. The detached stones which form the surface of these hills are called fire-stones, and are worked into hearth-stones, and also applied to other purposes. Pieces of a very fine deep red and compact jasper, of various sizes, the largest ten or twelve inches long and half as broad, have been discovered in the granite district. The silicious schistus is blackish, sometimes containing grains of quartz; when broken it has a shivery texture and thin lamellæ, and is hard enough to scratch glass. The base of Brandon Hill, and of that extending thence to Graig, is composed of it; between Innistiogue and Ross it is quarried out of the steep banks of the river. New Ross is mostly built of it: the dip of these quarries is eastward. Martial pyrites frequently lies between the beds of this stone: the strata are also intersected by broad veins of quartz: iron ochre occurs in it, and it is much tinged by oxyde of iron. A few specks of copper are sometimes perceived, but no vein has been discovered. Fine-grained galena has also been detected in it, in small quantities and in detached fragments. Silicious breccia forms many of the lower hills: it consists principally of fine quartz sand, united by a silicious cement and enveloping rounded pebbles of quartz, from the size of a pea to two or three inches in diameter, and of a reddish tinge: it seems to be one of the stones styled by Kirwan semiprotolites, and wherever its base can be discovered, it appears to lie on silicious schistus. This stone is constantly accompanied by red argillite, which covers the sides of the hills, but scarcely ever the summits: it prevails on the northern sides of these hills, and from its appearance is sometimes called red slate. The hills of breccia run southward from the Nore, spreading to the south and south-east till they approach the Suir: the great hill of Drumdowney, bounded by the Ross river, forms the extremity of the principal range. The stone here is of a fine grain, and is raised for mill-stones, which are principally quarried on the top of the hill of Drumdowney, where an enclosure of about 300 acres has been made for the purpose: they are sent coastwise to Cork, Dublin, and other ports; the dimensions of the largest are five feet in diameter and sixteen inches in the eye. This stone is sometimes accompanied by a fine-grained white sandstone, consisting chiefly of quartz with a silicious cement: its chief defect is that the strata are very thin. Slaty argillite also often forms the lower parts of those hills, varying from reddish brown to green or blue, but being very heavy is not well adapted for roofing. In the western part of the county there is an extensive quarry of excellent slates, scarcely exceeded by any in colour and lightness. The northern part, including the whole of Fassadineen and the upper part of Gowran, consists either of ferruginous argillite, or of silicious schistus: of the latter, stones are raised in several quarries for the purpose of flagging; the former is always found above the coal, and is thence called coal-cover. It is a

brittle blackish slate impregnated with iron ochre, and more or less inlaid with nodules of iron ore; it extends from the collieries to the south and west, forming the banks of the Dinan almost to its confluence with the Nore. The same stone forms lower hills which stretch towards the river, but in that part it is generally found of a fine soft grain, some of which is quarried for polishing marble, and the finer specimens are sometimes used as hones. In several parts are numerous escars, mostly near the banks of the rivers; some are seen near Urlingford, approaching the verge of the Bog of Allen, and they are also frequently found far removed from either river or bog; they are mostly composed of rounded masses of limestone, quartz, clay-slate, and ironstone, but most commonly of the first. They form gently rising hills, and may be traced from the banks of the Shannon, in the county of Limerick, through Tipperary and Kilkenny, to the banks of the Suir, whence they range through Carlow, Kildare, and near to the sea shore a little to the south of Dublin: along their entire extent the surface is generally fertile and very picturesque.

The Kilkenny collieries are situated two miles north from Castlecomer, twelve from Kilkenny, eight from Carlow, and forty-one from Dublin, and extend in length from Cooleban to the river beyond Maesfield, continuing thence into the Queen's county. In this county the coal field may be estimated at six miles in length by five in breadth, and the collieries are distinguished by the names of Firoda, Ballyouskill, Clogh, and Maesfield. The mines were discovered in 1728. A great number of men had been for several years employed in raising iron ore, which was smelted with charcoal from the numerous woods of the country; and having worked through the seam, came unexpectedly to a vein of coal. The first pits were sunk near the southern termination of the coal field, and were consequently unprofitable; others were then opened on the ridge of hill at Cooleban, where three separate seams were worked at little expense till exhausted. The present colliery is in the plain westward from Cooleban, and is much flooded: two powerful steam-engines are constantly at work, but the water frequently accumulates to such a height as to interrupt the operations. In this field are 24 pits, varying from 31 to 39 yards in depth, and only the upper seam of coal has yet been worked, which varies from 34 to 38 inches in thickness: more than 700 men are constantly employed. The soil of the entire district is a stiff clay, below which is a rock composed of argillite and silicious limestone, resting on an argillaceous deposit here called grey or curled rock, below which is black shale, with thin layers of rich iron ore, and beneath these are thin layers of slate, here forming the roof of the coal. The seat of the coal is a soft, black, brittle stone, or fire-clay, containing impressions of various plants: it has never been applied to any beneficial purpose, although, when pulverised and worked into cement, it becomes fire-proof, and would be very valuable for crucibles, glass-pots, and other vessels exposed to intense heat. Since the woods of the country failed, no attempt has been made to smelt the iron ore, and vast quantities lie scattered about in every part. Wheaten bread is the principal food of the colliers, which they take with them into the pits: their earnings are generally consumed in the purchase of spirits, whence it happens

that, though their wages are higher than those of other workmen, they are the most wretched class in the county. Their habitations are miserably mean, being generally built and covered with sods, sometimes without chimneys or windows; their children naked, themselves ill clad and unhealthy, few arriving at the age of fifty. A consumption of the lungs is the most fatal disorder among them: those who work in wet pits live longest, as they do not inhale so much of the volatile dust of the coal. The excellent qualities of this coal for particular uses occasion a demand for it in all parts of the country. It burns dully, with little flame, but lying like charcoal in an ignited state for seven or eight hours, casts a steady and strong heat. No fuel dries malt so well, and this without any preparation; it is excellent for the forge and for all works in iron; indeed in every manufacture in which steady heat is required void of smoke, it cannot be excelled; nor does it dirty the flues where it is used. On being analysed, it appears to approach nearly to pure carbon, without any bituminous matter; the proportions being 97.3 per cent. of pure carbon, and the remainder unflammable ashes. Iron has been successfully smelted with it; and it seems peculiarly calculated for cementing steel and for potteries. In the town of Castlecomer very good, tenacious, brown potters' clay is found, and different clays for potters' use exist in the neighbourhood: a pottery commenced here many years since failed from want of capital. Indications of coal present themselves in other parts, extending for a considerable distance into Queen's county, and in one direction stretching to the border of Carlow. Yellow ochre is found in different parts; pipe-clay of good quality, and potters' clay lie in the southern part of the county as well as in the northern. Manganese is considerably dispersed: it is seen on the banks of the Barrow, and in limestone quarries, particularly near Freshford. Of copper, no certain indications have been found: lead ore has been met with in small quantities between Innistiogue and Ross; large pieces of fine-grained galena are frequently taken up near Knocktopher, imbedded in limestone quarries. But the only lead mine ever worked was in the park of Floodhall, which was continued for some time with considerable profit: the ore was rich, and contained a considerable quantity of silver. Limestone is the base of the central part of the county, and of detached portions of its north-western and south-western extremities. The quality of the stone varies considerably: that to the north of Gowran, which appears good to the eye, cannot be burned into lime, on account of its hardness, or of the quantity of silicious sand which it contains. Near Callan is a kind of white limestone, splitting into laminæ, which is little esteemed: near Durrow, the stone is full of flint. All the limestone of this county contains impressions of shells or corallines: it is stratified more horizontally than the rocks around it usually are, and appears to fill all the lower lands between the hills; no other stone lies above it, and it is generally so deep that scarcely any other has been found beneath it. In most cases the limestone district is terminated by a broad bed of gravel, composed chiefly of rolled calcareous pebbles. The most important quarry is that which produces the Kilkenny marble; it is called the black quarry, and is situated about half a mile south of the town. The stone, when polished, has a black

ground more or less varied with white marks, which appear more conspicuously when exposed to the air; but the jet black specimens only are esteemed at Kilkenny. This marble contains a great variety of impressions of madrepores, and of bivalve and turbinate shells: the spar which occupies the place of the shells sometimes assumes a greenish yellow colour. In some places there are iridescent spots: and sometimes martial pyrites is imbedded in the marble. A small specimen of pink fluor was found in it; but this is a very rare occurrence. The analysis of the most common kind gave 98 per cent. soluble in marine acid, and 2 per cent. of a black powder of carbon, which burned without leaving any ashes. The blocks raised at this quarry are finished principally at a marble mill at some distance, which presents a very elegant combination of simplicity of structure with powers of execution: it performs the work of forty-two men daily; water never fails, and from the excellence of its construction it is scarcely ever stopped on account of repairs.

The woollen manufacture owes its introduction into the county to Pierce, Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1359, and his wife Margaret, who brought artists in tapestry, diaper, and carpets from Flanders; some of their tapestry is still in the castle of Kilkenny. James, Duke of Ormonde, also incurred great expense, in the middle of the seventeenth century, in establishing both the linen and woollen manufacture. This latter branch was chiefly carried on at Carrick, where it gave employment for many years to the population of the surrounding district: its decline is attributed to the fraudulent practice of stretching the cloths to augment the measurement, until the Dublin merchants refused to buy them: the manufacture was principally carried on by large farmers and their families. In the hilly districts a constant manufacture of frieze and ratteen prevails: the yarn is spun by the women; both sexes are employed in carding the wool; and the farmers' sons, who are taught to weave, manufacture it into cloth. On the decline of the frieze trade, that of wool-combing succeeded; the combers converting their coarse offal wool into blanketing, which has gradually become a staple branch of trade. The linen trade was introduced towards the close of the 17th century, and prospered for fifty or sixty years; but within the last century it has so decayed as to leave few traces of its former prosperity, only the coarser cloths for domestic consumption being now made: many of the bleach-greens were converted into mills of various kinds, but there are three still tolerably well employed. In the hilly districts every farmer grows a little flax for his own use, and generally bleaches his own linen: he also often has a little hemp to make sacking. The number of flour-mills is very great; there are twenty-two on the Nore between Durrow and Innistiogue; on the King's river, from Callan to the Nore, ten; on the part of the Barrow within the county, three or four, and several on the streams which fall into the Suir and other great rivers. Rape-mills have been erected, but are not profitable; the exportation of the seed being found more advantageous than the manufacture of the oil. The principal part of the grain raised is sent to Dublin in the shape of flour, malt, and meal, the preparation of which is another source of internal wealth: the wheat and barley find a ready sale among

the numerous millers, maltsters, and distillers, so that very little is brought to the market-house.

The rivers were formerly famous for their salmon, much of which was sent to Dublin, both fresh and preserved in ice; but the quantity has decreased during the last century, caused, as is supposed, by the increased number of mills. The salmon trout is not uncommon in the rivers; its usual length is from eighteen to twenty inches. The shad comes up the Nore in April and returns in May; the sturgeon appears but rarely; porpoises sometimes follow the salmon beyond Waterford; the conger eel is sometimes taken; lampreys are thrown away by the fishermen, not being even kept for bait. All the aquatic birds usually found along the course of large rivers are met with here: the common gull follows their course to a great distance, devouring many insects pernicious to the farmer, and returns to the sea at night: the common people call it the white crow. The king-fisher and water-ousel are not uncommon.

The river Suir forms the southern boundary of the county for twenty miles; vessels of 100 tons navigate it to Carrick, and of a much larger burthen to Waterford. An act has been recently obtained for removing rocks and other obstructions in its bed, which will enable large vessels to proceed to Carrick. The Barrow skirts the eastern border of the county for about twenty-six miles. Large sums of money have been expended in improving its navigation to Athy: the boats which ply on it are from twenty to forty tons' burthen, but the locks last constructed admit boats of eighty tons. The river forms the course of the navigation, except in a few instances, where inland cuts are connected with it. The Nore more peculiarly belongs to this county, flowing nearly through its central part in a winding course of not less than forty-six miles, from the neighbourhood of Durrow to its junction with the Barrow near Ross: after passing Kilkenny, it receives the King's river from the west, whence in its course by Thomastown and Innistiogue it presents a rich variety of picturesque scenery: after its junction with the Barrow, the united stream takes the name of the Ross river. Like all mountain rivers, it is subject to great floods, which are highest when the wind has blown for some time from the north-east, accompanied with rain: the clouds thus driven on the hills to the north of the county, and quickly succeeding each other, convert into torrents all the streams that feed the Nore; on such occasions the water has risen eighteen feet at Innistiogue. It has long been an object of importance to establish a navigation from Kilkenny to the sea by means of this river; much money was expended in the attempt, and many plans proposed, but none accomplished: the boats navigating it to Thomastown carry thirteen or fourteen tons down the river when it is full, and bring up ten tons, but only three or four when the water is low; they are drawn up by eight men, and require two more to work them. The roads are numerous, and are generally well laid out and kept in good repair. Several new lines have been recently made: the principal are those from Kilkenny to Piltown, Carrick-on-Suir, Freshford, and Roscrea respectively, and those from Castlecomer to Ballynakill, from Callan to Johnstown, and from Innistiogue to Waterford. The construction of these numerous lines, particularly through the hilly districts, has afforded to the farmer

increased facility for the carriage of lime and the conveyance of agricultural produce to market.

The traces of antiquity are numerous. On the summit of Tory Hill, called in Irish Slieve-Grian, or "the Hill of the Sun," is a circular space covered with stones, on one of which, resting on several others, is an inscription which has given rise to much controversy. On the summit of the Hill of Cloghmanta, which signifies "the Stone of God," is another circular heap. Both these monuments are much decayed. The most remarkable cromlech is at Kilmogue, in the barony of Knocktopher; the upper stone is 45 feet in circumference, and is elevated six feet above the ground at its lower end, and 15 at its upper: the country people call it Lachan Schal, or "the Great Altar." Numerous other cromlechs are dispersed through various parts of the county. Not far from the spa of Ballyspellane is a large stone, formerly supported by several smaller: it is called Cloghbannagh, or "the Stone of Blessing." Not far from it is a conical stone, lying on its side. The remains of another heap, called Cloghan-carneen, may be seen at Ballynasliegh, near Durrow. Many human bones have been found in the neighbourhood, and, among others, a skeleton enclosed between flags, with a horn near it. On the Hill of Garryduff, in Fiddown parish, is a place called Leibe-na-cuhn, or "the Dog's Grave," around which are the remains of ranges of stones. Several small urns containing ashes were found in front of a great stone in Kilbeacon parish, and in other places. Rathes are very numerous in some districts, particularly in Galmoy and near the Nore; they are of various shapes, and are formed of one, two, or three enclosures. Chambers under ground, roofed with flags, are found not accompanied by raths. At Earlsrath is a very large fort, enclosed by a fosse, in the area of which are the vestiges of buildings. Some large moats are observable in several parts: the largest are at Callan, Kilkenny, and Castlecomer; one of them, at Rathbeath, is pointed out as the place where Hereman built his palace and was buried. There are five round towers: one at St. Canice, a few feet from the southern side of the cathedral; another at Tulloherm; a third at Kilree; a fourth at Fertagh, or Fertagh-na-geiragh; of the fifth, at Aghaviller, only the lower part remains. In the parish of Macullee is a place called Reighlig-na-lughduigh, or "the Burying-place of the Black Lough," where are some upright stones, near which human bones and several bronze spear-heads were found. There is a faint tradition that a great battle had been fought here. Besides the ruined abbeys in the city of Kilkenny, there were two very celebrated monasteries of the Cistercian order, one at Jerpoint, the other at Graig. The Dominicans had abbeys at Rossbercon and at Thomastown, and the Carmelites at Knocktopher. An old abbey is said to have stood at Barrowmount; another near Kellymount; and a second monastery, not noticed by writers on the monastic antiquities of Ireland, at Thomastown.

The number of castles, though much diminished by the ravages of time and internal commotions, is still very great, but most consist of a single tower. Granny or Grandison Castle, in Iverk, is one of the most considerable: it was the residence of Margaret Fitzgerald, the great Countess of Ormond, a lady of uncommon talents and qualifications, who is said also to have built

the castles of Balleen and Coolkill, with several others of minor note. The Butlers owned the castles of Knocktopher, Gowran, Dunfert, Poolestown, Nehorn, Callan, Ballycallan, Damagh, Kilmanagh, and Urlingford. King John built a castle at Tybrackny, where also are the foundations of a Danish town and a tombstone with Danish sculptures. The castles of Drumroe, Barrowmount, and Low Grange, are said to have belonged to Lord Galmoy; those of Stroan, Kilfane, Clofouke, Conahy, Ballyfoyle, and Cloranke, to the family of the Purcells; that of Cowen to the Brennans; those of Castlemorres, Frenystown, and Foulksrath, to the families whose names they bear; and those of Bishops-court and Kilbline to the Currys. The Shortalls possessed the castles of Cloghmanta, Kilrush, Tubbrid, Killeshran, and Balief; the two latter, as well as that of Seskin near Durrow, are round. Gaulstown Castle belonged to a branch of the De Burgos; Grenan, said to have been built in the time of King John, to a family of the name of Den; the Walshes of the mountains held numerous castles in that district; Courtstown, Ballylench, and some others, belonged to the Graces; Dunfert, corrupted into Danesfort, was erected by William, Earl Marshal. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the account of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The farm-houses are generally built of stone, oftener cemented with clay than mortar; some of the better kind are slated, but thatch is most general; some may be comfortable, but few are neat or cleanly. The residences of rich farmers are generally inferior to their means; but the greatest defect is in the offices, which are sometimes covered with potatoe stalks, forming a very bad thatch, and sometimes with heath, which is not much better. Ash trees are often planted near the farm-houses, and, towards the border of Munster, cherry trees. The offices generally form an irregular yard in the front of the house, wholly or at least partially occupied by the dunghill. The most usual tenure for farms is for thirty-one years, or three lives: some land in the hilly districts is held at will, but tenures of this description are decreasing; the inhabitants of these districts, who generally live in scattered villages and hold in partnership, usually obtaining a joint lease for years. There is not much land in mortmain: the see of Ossory possesses about 9300 acres, besides the manors of Durrow and Freshford. The condition of the labouring poor is wretched in the extreme: it is only by slow degrees that they can procure articles of clothing; turf is their general fuel, in consequence of the high price of coal; potatoes, with milk when it can be procured, are almost their only food; sometimes, but not always, salt is added, and occasionally a herring. The clothing is frieze and flannel; the women wear stuff petticoats; straw hats manufactured at home, and estimated at from sixpence to a shilling, are commonly worn by both sexes. The English language is very generally spoken.

At Ballyspellane, in Galmoy barony, is a mineral spa, celebrated both for the medicinal properties imputed to it, and by the lines written on it by the witty and eccentric Dr. Sheridan, the friend of Swift; the water is best drunk on the spot, as the carbonic acid gas contained in it, and to which its effects are chiefly attributable, soon evaporates on exposure to the air. Chaly-

beate spas, but not of much strength, exist near St. John's bridge on the Nore, near the marble hill on the same river, and at Jerpoint Abbey. In the Castlecomer collieries there are also some weak chalybeates, and others are to be found dispersed through the county. Springs of very pure transparent water are also numerous; most of them are named after some saint, and have a patron annually held near them.



Seal.

KILKENNY, a city and, including Irishtown, a county of itself, and the seat of the diocese of Ossory, locally in the county of KILKENNY, of which it is the chief town, and in the province of LEINSTER, 24 miles (N. E. by N.) from Clonmel, and $57\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the river Nore and the mail coach road to Cork; con-

taining 23,741 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some writers to have derived its name from *Coil* or *Kyle-Ken-Ni*, "the wooded head, or hill, near the river;" and by others, with more probability, from the dedication of its church to St. Canice, on the removal of the ancient see of Ossory from Aghavoe to this place, about the year 1052, which had been originally founded at Saiger, now *Seir-Keran*, about 402. Of the earlier history of the town little is recorded previously to 1173, when Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, assembled his forces to dispossess the English invaders under Strongbow, who had established themselves and erected a fortress here soon after their landing in Ireland. On this occasion Strongbow retreated to Waterford, and abandoned the castle to the enemy, by whom, together with the town, it was demolished, and the surrounding country laid waste. In 1192, the English appear to have settled themselves firmly at this place; and in 1195, William Le Mareschal, who had succeeded to Strongbow's possessions, rebuilt the castle on a larger scale and restored the town, which became one of the principal residences of his successors and the head of the palatinate of Kilkenny. About this time arose that portion of the present town which is more especially called Kilkenny, and which was more immediately connected with the castle, in contradistinction to the original town on the opposite bank of a small river flowing into the Nore, called Irishtown. Each had its separate and independent municipal government, the former under the lords of the castle, and the latter under the bishops of Ossory, who ceded a portion of it to William Le Mareschal, by whom the burgesses of Kilkenny were incorporated and endowed with many privileges, among which was exemption from toll in all his territories of Leinster. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, marrying a daughter of William Le Mareschal, obtained as her dower the county of Kilkenny, which subsequently passed by marriage again to Hugh, grandfather of Thomas Le Spencer, from whom it was purchased by James Butler, third Earl of Ormonde. A great council of the barons of the English pale was held here in 1294; and in 1309 a parliament assembled at this place, in which severe laws were enacted against such of the English settlers as should adopt the Irish customs; and anathemas against all

who should infringe them were denounced in the cathedral by the Archbishop of Cashel and other prelates who assisted on that occasion. In 1317, Lord Roger Mortimer, justiciary of Ireland, and the English nobles, held a council here to deliberate on the most effectual means of opposing the ravages of Edward Bruce; and an army of 30,000 men was assembled, and great numbers of families sought refuge in the town under the general alarm. Parliaments were held here in 1327 and 1330, when an army assembled here to drive Brien O'Brien from Urkuffs, near Cashel; in 1331 a parliament was adjourned to this place from Dublin, and in 1341 a grand meeting of the principal nobility took place, assisted by the chief officers of the king's cities, to petition for the better government of Ireland. Parliaments were also held in 1347, 1356, and 1367, at which last, held before Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the celebrated statute of Kilkenny was enacted; and also in 1370 and 1374, in which latter Sir William de Windsor was sworn into the office of Lord-Lieutenant. Letters patent were granted in 1375 to the burgesses, and renewed in 1384, authorising them to appropriate certain customs for building and repairing the walls; and in 1399, Richard II., on his progress through the south of Ireland, arrived from Waterford at this place, where he was entertained for fourteen days by the Earl of Ormonde. Robert Talbot, a kinsman of the earl's, in 1400, encompassed the greater portion of the town with walls; and in 1419 the townsmen received a grant of tolls for murage. During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the town was taken and plundered by the Earl of Desmond, who was an adherent of the latter; and in 1499 the burgesses, headed by their sovereign, marched out in aid of the Butlers against Tirlagh O'Brien, but were defeated. The last parliament held in the town was held in 1536, and was adjourned to Cashel; but this place still continued to be the occasional residence of the lords-lieutenant, and the chief seat of their government, for which purpose Hen. VIII. granted to the corporation the site and precincts of the Black friars' monastery, on condition of their furnishing certain accommodation free of expense to the chief governor of Ireland, when in Kilkenny; from which they were subsequently released on payment of a fine of £70. Sir Peter Carew, in his progress to resist the aggressions of the Butlers and Desmonds, in 1568, took possession of the town, which was soon after invested by Fitz-Maurice, brother of Desmond; but the spirited conduct of the garrison compelled him to retire.

In the parliamentary war of 1641 this place was distinguished as the theatre of contention; it was seized by Lord Mountgarret, and in the following year a general synod of the Catholic clergy was held here, and a meeting of deputies from the confederate Catholics from all parts of the kingdom took place in the house of Mr. R. Shee, in the present coal market. The lords, prelates, and commons all sat in the same chamber; and the clergy who were not qualified to sit as barons assembled in convocation in another house; and a press was erected in the city, at which were printed all the decrees of the synod. On the arrival of Rinuncini, the Pope's nuncio, the city and suburbs were placed under an interdict, for accepting the peace which had been concluded at this meeting; and in 1648 a plot was dis-

covered for betraying the city and the supreme council into the hands of the nuncio and the party of O'Nial. Cromwell, relying on the promises of an officer of the garrison, advanced before the city though unprepared to besiege it, in the hope of obtaining it by treachery; but the plot was discovered and the agent executed. Having, however, received large reinforcements under Ireton, he again appeared before it on the 23d of March, 1650, and commenced a regular siege; the garrison, originally consisting of 200 horse and 1000 foot, but reduced by the plague to 300, made a resolute defence under Sir Walter Butler, who had been appointed governor by Lord Castlehaven, but was at length compelled to surrender upon honourable terms.

The city, which occupies an area of nearly a square mile, is intersected from north to south by the river Nore, dividing it into two very unequal portions, of which the larger, containing the castle, is on its western bank; and near the northern extremity, on the same side of the river, is that portion of it called Irishtown, containing the cathedral, and separated from the former by the small river Breagh, which here falls into the Nore. The streets are very irregular, but the city has an air of venerable magnificence, from its castle, cathedral, and the numerous and imposing remains of its ancient religious edifices, and is seen to great advantage from the high eastern bank of the river, and from the rising ground on the road to Clonmel. The houses in the principal streets are generally built of stone, and many of them are spacious and handsome, especially in that part of it properly called Kilkenny, in which the chief modern improvements have taken place; the total number of houses, in 1831, was 2800, since which time the number has increased. There are two elegant stone bridges over the Nore, erected after designs by Mr. G. Smith, to replace two which were destroyed in 1763 by a great flood; St. John's bridge consists of three arches, and Green's bridge connects Irishtown with the opposite bank. The environs are in many parts extremely pleasing, and there is a fine promenade called the Mall, extending nearly a mile along the bank of a canal commenced many years since, but never completed, and also along the banks of the Nore and the base of the castle, beautifully planted with ornamental trees of fine growth. At a short distance from the city are infantry barracks for 15 officers and 558 non-commissioned officers and privates, a neat range of buildings of modern erection; there is also a temporary barrack for one squadron of horse. The library, established in 1811 by a proprietary, and supported by subscription, contains more than 4000 volumes, and has a news-room attached to it; it is open to strangers introduced by a subscriber. The Mechanics' Friend Society, established in 1835, for diffusing information among the working classes, and supported by subscription, has a library of 700 volumes, and a room in which lectures on the arts and sciences are gratuitously delivered. The Horticultural Society holds two meetings in the year; and races are held in September on a course at a short distance from the town, and are generally well attended. The Kilkenny Hunt has been long established, and is considered as the most celebrated in Ireland. The savings' bank, established in 1816, under the patronage of the Earl of Ormonde,

had, in 1835, deposits to the amount of £23,784, and 801 depositors.

In the 16th century, Piers, Earl of Ormonde, with a view to benefit the town by the introduction of manufactures, brought over several artificers from Flanders and the neighbouring provinces, whom he employed in working tapestry, diapers, and carpets, but the manufacture did not extend beyond the supply of the castle and was soon discontinued. The manufacture of coarse frieze was extensively carried on here in the reign of Chas. II., but was withdrawn to Carrick-on-Suir, and succeeded by the wool-combing and the worsted trade, which, about the middle of the last century, were superseded by the manufacture of blankets, which became the principal trade both of the city and the county. In 1821, from 3000 to 4000 persons were employed in this manufacture; but on the expiration of the protecting duties, the trade became greatly depressed, and at present not more than 600 persons are employed in it, and even these at greatly reduced prices; the blankets made here are still in great repute, and are purchased for the supply of the army. There is also a small manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, but the principal trade is in corn, and in the immediate neighbourhood are several very extensive flour-mills, three large distilleries, four breweries, two tanneries, some extensive yards for curing bacon, some salt-works, and several considerable starch-manufactories. Coarse linens are woven by the country people for domestic wear, and there is a large bleach-green. About half a mile from the city are quarries of the well-known Kilkenny marble, which has a black ground with white veins interspersed with shells and marine exuviae, and is susceptible of a very high polish. It is mostly worked into mantel-pieces of great beauty, and is cut and polished in a mill moved by water power, erected on the bank of the river, about two miles from the town, in the parish of Blackrath; great quantities of the marble are exported. Limestone is also quarried in various parts of the county of the city. The amount of excise duties paid in the district of Kilkenny, for the year 1835, was £70,665. 16. 11½. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and are amply supplied with corn and provisions of every kind. Two great fairs are held on March 28th and Corpus Christi day; they are great cattle and wool fairs, which regulate the prices of all the others, and are attended by graziers from all parts of Ireland: there are also several other fairs, established by recent patents. An area in the lower part of the spacious old building called the Tholsel is appropriated as a market-house.

The charter granted to the burgesses by William Le Mareschal was confirmed, with all its privileges, by Edw. III., in the 1st year of his reign; and in the 51st of the same reign the sovereign, portreeve, and commonalty of Kilkenny were by a roll enjoined not to interfere with the freedom of the market of Irishtown, the inhabitants of which obtained from Edw. IV. a confirmation of the grant of their market, and the privilege of choosing a portreeve annually, independently of Kilkenny. Edw. VI. confirmed all the ancient privileges of the burgesses of Kilkenny, as enjoyed by them during the reign of Hen. VIII., and granted them the dissolved priory of St. John, with all its possessions, at a fee-farm rent of £16. 6. 4. Elizabeth, in 1574, confirmed the

several rights of both boroughs, but, to obviate the disputes that arose from having two corporations in the same town, constituted them one body corporate under the designation of "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Kilkenny." Jas. I., in 1608, made the towns of Kilkenny and Irishtown, with the parishes of St. Mary, St. John, St. Canice, and St. Patrick, a free borough, and in the following year granted additional privileges, erected the borough into a free city, under the designation of the mayor and citizens of the city of Kilkenny, and constituted the city and its liberties a distinct county, to be called the county of the city of Kilkenny. Chas. I., in 1639, granted to the mayor and citizens the monasteries of the Black and Grey friars, with several rectories and other possessions; and Jas. II. gave the citizens a new charter, which never came into operation, the city being governed by the charter of Jas. I. Under this charter the corporation consists of a mayor, two sheriffs, 18 aldermen, 36 common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, treasurer, two coroners, a town-clerk, four serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor, who is also *custos rotulorum*, *escheator*, clerk of the market, and master of the assay, is chosen annually from the aldermen by the aldermen and councilmen, on the next Monday after the 24th of June, and has power to appoint a deputy, during illness or necessary absence, chosen from such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor. The sheriffs are elected annually from the common-councilmen by the aldermen and councilmen, on the same day as the mayor. The aldermen are chosen for life from the common-councilmen by the mayor and aldermen; and the common-councilmen are chosen from the freemen by the aldermen and councilmen, who also appoint the recorder, and the treasurer and town-clerk are appointed by the corporation. There is also a corporation of the staple. The freedom of the city is obtained by birth, marriage, servitude, and favour of the corporation. The burgesses of Irishtown still continue to elect their portreeve annually under the direction of the Bishop of Ossory; he is clerk of the market, and presides in his court held weekly for the recovery of debts under 40s., but has no magisterial jurisdiction. Each borough returned two members to the Irish parliament; Kilkenny first in 1374, and Irishtown at a much earlier period; both continued to do so till the Union, when Irishtown was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded in compensation was paid to the Board of First Fruits, to be applied to the uses of that fund. Since that period the city has sent only one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously in the freemen of the city and 40s. freeholders of the county of the city, was, by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, vested in the resident freemen and £10 householders, and in £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the 40s. freeholders retain the privilege only for life. The number of registered voters at the close of 1836 was 808. No alteration has taken place in the electoral boundary of the borough, which is co-extensive with the county of the city: the sheriffs are the returning officers. The mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen who have served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace, and under their charter hold quarterly courts of session, with

criminal jurisdiction within the county of the city; and a court of record, called the Tholsel, for the determination of actions to any amount exceeding £20, every Tuesday and Friday. Assizes for the county of the city, and for the county at large, are held here twice in the year; and quarter sessions for the county of Kilkenny are held in rotation with the towns of Castlecomer, Thomastown, and Urlingford. A peace preservation force is stationed in the city, the expense of maintaining which, for 1835, amounted to £712. 15. 10. The court-house, called Grace's Old Castle, contains courts both for the city and for the county at large, and is a spacious and handsome modern building, occupying part of the site of the ancient castle of the family of Grace, of whom William Grace, or Le Gras, its first founder, was seneschal of Leinster and governor of Kilkenny. The city gaol is a badly constructed edifice, containing seven cells, but not adapted to the classification of prisoners. The county gaol is a spacious modern building of stone, a little to the west of the city: it contains 48 cells, is well arranged for classification, and has a tread-mill and a well-conducted school.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The SEE of OSSORY, which, like that of Meath, takes its name from a district, was originally established at Saiger, now Seir-Kieran, in the territory of Ely O'Carrol, about the year 402, by St. Kieran, after his return from Rome, where he had remained 20 years in the study of the Christian faith, and had been consecrated a bishop. He was accompanied on his return by five other bishops, who also founded sees in other parts of Ireland, and after presiding over this see for many years is supposed to have died in Cornwall, as stated by the English martyrologists. Of his successors, who were called *Episcopi Saigerenses*, but very imperfect accounts are preserved. Carthag, his disciple and immediate successor, died about the year 540, from which period till the removal of the see from Saiger to Aghavoe, about the year 1052, there appears to have been, with some few intervals, a regular succession of prelates. The monastery of Aghavoe was founded by St. Canice, of which he was the first abbot, and in which he died about the year 600; and after the removal of the see from Saiger, there is little mention of the bishops of Aghavoe, in whose succession there is a chasm of 73 years till the time of Donald O'Fogarty, who was consecrated in 1152, and assisted at the synod of Kells held under Cardinal Paparo, as vicar-general and bishop of Ossory. Felix O'Dullany, who succeeded him in 1178, removed the see from Aghavoe to the city of Kilkenny, as a place of greater security, where he laid the foundation of the cathedral church of St. Canice, which was continued at a great expense by Hugh Mapelton, and completed by Geoffrey St. Leger, about the year 1270. Bishop St. Leger gave to the vicars choral his manse and lodgings, formerly the episcopal palace, previously to the erection of the palaces of Aghor and Dorogh; and William Fitz-John, who succeeded in 1302, appropriated the church of Claragh to the abbey of St. John the Evange-

list, with a reservation of 20s. to the vicars choral of St. Canice. Richard Ledred, who was consecrated in 1318, beautified the cathedral and rebuilt and glazed all the windows, of which the great east window contained some exquisite specimens of scripture history in stained glass, for which Rinuncini, the pope's nuncio, in 1645, offered £700; he also built the episcopal palace, near the cathedral. Bishop Hacket, who succeeded in 1460, built the arch of the tower of the cathedral of hewn stone, and appropriated the parish church of Ballybur to the vicars choral; and Oliver Cantwell, who succeeded in 1488, repaired the episcopal palaces, rebuilt the bridge of Kilkenny (which had been destroyed by a flood), and gave the church of St. Mael to the vicars choral of St. Canice. Milo Baron, who was consecrated in 1527, repaired the episcopal palace and gave a silver staff to the cathedral; and Nicholas Walsh, his successor, was the first who introduced types of the Irish character, in which he had prayer-books and a catechism printed in the Irish language. Jonas Wheeler, consecrated in 1613, recovered the lands of Tasscoffin, Grangecoolpobble, Freinston, and Sheskin Wood, which Bishop Thonory had alienated, and obtained a grant of the manor of Brehmoe, in King's county, which was confirmed to the see in 1619 by Jas. I. Griffith Williams, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1641, laid out £1400 in repairing the cathedral, and £300 in beautifying the chancel; and gave to the see many of his lands in Caernarvonshire and other parts of Wales. Bishop Parry, in 1672, enriched the see by the recovery of alienated lands; and Thomas Otway, who succeeded in 1679, founded the library of the cathedral in the churchyard, and gave all his books for the use of the clergy of the diocese; he also embellished the cathedral and gave to it a service of communion plate weighing 363 ounces. The see of Ossory continued to be a separate diocese till 1835, when, on the death of the late Dr. Elrington, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, both those dioceses were, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV., annexed to it, and their temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The diocese, which is one of the five that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, comprehends the county of the city of Kilkenny, the whole of the barony of Ossory, in Queen's county, the parish of Seir-Kyran, in King's county, and the greater part of the county of Kilkenny. It extends 60 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 346,000 acres, of which 60,000 are in Queen's county, 4100 in King's county, and 281,000 in the county and county of the city of Kilkenny. The lands belonging to the see comprise 21,730 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was returned at £3859. The chapter, consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the seven prebendaries of Blackrath, Aghoure, Mayne, Killamery, Tasscoffin, Kilmanagh, and Cloneamery. The vicars choral, three in number, are a corporate body, endowed with various lands and tithes in the city and county of Kilkenny; the former comprising nearly 269 acres, and, together with the tithes, producing a rental of £200. 1. 10. The economy fund amounts to £444. 1. 1½., arising from houses and premises in the city, and from tithes in the county. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate,

three proctors and two registrars, who are keepers of the records of the see, which are all modern documents, the earliest being wills dated 1634. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 146, comprised in 62 benefices, of which 27 are unions of two or more parishes, and 35 single parishes; of these 11 are in the gift of the crown, 16 in lay and corporation patronage, 5 in joint or alternate presentation, and the remainder in the patronage of the bishop and incumbents. The total number of churches is 52, and there are also six other places where divine service is performed; and the number of glebe-houses is 36. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Canice, and situated on a gentle eminence at the western extremity of the city, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the early English style of architecture, with a low massy central tower supported on clustered columns of black marble, and lofty pointed arches, affording entrances from the nave into the choir and transepts. The exterior walls, with the exception only of the gables, are embattled, and at the west end the pinnacles form two small spires. The whole length of the building is 226 feet, and the breadth along the transepts 123 feet. The interior is lofty and of chaste and elegant design; the nave is separated from the aisles by an elegant range of five clustered columns of black marble on each side, with lofty and gracefully moulded arches, and lighted by a large west window of elegant design, and a range of five clerestory windows; the aisles are lighted by four windows on each side; the choir, of similar character, has a beautifully groined ceiling, embellished with delicate tracery and numerous modillions, and a central group of cherubs, festoons, and foliage of exquisite richness. At the end of the south transept, on the eastern side, is the consistory court, built by Bishop Pococke, and to the north of it is the chapter-house. On the eastern side of the north transept is a door leading through a dark passage into the chapel of St. Mary, where the parochial vicar of St. Canice formerly officiated; and adjacent to it, on the same side, is the present parish church, containing the tomb of Bishop Gafney, who died in 1576. In various parts of the cathedral are several ancient monuments, of which the most remarkable is that of Bishop David, near the consistorial court, now much defaced; eight of the bishops of Ossory and several of the noble proprietors of the castle are interred here; and in the transept is a stone seat, called the Chair of St. Kieran. Within a short distance from the south transept are the remains of an ancient round tower, 108 feet high and 47 feet in circumference at the base, and crowned at its summit with a low battlement. The cemetery is finely planted, and is approached from the town by a flight of marble steps. Near the east end of the cathedral is the episcopal palace, a commodious and handsome residence; and on the south-eastern side is the deanery, a good building. At the north-western end of the churchyard is the diocesan library, founded in 1692 by Bishop Otway, who left £5 per annum to the librarian, and £5 for coal; it was enlarged in 1756, by Bishop Maurice, who increased the stipend of the librarian by an annuity of £20, and contributed largely to the collection, which now contains 3000 volumes. In the R. C. divisions, this diocese, as originally constituted, is a separate bishoprick, being one of the three suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: it comprises 32 parochial benefices or unions,

containing 94 chapels served by 88 clergymen, of whom 32, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 56 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are the unions of St. Mary and St. John, Kilkenny, in the former of which is the R. C. cathedral and the bishop's residence. The diocese is divided into three districts, called the northern division, or Conference of Ballyragget; the middle division, or Conference of Kilkenny; and the southern division, or Conference of Ballyhale, where chapters of the clergy are held.

The county of the city comprehends the parishes of St. Mary, St. Patrick, St. John, and St. Canice, and comprises 16,400 statute acres: the total amount of Grand Jury assessments for 1836 was £2816. The parish of *St. Mary* is entirely within the city: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819, granted a loan of £1200, is an elegant cruciform structure, with a tower and spire, situated in the High-street. The glebe-house, for which the same Board gave £400 and lent £350, is a good residence; and there is a small glebe near the church. The parish of *St. Patrick* is about one mile and a half in length, and nearly the same in breadth: the living is a rectory and vicarage, united to the rectory of Aghaboe, and the rectory and vicarage of Urlingford, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Ossory, in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £500, and of the union to £1176. 3. 1. The parish of *St. John* comprises 5318 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7016 per annum. Fairs, for which patents have recently been obtained, are held here on Feb. 15th, May 6th, Sept. 23d, and Nov. 10th. The living is a vicarage, united by act of council, in the reign of Hen. VIII., to the vicarage of Clara, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £576. 2., of which £373. 0. 6. is payable to the corporation, and £203. 1. 6. to the vicar; the tithes of the whole union, payable to the incumbent, amount to £293. 1. 6. The church is part of the ancient monastery of St. John the Evangelist, restored agreeably to the character of the ancient building, which was of elegant design and elaborate execution; it contains the mutilated relics of ancient sepulchral monuments to the Butler, Grace, and Purcell families. There is no glebe-house; the glebe is situated in the parish of Clara, and comprises 15 acres. The parish of *St. Canice*, comprises 6159 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the living is a rectory and a vicarage, united by act of council from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Ballybur and St. Martin, together forming the union of St. Canice, belonging to the vicars choral, who receive the tithes of the two first, amounting to £450; those of St. Martin are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish of St. Mary is the head of a union or district, comprising also a small portion of St. John's; the parish of St. Patrick is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Castleinch and Out Rath, and part of St. Canice; the parish of St. John is the head of a union, comprising also Rathcoole, Kilderry, and Kilmadrum; and the parish of St. Canice is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of St. Maul, and part of Ballybur. There are four chapels, one in each

parish: that of St. Canice is a handsome modern edifice, in the later English style; the others are all plain buildings. Adjoining St. Mary's, which is the largest, is the residence of the R. C. bishop, and also the Presentation Convent, with a chapel attached to it: there is also a Capuchin friary, and a Dominican abbey, with chapels attached.

The grammar-school, called the college of Kilkenny, was originally founded by Piers Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and a new charter was granted to it by the Duke of Ormonde, in 1684; but it fell into disuse during the war of the Revolution, and Jas. II. founded on its site a royal college, which continued only for a short time, when the original establishment was restored. The house, having gone to decay, was rebuilt in 1782, by parliamentary grants, amounting to £5064, and is adapted to the accommodation of 80 boarders. Provision is made for the education of scholars on the foundation, to be afterwards admitted into Trinity College, Dublin; and the children of freemen are entitled to instruction at half the usual terms. It was endowed by the Duke of Ormonde with a house for the master in John-street, with eight acres of land attached to it, and with £140 per annum charged on the Ormonde estate, for the maintenance of a master and ushers, and the repair of the house; the salary of the master of the diocesan school, which has been discontinued, is also paid to the master of this school, who is appointed by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and is to teach the classics, poetry, and oratory; the Bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, and the Provost of Trinity College are visitors. Among many eminent men, who have been educated in this establishment, were Stanihurst, the historian; Swift; Congreve; Farquhar; Harris, the continuator of Ware; Provost Baldwin; Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne; and several other distinguished literary characters. At Birchfield, near the city, is a R. C. seminary for the education of students intended for the priesthood. Bishop Pococke bequeathed the whole of his property to the Incorporated Society of Dublin for promoting English Protestant schools, for the foundation of a school for R. C. children from 12 to 16 years of age, to be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, and bred to the linen-weaving trade, for which purpose he appropriated his manufacturing house at Lintown, which is amply endowed: there are, at present, about 24 boys in the school, and as many looms in the factory; and the curate of the parish, with a salary of £10, is catechist to the school, which now occupies the building of the old charter-school. A parochial school for the city at large is supported by a bequest of £100 per annum from the late Mr. Evans, an annual donation from the bishop and dean, and by subscription; and there are also an infants' school and others. The ladies of the Presentation Convent gratuitously instruct more than 300 female children. The total number of children taught in the public schools exceeds 1100; and there are various private schools, in which are more than 1500 children. There is also an orphan-house for girls, under the patronage of the ladies of the Presentation Convent, for the establishment of which a large sum was given by Mr. Murphy, of this city.

Adjoining the library in St. Canice's churchyard is an almshouse for eight poor women, founded by Bishop

Williams, who endowed it with lands at Fermoy, which were sold by his executors; but the inmates receive small annuities from different estates of the Waring family. In the coal market was an hospital, founded by Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1614; he endowed it with the impropriate tithes of Drominberran and Bewley, to which were added those of Inch and Drumboth by the great Duke of Ormonde, who obtained from Chas. II. a charter incorporating the master, brethren, and sisters. The house having gone to decay, a smaller one was built in High-street by the present family, consisting of two stories, with four rooms on each floor, inhabited by eight poor widows, who receive small payments; it is called the Ormonde poor-house. In Rose-Inn-street is an hospital founded in 1581, by Sir R. Shee, Knt., who endowed it with the tithes of Butler's-woods and Kilmocahill, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, for the support of twelve poor men and women; but the tithes have long been detained in lay hands, and Gen. St. Ruth bequeathed some property, vested in the French funds; but the inmates, who are now all females, receive only small gratuities, from the family of Shee, by whom they are nominated, and alms collected at the chapel of St. Mary. In a pleasant situation is a range of almshouses, called St. James' Asylum, founded and endowed, in 1803, by James Switzer, Esq., for twenty poor widows, twelve Protestant, and eight R. C., each of whom, in addition to residence, receives £20 per annum; in the area in front of the building is a statue of the founder, who was a native of the city. The widow of Edw. Cramer bequeathed £7. 10. per annum (turnpike debentures) for supplying the poor of St. Mary's parish with bread, to be distributed at the church by the curate, who also has the distribution of another bequest to the poor of that parish by Mr. Nicholai. Mr. Lewis Chapelier, of John-street, bequeathed, in trust, the interest of £500 to be given every second year, in a sum of £50 late currency, as a marriage portion to the daughter of a reputable tradesman, who should marry a tradesman of the town, both being Protestants. Sir William Fownes bequeathed the rents of two tenements in Patrick-street to charitable purposes; and £8 is accordingly given yearly to the county infirmary, and the rest in charitable pensions. A large house and garden in Patrick-street, were bequeathed by Gen. St. Ruth, in trust, to pay £12 per annum to the poor; and a bequest for the same purpose by Mr. John Cramer was also made about the same time, but neither has been carried into effect. The late Rev. William Lanigan, P. P. of St. Patrick's, bequeathed £1600, three per cent. consols., for the support of six poor widows, who receive the dividends, and a house is now being built for their reception. The Charitable Society, formed in 1740, affords relief to sick tradesmen or their widows; and the Benevolent Society was established in 1785, for the relief of bedridden poor. A charitable loan was instituted by act of parliament in 1792, for lending small sums to poor tradesmen, free of interest; and the Ormonde charitable loan fund, for the same purpose, was established by the Ormonde family in 1834, for granting loans, repayable by small instalments. The county infirmary was opened in 1767: it contains two male and two female wards, in each of which are 10 beds; external patients receive advice and medicine two days in every week; the average annual income is about £660, and the number of in-patients

about 500, and of out-patients about 1059. The fever hospital was built at an expense of £1100, a loan from Government, and subsequently repaid by Grand Jury assessments; and the dispensary, founded in 1819, is supported by presentments and subscription, and a bequest of £100 per annum by the late Mr. Evans, which, in common with other charitable bequests by that gentleman, has been for some time suspended, from the non-payment of interest on certain debts chargeable on estates, for the sale of which proceedings have been for some years pending in the court of Chancery: patients unable to attend are visited at their own houses. There is also a house of industry, with an hospital for lunatics attached to it, which is now appropriated as an auxiliary to the county gaol.

The castle, originally built by Strongbow, and rebuilt by William Le Mareschal, occupies a commanding situation on an eminence overlooking the river Nore: it was enclosed with a wall 40 feet high, and defended by bastions, curtains, and towers of great strength, with a keep on the summit; and contained, in addition to accommodation for a large garrison, a splendid suite of apartments, the baronial residence of the Earls of Ormonde. It was for the greater part rebuilt by the second Duke of Ormonde, but not completed, and occupies at present two sides of a quadrangle, containing three of the round towers of the ancient castle: several of the rooms are hung with tapestry from the manufacture introduced by the Ormonde family, and it contains a fine collection of paintings, among which are numerous portraits of the time of Chas. II. It is now being partly rebuilt on a splendid scale by the present Marquess, after a design by Mr. Robertson, of Kilkenny, and when completed will occupy three sides of a quadrangle, preserving the ancient towers, with the character of which the additional buildings will carefully harmonise. It commands extensive and interesting views, and will be one of the most magnificent baronial residences in the country. The other seats in the immediate vicinity of the city are Kilcreen, formerly the seat of Sir W. de Montmorency, Bart., and now the residence of Clayton Bayly, Esq.; Castle Blunden (formerly Clonmoran), of Sir J. Blunden, Bart.; Bonnetstown, of P. Collis, Esq.; Rose Hill, of W. Robertson, Esq.; Orchardton, of the Dowager Countess of Carrick; Danville, of Christopher James, Esq.; Kilfeara, of H. Ryan, Esq.; The Cottage, of J. Green, Esq.; Sion, of M. Warren, Esq.; Hebron, of Major Jones; River View, of R. Collis, Esq.; and Johnswell, of A. P. Thomas, Esq.

The priory, or hospital, of St. John the Evangelist, founded by William Le Mareschal in 1220, notwithstanding its long alienation from ecclesiastical uses, was, in 1641, taken possession of by a fraternity of Jesuits, who commenced its restoration; a great part of it was afterwards demolished, and the east window of its church, enriched with delicate tracery, and part of the south side of the choir formed a picturesque ruin till the year 1817, when it was restored, and became the parish church of St. John. The annals of this house, called the *Codex Kilkenniensis*, were in high reputation, and formed part of the Chandos collection. The Dominican abbey, founded in Irishtown by William Le Mareschal the younger, in 1225, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and chapters of the order were held in it in 1281, 1302, 1306, and 1316; part of it was, sub-

sequently to the Reformation, made a shire-house, and in 1640 the whole was repaired. The remains of the abbey church are extensive and interesting; it was cruciform, with a central tower, which is still in good preservation, crowned with a graduated battlement with angular turrets; the windows and arches are of elegant design, and the nave and south transept are beautiful specimens of rich detail in the decorated English style; part has been lately restored for a R. C. chapel. Among the eminent persons interred in this church were the founder and his brother. The Franciscan abbey was founded previously to the year 1230, and a provincial chapter was held in it in 1267; it extended from the city walls to the river, and of its extensive remains, part has been converted into a brewery. The body of the church is nearly entire, though without a roof, and is now used as a tennis-court; at the west end are the relics of a lofty window of seven lights, and from the centre of the building rises a tower of light and elegant proportions, resting on finely groined arches, and apparently of the date of the 14th century. Within the precincts is a well of pure water, formerly held in great veneration, and still in high repute. John Clyn, an annalist of some celebrity, was a friar of this house. All these houses after the Reformation were granted to the corporation. Part of a house in the coal-market, now divided into five or six tenements, is said to have been the chamber in which the parliaments held at Kilkenny assembled; it consisted of a hall, 49 feet long and 47 feet wide, under which was a dungeon, 20 feet square; the windows are arched, narrow, and lofty, and are defended with iron bars. Among the eminent natives of this place were several bishops of various sees, of whom William Daniel, D. D., a man of great learning, translated the book of Common Prayer from the English, and the New Testament from the Greek, into the Irish language, and was made Archbishop of Tuam in 1609. John Banim, author of the *O'Hara Tales*, and other works of imagination, is also a native of this place. Kilkenny gives the title of Earl to the family of Butler.

KILKENNY WEST, a parish, in the barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Athlone, on the road from that place to Ballymahon; containing 3609 inhabitants. An abbey anciently existed here, of which St. Scannail, one of the abbots, died in 773: it was, with its possessions, granted in 1569 to Robert Dillon, *in capite*, at the annual rent of £22. 0. 10. A priory, or hospital, of Crouched Friars was also erected here at the beginning of the 13th century, by Friar Thomas, grandson of Sir Thomas Dillon, and some of its ruins still exist. In 1335, the grand priory of Kilmainham had an exempt hospital here; and there was a holy well, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At Bethlem, near Lough Ree, there was formerly a nunnery, which was plundered and burnt in 1642, by some English soldiers, who were attacked the same night by the peasantry and 60 of them killed. Sir James Dillon encamped here in that year, to blockade Athlone. The parish is bounded on the west for a considerable distance by Lough Ree, which contains several islets, the largest of which is Friars' Island. It comprises 7839 statute acres, of which two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture, and there are about 640 acres of bog.

Agriculture is improving, and here are good limestone quarries. A considerable part is occupied by the fine demesne of Waterstown, the seat of R. H. Temple, Esq., which includes a beautiful lake and the ruins of an ancient castle. The other seats are Rossiana, the residence of Capt. Stubbs; East Hill, of R. Cuppidge, Esq.; Annagh, of C. R. Dillon, Esq.; Oatlands, of Gerald Dillon, Esq.; Auburn, of J. Hogan, Esq.; and Littleton, of E. Naghten, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda and R. Butler Bryan, Esq.; the tithes amount to £276. 18. 2½. The church is an ancient edifice, which it is intended to rebuild, and contains a monument to two friars. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 15 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Noughoval, and has a spacious chapel. About 140 children are educated in six private schools. Here are the remains of an old castle, formerly belonging to Lord Dillon, which was destroyed by Cromwell. The father of Oliver Goldsmith was appointed to this rectory in 1730, and resided at Lissoy, where the poet was first sent to school: his brother, to whom he dedicated the poem of the "Traveller", was also curate here, and his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, resided at Lissoy. Kilkenny West gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Roscommon.—See **AUBURN**.

KILKERIL, or **KILKEEL**, a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 150 inhabitants, and 589 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher: the tithes amount to £25. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyhale.

KILKERRANMORE, a parish, in the barony of **IBANE** and **BARRYROE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Clonakilty, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2575 inhabitants. It comprises 5626 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about four-fifths of which are under tillage; the remainder is rough pasture, with a small quantity of bog. The land is generally fertile, having a substratum of clay-slate. Inferior slate and excellent manganese are found here, and it is supposed that copper exists. The principal seats are Ballyvackey, the residence of G. Beamish, Esq.; Greenfield, of H. Galway, Esq.; and The Cottage, of the Rev. Dr. Stewart; there are also several excellent farm-houses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, united with that of Castleventry: the rectory is partly appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of Ross, and partly impropriate in Messrs. Foot and Roberts: the tithes amount to £585. 6. 9., of which £61. 6. 5. is payable to the economy estate, £262. 0. 2. to the impropiators, and an equal sum to the vicar: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £392. 0. 2. The church, which is a large edifice with a square tower, was built by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house, but the vicar has five acres of glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Rosscarbery, partly in Kilmeen, and partly

in Rathbarry. The parochial school, in which are about 12 children, is supported by the Cork Diocesan Association and the vicar; and about 200 children are taught in two private schools. There are some ruins of the old church in a burial-ground, in which are the remains of a cross.

KILKERRIN, a parish, in the barony of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ballinamore, on the road from that place to Dunmore; containing 5012 inhabitants. The principal seats are New Forest, the residence of J. D'Arcy, Esq.; Capper, of A. Beatty, Esq.; and Welford, of Martin D'Arcy, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Boyannagh and Clonbern, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £325, and of the union to £670. The church, which is a small structure, about to be rebuilt, was erected in 1784 by aid of a gift of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board, in 1817, gave £400 and lent £370. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Clonbern, and containing three chapels, two at Kilkerrin and one at Clonbern. The parochial school, in which are about 40 children, is supported by a donation of £40 per annum from the rector, who has also given a house and two acres of land; about 320 children are educated in four private schools, and there is a Sunday school.

KILKEVAN, or **LITTLE LIMERICK**, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in that of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Gorey, on the road from that place to Arklow; containing 2593 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8936 statute acres of fertile land, chiefly under tillage, and has no waste land or bog. There are quarries of good building stone on Tara Hill, the north side of which extends into this parish. Ballynastragh, the seat of the ancient family of Esmonde, and now the property of Sir T. Esmonde, Bart., is a handsome modernised mansion, with a light Grecian portico; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with a fine sheet of water and rich woods. The Rev. T. Quinn has a finely wooded demesne here, on which he intends erecting a mansion. Fairs are held at Little Limerick on April 5th, Whit-Monday, Aug. 21st, and Nov. 12th. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Gorey, and corps of the deanery of Ferns: the tithes amount to £369. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$, and there is a glebe of 24a. 1r. 15p. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Gorey, and has a neat chapel at Killanearin, near Little Limerick, with a residence for the priest. Contiguous to the chapel is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and containing school-rooms for both sexes, with apartments for the master and mistress: about 200 children are educated in it. There are some remains of the castle of Little Limerick, which belonged to the Esmonde family, and of the old church.

KILKILVERY, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Headfort to Tuam; containing, with part of the post-town of Headfort, 1330 inhabitants. The seats are Ross Lodge, the residence of W. J. Blake,

Esq.; and Lysdonagh, of — O'Flaherty, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Killeny, Killursa, Kilcoona, Killower, Donaghpatrick, and Carrigin, together forming the union of Headfort, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £110. 18. $0\frac{1}{2}$, and those of the whole union to £1094. 6. $9\frac{1}{2}$. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £130, is a neat edifice in the town of Headfort. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of the union or district of Headfort, comprising also the parishes of Killeny and Killursa, and containing a chapel here and another in Killeny. There is a private school, in which about 120 children are taught.—See **HEADFORT**.

KILKISHEN, a village, in the parish of CLONLEA, barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road from that place to Tulla; containing 519 inhabitants. It consists of one main street of about 90 houses, and has a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on March 19th, Aug. 31st, and Dec. 22d. The church, the glebe-house, and the R. C. chapel of the parish, are here. Adjoining the village is Kilkishen, the seat of T. Studdert, Esq., in whose demesne are the remains of Kilkishen castle, consisting of a lofty square tower of great strength.—See **CLONLEA**.

KILKNEEDAN.—See **KILCREDANE**.

KILKYRAN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilkenny; containing 106 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rathcoole, with which the tithes are returned: the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Templeorum.

KILL, or **KILL of the GRANGE**, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray; containing 1305 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1551 statute acres, besides 257 at the Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen. Much of the land is in pasture, and the system of agriculture is improving. The mountain and sea views are very fine, and there are many seats, the chief of which are Newtown Park House, the residence of H. S. Close, Esq.; Belville, of Lieut.-Col. Cash; Killiney Castle, of P. Warren, Esq.; Carriglea, of the Rev. T. Goff; Stoneville, of Lieut.-Col. Pratt; Somerton, of S. Foote, Esq.; Newpark, of Willoughby Carter, Esq.; Ferney, of H. Scovell, Esq.; Newtown Park House, of R. Perry, Esq.; Barton Hall, of J. Hall, Esq.; Eversham, of W. Minchin, Esq.; Abiline and Naesgwydd, of T. Dixon, Esq.; Bellosguardo, of R. Powell, Esq.; Hollyville, of J. B. Stopford, Esq.; Stillorgan glebe, of the Rev. R. Greene; Newtown Park Cottage, of C. Doyne, Esq.; Anglesea, of C. Carleton, Esq.; Johnstown, of Capt. Whyte, R.N.; Woodpark, of D. Corneille, Esq.; Flower Grove, of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Viscount Mountmorres; Rochestown House, of J. Morgan, Esq.; Springfield, of P. Plunkett, Esq.; Granite Field, of Mrs. Spears; Rochestown Avenue, of B. Molloy, Esq.; Woodpark, of J. J. Kirk,

Esq.; Rockland, of P. Lynch, Esq.; Rosey Park, of R. Brown, Esq.; Ashgrove, of J. Murphy, Esq.; Birch Grove, of G. Williamson, Esq.; and Kill Abbey, of R. Espinasse, Esq. This last seat was the country residence of the deans of Christ-Church, Dublin, and is part of the estate of Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen, but has been held by lease for above 120 years by the Espinasse family. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and is a curacy, forming part of the union of Monkstown; the rectory is part of the corps of the deanery of Christ-Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £171. 15. 3., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and one-third to the curate, who also receives £42. 2. 6. as the tithes of Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kingstown and Cabinteely. There is a parochial school near Cornel's Court; and C. Doyne, Esq., has erected and supports an infants' school near his seat. The greater part of the village of Newtown Park is in this parish, as is also the village of Killiney, which is delightfully situated. Near it, on the summit of one of the Killiney hills, is an obelisk, commanding extremely beautiful views: it was erected by John Malpas, Esq., in 1742, principally to employ the neighbouring poor in a season of distress. Near Kill Abbey are the ruins of the old church, in many places covered with ivy; in the cemetery are the remains of an ancient cross, and there are remains of another at the entrance of the road leading to the church. In the demesne of Carriglea is an ancient rath.

KILL, a parish, partly in the barony of **SOUTH NAAS**, but chiefly in that of **SOUTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Naas, on the road from that place to Dublin; containing 2493 inhabitants. A commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded at Kilhill in the 13th century, by Maurice Fitzgerald, and chapters of the order were held here in 1326, 1332, 1333, and 1334; it existed till the Reformation, when it was granted to John Allen. The parish comprises 9986 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7897 per annum: the soil is of good quality and principally under tillage. It includes the merged parish of Kerdiffstown, or Cardiffstown, comprising 670 acres. The village of Kill consists of 113 houses, and has a neat appearance. Bishops court is the handsome residence of the Hon. F. Ponsonby; and here is the seat of Mrs. Hendrick, in the demesne of which are the picturesque ruins of the old church of Kerdiffstown. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the rectory of Lyons, and held with the impropriate parish of Whitechurch; the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Mayo and partly appropriate to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £696. 13. 6., of which £305 is payable to the impropriator, and £391. 13. 6. to the incumbent; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £468. 10. The church is a very neat structure, with a square tower and lofty spire, built in 1821 by aid of a loan of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits, and recently repaired by a grant of £144 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it has an organ, which was given by the Earl of Mayo. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 16a. 1r. 36p. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Newbridge, and partly the head of a union, comprising the

remainder of Kill and the parishes of Lyons, Bodens town, and Furnace, and containing a chapel at Ardclough, in Lyons, and one at Kill, which is a remarkably neat building, with a tower and spire, completed in 1826. In the village is a school of about 30 children, under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school-house, an ornamented building, is kept in repair by the Earl of Mayo. There are also two other public schools, in which are about 90 children; and in two private schools are about 50 children. Here is a large moat; and about a mile eastward is Heartwell, formerly a castellated mansion surrounded by a fosse. Numerous skeletons have been found in turning up the ground. Near Heartwell is a rivulet, on the bank of which are extensive depositions of calcareous tufa, which are hardened by exposure to the air, and although very porous are sometimes used in building. Extensive ramifications of stalactite are also found.

KILLADERRY, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER PHILIPSTOWN**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the road from Dublin to Tullamore; containing, with the post-town of Philipstown, 2862 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 3000 statute acres, of which 2149 are apportioned under the tithe act; it is intersected by the Grand Canal, and contains a considerable quantity of bog. Here is the Fort, the residence of J. B. Smith, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the rectory of Ballykeane, and in the patronage of the Gifford family, who are impropriators of the rectory; the tithes amount to £180, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar. The church is a small plain building. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Philipstown, comprising the parishes of Killaderry, Ballycommon, and Kilclonfert, and containing two chapels, one at Philipstown and the other at Kill. There are three places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At Philipstown is a school of about 90 children, under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, by whom the school-house was erected, at an expense of £250, on ground given by the Countess Fitzwilliam; it is under the patronage of Lord Ponsonby. There are also two other public schools, in which are about 150 children, a private school of about 30 children, and a Sunday school. Some remains of the old castle yet exist.—See **PHILIPSTOWN**.

KILLADIERNAN.—See **KILLODIERNAN**.

KILLADOON, a parish, in the barony of **NORTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Celbridge, on the road from that place to Clane; containing 426 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south and east by the river Liffey, and comprises the mansion and park of Killadoon, the handsome seat of the Earl of Leitrim. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Celbridge; the tithes amount to £100. In the R. C. divisions it also forms part of the union or district of Celbridge.

KILLADOON, a parish, in the barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Boyle, on Lough Arrow; containing 1525 inhabitants. The family of Mac Donogh, lords of Corran and Tirerril, founded a convent here, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for nuns of the order

of St. Dominick, in 1427; there are still some ruins on the northern shore of Lough Arrow. The parish comprises 6364 statute acres, as apploited under the tithe act, consisting principally of wet spongy land; there is a large quantity of bog, and limestone is quarried. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Kilmastraney; the rectory is impropriate in Col. Perceval; the tithes amount to £42, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Geeragh, or Kilmastraney. About 170 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLADREENY, or **KILLADREENAN**, an ancient chapelry, forming part of the parish of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, on the road from Dublin to Wexford: the population is returned with the parish. It contains 547 statute acres, under an improving system of agriculture. Mount John is the seat of Graves Chamney Archer, Esq.; and Killadreenan, of Alderman C. P. Archer. This chapelry is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and is annexed to the rectory of Newcastle. The ruins of the ancient chapel stand in the centre of a burial-ground, which is enclosed and is still used as a place of interment for the Byrnes, Tooles, Coolins, and other ancient R. C. families. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilquade.

KILLAG, a parish, in the barony of **BARGY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 11 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wexford; containing 358 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies a peninsular situation on the shores of the lough formed by the burrow of Ballyteigue, comprises 1866 statute acres, which are almost wholly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, and sea-weed collected in the lough is used for manure. The small island of Inch, situated in the lough, belongs to this parish. Here is Richfield, the seat of Sir F. H. Loftus, Bart. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Mulran-kin; the tithes amount to £125. 6. 11½. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rathangan.

KILLAGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPER DUNLUCE**, but chiefly in that of **KILCONWAY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 8 miles (S. E.) from Ballymoney, on the road to Belfast, and also on that from Ballymena to Ballycastle; containing 1451 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3838 statute acres, of which 1406½ are in the barony of Upper Dunluce, and 2431½ in that of Kilconway: it is in a good state of cultivation, considerable improvement having been made in the system of agriculture. A large expanse of water, called Mount-Hamilton Lough, has lately been drained, and the land brought into profitable cultivation. In the village of Clogh Mills are some flax and corn mills, and the weaving of linen is carried on by many of the inhabitants in their own houses. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor in the cathedral of St. Saviour; the tithes amount to £115. About 100 children are taught in two public schools, and there is also a Sunday school. On a gentle eminence, near the centre of the parish,

are some remains of Mount Hamilton castle, in front of which was the lake before mentioned. There is also a large circular earthwork, called Mount Hamilton Fort, in which Pictish coins, military weapons, arrow heads of flint, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered; and in the bog was found, in 1831, a firkin of butter in a fossilised state.

KILLAGH, or **KILLAUGH**, also called **MOY-MENE**, a parish, in the barony of **DEMIFORE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (W.) from Oldcastle; containing 2221 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Shillin, and comprises 6283 statute acres, including about 160 of bog, and 50 of plantations. Crossdrum is the residence of E. Rotherham, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £203. 1. 6½. The church is a neat edifice, built by aid of a gift of £500, in 1800, from the late Board of First Fruits, which in 1814 gave £450, and lent £50 for the erection of the glebe-house; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Kilbride, and containing a chapel at Moat, in this parish, and one at Dalysbridge in Kilbride. About 150 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLAGH, a parish, in the barony of **DELVIN**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2¾ miles (S.) from Castletown-Delvin, on the road from that place to Mullingar; containing 264 inhabitants. It comprises 1291 statute acres, and is principally in tillage; there is plenty of limestone. Durdistown is the seat of Theobald Featherstonhaugh, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilcumney; the tithes amount to £40, and there is a glebe of 18 acres, valued at £20 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Delvin. Here are the ruins of the old church.

KILLAGHIN, or **KILLAHEN**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5½ miles (N.) from Tralee, on the road from Abbeydorney to Cashen-ferry; containing 1098 inhabitants. It comprises 4239 statute acres, of which about one-fourth consists of mountain and bog, and the remainder of arable land of variable quality. The principal residence is Fort William, belonging to the representatives of the late W. Collis, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn, or Ballinacourty; the tithes amount to £126, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Abbeydorney. The ruins of the old church still remain; and about a mile to the west are those of Ballymaquin castle.

KILLAGHTEE, a parish, in the barony of **BANNAGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (E.) from Killybegs, on the north-west coast; containing, with the village of Dunkanelly, 4760 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises, with a detached portion, 13,368 statute acres, of which about half is mountain land; there is a great quantity of bog, also of coarse limestone and freestone, used for building. Within the parish is St. John's Point, on which is a lighthouse, in lat. 54° 33' 15", and

lon. $8^{\circ} 26'$, with a bright fixed light, 104 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and visible fourteen nautical miles. Inver bay commences at this Point, and extends to Devrin Point, and to the westward of it is Mac Swine's bay. Many of the parishioners are employed in fishing, and on the 12th of Feb., 1814, twenty fishing-boats and forty-three men were lost in a squall. The principal seats are Brucklees, the residence of Capt. Nesbit; Upper Brucklees, of A. Cassidy, Esq.; and Spa Mount, of M. Stevens, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £260. The church is a neat building, erected in 1826, at a cost of £1000, granted by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a neat glebe-house, with a glebe of 635 acres, of which 335 are unprofitable land, and which contains a strong sulphureous spa. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killybegs, for which a large chapel is in course of erection. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Dunkanelly. About 360 children are educated in six public schools, one of which is aided by donations from Primate Robinson's fund; and about 30 children in a private school.—See DUNKANELLY.

KILLAGHTON, or KILLALAGHTON, a parish, partly in the barony of CLONMACNOON, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Ballinasloe, near the road from that place to Loughrea; containing 2879 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7248 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about one-third of which is arable. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and partly to the vicarage; the tithes amount to £185, of which £35 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £150 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Kilrickill, and has a chapel. About 220 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLAGHY, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Freshford: the population is included in the return for Tullaroan. This parish comprises 1564 statute acres: it is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely inappropriate in J. Butler Stopford, Esq.; the tithes amount to £105. An abbey is supposed to have been founded here in 548. Near the old church are some remains of the house or castle of Killaghy, belonging to a branch of the Grace family.

KILLAGHY.—See KILLAUGHEY.

KILLAHA, a parish, in the barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Killarney, on the road from that place to Macroom; containing 2567 inhabitants. It comprises $38,049\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 34,483 are apportioned under the tithe act, and is situated on the river Flesk, which runs through a wild glen called Glenflesk, which is richly wooded, with large rocks projecting from its sides, and is much visited by lovers of romantic scenery. Filadowne, the most picturesque part of the glen, is said to have been the retreat of a celebrated outlaw, named Owen, and a table rock which is situated midway on the declivity, and inaccessible without a ladder, is still called *Labig Owen*, or "Owen's Bed." The retired and picturesque lake called Lough Guttane

or Kittane, nearly six miles in circumference, lies in a hollow formed by the rocky and precipitous sides of the mountains of Mangerton and Crohane, between which also extends the rugged glen of Kippoch; it discharges its superfluous waters by a small river which runs into the Flesk, and affords great attraction to anglers by the excellence and abundance of its trout. Slate quarries are worked at Filadowne and Annamore. Here is a constabulary police station. Killaha is the residence of J. McCarty, Esq.; Brewsterfield, the property of the Rev. B. Herbert; and Corriglass, the property of H. A. Herbert, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore and H. A. Herbert, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilgarvan. The tithes amount to £220, of which £90 is payable to the Earl of Donoughmore, £10 to H. A. Herbert, Esq., and £120 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Glenflesk, which also includes that part of Aghadoe which is eastward from Killarney, and has a chapel at Rusheen and another at Barraduff. There is a public school, in which about 140 children are educated, also two private schools, in which are about 110 children. Near the upper entrance to the glen, standing conspicuously on an eminence, are the ruins of Killaha castle, formerly the residence of the O'Donoghues of the Glens; and at a short distance are the ivy-clad remains of the old church.

KILLAHINNY.—See KILLEHENY.

KILLAHURLER, or KILMAIN, a parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Arklow; containing 493 inhabitants. It comprises 3859 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; and within its limits is the greater part of the district from which gold was obtained at the end of the last century, and which is described in the article on Arklow. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Arklow; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Christ-Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £83. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$., of which £55. 7. $8\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the dean, and £27. 13. $10\frac{1}{4}$. to the curate. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Arklow. Here is an old burial-ground.

KILLAHY, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; containing 712 inhabitants, and comprising 2670 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kilbeacon, or Rosinan; the rectory is inappropriate in the Ladies Fitzpatrick. The tithes amount to £171, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropiators, and one-third to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmacow. About 30 children are educated in a private school.

KILLAHY.—See KILLAGHY.

KILLALA, a sea-port, market and post-town, and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22 miles (N.) from Castlebar, and $131\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballina to Ballycastle; containing 3875 inhabitants, of which number, 1125 are in the town. During the disturbances of 1798, General Humbert, with two frigates of 44 and one of 38 guns,

having on board 70 officers and 1030 men, sailed from Rochelle on the 4th of August, to make a descent on the county of Donegal; but being frustrated in that attempt by contrary winds, landed his forces in Kilcummin bay on the 22nd of the same month. The garrison, at that time consisting of only 50 men, fled, after a vain attempt to oppose the entrance of the French vanguard; and several of them were taken prisoners. The French forces were joined by many of the peasantry, and after they had taken Ballina greater numbers flocked to their standard, to receive the arms and uniforms which had been sent from France for their equipment. The town is situated on the bay of the same name, and on the west bank of the river Moy; it contains about 200 houses, of which those in the principal street are well built. The manufacture of coarse linens is carried on to a very small extent, but the principal trade is the exportation of grain, of which the annual average from 1810 to 1820 was 5000 tons, chiefly oats and barley; and the value of the imports, consisting of planks, iron, tar, slates, flax-seed, herrings, and sugar, about £5000. The trade was on the increase from 1820 till 1825, but, from the improvements of the port of Ballina, what formerly came into this port for the supply of that town is conveyed thither direct by the river Moy, and from 1830 to 1835 the average exports from Killala have not exceeded 3500 tons, nor the value of the imports £4000 per annum. A considerable fishery is carried on, in which more than 300 persons are occasionally engaged, and for which this is a very good station; and large quantities of sea-manure are landed at the quay; the pier is very old, but has been recently repaired. The entrance to the bay is between Kilcummin Head and Kennisharroch Point. On the western side of the bay, off the point of Ross, are the Carrigphadric rocks, between which and the mainland is a shoal dry at low water: and on the eastern side, about two miles from Kennisharroch Point, is a creek called Pullogheeney, where small vessels load kelp and other commodities during the summer. The harbour affords good and safe anchorage for vessels drawing eight or nine feet of water, and vessels drawing 12 feet may get to the anchorage about high water. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and it is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dunkeehan, Port Terlin, Belderig, Ballycastle, Lacken, Kilcummin, and Ross. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on May 6th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 8th. Petty sessions are held in a private house every Friday, and a manorial court is held occasionally.

The episcopal SEE of KILLALA appears to have been founded between the years 434 and 441, by St. Patrick, who, during that period, was propagating the faith of Christianity in the province of Connaught; and built a church at this place, called Kill-Aladh, over which he placed one of his disciples, St. Muredach, as bishop. Of Muredach's successors, who by early writers are called bishops of Tiramalgaid (from the surrounding territory, now the barony



Arms of the Bishoprick.

of Tirawley), and also bishops of O-Fiacra-Mui (from a district of that name extending along the river Moy), very little is recorded till after the arrival of the English in Ireland; though among the few names that occur within that period is that of Kellach, the son of Doghan, or, according to some writers, of Owen Beol, King of Connaught. At the instance of Donat O'Beoda, who was bishop in 1198, Pope Innocent III. confirmed all the ancient possessions of the see; and in 1255 a bishop of Killala, whose name is not given, accompanied the archbishop of Tuam into England, to petition the king for the redress of certain grievances to which the clergy were then exposed. Robert of Waterford, who succeeded in 1350, was fined 100 marks for neglecting to attend a parliament assembled at Castledermot, in 1377, to which he had been summoned. Owen O'Connor, Dean of Achonry, was advanced to the see by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, and was allowed to hold his deanery with the bishoprick; and his successor, Miler Magrath, was permitted to hold also the see of Achonry in commendam. Archibald Hamilton, who succeeded in 1623, obtained from Jas. I. a commendatory grant of the see of Achonry; and his successor, Archibald Adair, was, in 1630, consecrated bishop of Killala and Achonry, which two sees appear from that time to have been united. Thomas Otway, who succeeded to the united sees in 1670, rebuilt the cathedral from the foundation. The sees of Achonry and Killala continued to be held together till the death of the last bishop, Dr. James Verschoyle, in 1833, when, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Act of the 3d and 4th of Wm. IV., they became annexed to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, and the temporalities were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The diocese is one of the six that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, and comprehends part of the county of Sligo and a very considerable portion of that of Mayo; it is 45 miles in length and 21 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 314,300 acres, of which 43,100 are in Sligo and 271,200 in Mayo. The lands belonging to the see comprise 33,668½ statute acres, of which 10,176½ are profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £2600. 11. 10½., which, together with the revenue of the see of Achonry, since the death of the last bishop, is, by the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Act, vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and the five prebendaries of Killanly, Errew, Ardagh, Lackan, and Rosserkbeg: there are neither minor canons nor vicars choral belonging to the cathedral, nor is there any economy fund. The number of parishes in the diocese is 27, comprised in 13 benefices, of which seven are unions of two or more parishes, and six are single parishes; and with the exception of the deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown, all are in the patronage of the Archbishop. The number of churches is 13, and there are two other places where divine service is performed; and of glebe-houses, 11. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is an ancient structure with a spire; it was repaired in 1817, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1061. 10. 9., and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £600 for its further repair. In the R. C. divisions this diocese is a separate bishoprick, and one of the six which

are suffragan to Tuam; it comprises 23 parochial benefices or unions, containing 30 chapels, which are served by 33 clergymen, 23 of whom are parish priests, and 10 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Killala; the cathedral is at Ardnaree, near Ballina, and contiguous to it is the bishop's residence.

The parish includes the island of Bartra, or Bartrach, and is generally in a good state of cultivation: the soil is very fertile, and the lands are nearly divided in equal portions between pasture and tillage, except the waste land and a large tract of bog. The surrounding country is rather bleak, especially towards the north, but the scenery is enlivened by several gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are the Castle, formerly the episcopal palace, and now the residence of W. I. Bourke, Esq.; the Lodge, of T. Kirkwood, Esq.; Ross, of J. Higgins, Esq.; Castlereagh, of J. Knox, Esq.; Farm Hill, of Major J. Gardiner; and Summer Hill, of T. Palmer, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, constituting the corps of the deanery of Killala, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £154. 13. 9.: the lands belonging to the deanery adjoin the town and comprise 108 acres; and the dean, in right of his dignity, has the rectorial tithes of the parishes of Ballysakeery, Rafran, Dunfeeny, Kilbreedy, Lacken, Kilcummin, and Templemurry; the entire revenue of the deanery, including the lands, is £772. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Templemurry; the chapel is a neat slated edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, in which are about 90 children, is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, who allow the master £30 per annum, with a house and one acre of land rent free; and there are two private schools, in which are about 150 children. There is a dispensary for the poor of the neighbourhood. On an eminence in the town is an ancient round tower, about 83 feet high, of which the walls are of great strength and nearly perfect. About a mile to the south-east of the town, at the mouth of the river Moy, are the remains of a friary of Franciscans of the Strict Observance, founded in 1460 by Mac William Bourke, or, according to some writers, by Thomas Oge Bourke. Several provincial chapters of the order were held there, and the establishment continued to flourish till the dissolution, after which it was granted to Edmund Barrett. The remains consist of the church and some extensive portions of the conventual buildings: the church is a cruciform structure, 135 feet in length, and from the centre rises a lofty tower, supported on four noble arches leading from the nave into the choir and transepts. At Castlereagh, on the banks of the river Rathfran, about two miles from the sea, are the vestiges of a castle apparently of great strength, which has been levelled with the ground: about a mile to the west is Carrickanass castle, about 35 feet square, and 45 feet high, built by the family of Bourke, and surrounded with a low strong bawn; and there are also several forts.

KILLALAGHTON.—See **KILLAGHTON**.

KILLALDRIFF, a parish, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Cahir, on the road from that place to Tipperary; containing, with the chapelry of Clonfinglass, 1901 inhabitants. It comprises 5714

statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3693 per annum; and there are about 650 acres in Clonfinglass, about 1500 acres of mountain land, and a considerable quantity of bog: the land is generally good and well cultivated, and there is plenty of limestone and good building stone. The rivers Arra and Aherlow run through the parish, the latter of which joins the Suir at Ballydruid. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Kilmoyler, the residence of S. O'Meagher, Esq.; Toureen, of D. O'Meagher, Esq.; Ballydruid, of Mrs. Doherty; Kilmoylermore, of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq.; Cluin, of — Slattery, Esq.; and Bansha House, of R. Clarke, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming the corps of the prebend of Killaldry, or Killaldriff, in the cathedral of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £270, and there is a glebe of 16a, 2r. 12p. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Galbally, and has a neat chapel. About 140 children are educated in two private schools, the school-house for one of which was given by the late C. Maguire, Esq. There are some remains of old castles at Cappagh and Kilmoylermore; the ruin of a small church or chapel at Clonfinglass; and the remains of the old church at Killaldriff.

KILLALIATHAN, a parish, in the Glenquin Division of the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Newcastle, on the road from that place to Charleville; containing 1590 inhabitants. It comprises 5265 statute acres, of which 4852 are applotted under the tithe act. The lower part of the parish is tolerably fertile, and about 2000 acres are under tillage, about 800 in meadow and pasture, and the remainder is bog and mountain land. The mountains contain coal, which is worked by Francis Sullivan, Esq., at Banmore; and limestone, of which an excellent quarry is worked near Broadford; iron-stone is also abundant. The principal seats are Banmore, the residence of F. Sullivan, Esq.; and Springfield Castle, of Lord Muskerry. This castle, with the surrounding manor, formerly belonged to the Fitzgeralds, Lords of Glenlis, and, on its forfeiture in the Desmond rebellion, was, in 1591, granted to Sir W. Courtney. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of Lord Muskerry: the rectory is inappropriate in the Sullivan family: the tithes amount to £120, two-thirds of which are payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar, whose income is increased by an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, which was erected in 1812, is in a very dilapidated state. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Dromcolliher, and has a chapel at Broadford. About 70 children are educated in a private school. Near Banmore are the remains of an ancient church; and the ruins of Gurtne-tubber castle, which was strongly garrisoned for Jas. II., and afterwards dismantled, are near Springfield.

KILLALLON, a parish, in the barony of **DEMIFORE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Crossakeel, on the road from Oldcastle to Athboy; containing 1835 inhabitants. It comprises 7336 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, about two-thirds of which are in tillage; the land is

light, but all of it can be cultivated. Lakefield is the seat of J. Battersby, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united in 1782 to the vicarage of Killua, and in the patronage of the Bishop and the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithes of Killallon amount to £323. 1. 6½., and of the whole benefice to £368. 1. 6¼. The church of the union is at Clonmellon, in Killua; it was built about fifty years since, towards which the late Sir B. Chapman, Bart, contributed largely. The glebe-house is in this parish, and was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 36 acres, valued at £54 per annum, but subject to a rent of £11, payable to the Earl of Fingall. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clonmellon, and has a plain chapel. About 100 children are educated in a private school.

KILLALOAN,—See **KILLOLOAN**.

KILLALOE, a post-town and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Ennis, and 87 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Scariff to Nenagh; containing 8587 inhabitants, of which number 1411 are in the town. This place, anciently called *Laonia*, derived its present name, supposed to be a corruption of *Kill-da-Lua*, from the foundation of an abbey, in the 6th century, by St. Lua or Molua, grandson of Eocha Baildearg, King of Munster, and which became the head of a diocese. Turlogh O'Brien, in 1054, built a bridge across the Shannon at this place, which had grown into some importance, though little of its previous history is related; and, in 1061, Hugh O'Connor destroyed the castle which had been erected here, and burned the town, which was again reduced to ashes in 1080 and 1084, by the people of Conmacne. In 1177, Raymond le Gros, after his triumphant entry into Limerick, came to this place, where he received the hostages of Roderic, King of Connaught, and O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who took the oath of fealty to the King of England. On Richard de Clare's obtaining a grant of certain lands in the county of Clare, this town, as containing the only ford over the Shannon, obtained for some time the appellation of Claresford. In 1367, after the recall of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, from the government of Ireland, who had acquired considerable tracts of territory around the town, Murrough-na-Ranagh, one of the O'Briens, made himself master of all the country beyond the Shannon, and destroyed this town and several others belonging to the English. Gen. Sarsfield, in 1681, posted a strong party at this place, to defend the passage of the river; but having abandoned their post, the English advanced into the western provinces; and in 1691 the same general, at the head of a select body of cavalry, passed the river and destroyed a convoy of ammunition on its way to Wm. III., then at Limerick.

The town is pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the western bank of the Shannon, near the noted falls of Killaloe, and about a mile from Lough Derg, and is connected with the county of Tipperary by an ancient bridge of nineteen arches. It consists of one square, and a principal and several smaller streets, and contains about 300 houses. There is a small infantry barrack. A flourishing trade in stuffs, camlets, and serges was formerly carried on, and two well-supplied markets were held weekly; but both the manufacture and the markets

have been discontinued. Above and below the bridge there are numerous eel weirs, which produce a strong current in the river, and there is also a salmon fishery. In the vicinity are some very extensive slate quarries, from which, on an average, about 100,000 tons are annually raised for the supply of the surrounding country to a great distance. A mill, with machinery driven by water, has been erected at an expense of £6000, for cutting and polishing stone and marble, and working them into mantel-pieces, flags, slabs, and other articles, in which about 100 men are employed, and for whose residence near the works are some handsome slated cottages. A spirit of cheerful industry and enterprise seems to promise much for the increasing prosperity of the town. Close to these mills is a yard for boat-building, belonging to the Shannon Steam Navigation Company, whose head-quarters are at this place, and who have established a regular communication by steam-packets, for goods and passengers, up the Shannon, through Lough Derg to Portumna, Athlone, and Banagher, and from Banagher by canal-boats to Dublin. The company afford employment to a great number of persons in the construction and repair of docks and warehouses. About a quarter of a mile from the village of O'Brien's Bridge is the pier-head, where the steam-boats transfer their cargoes and passengers to a packet-boat, which is towed at a rapid rate to Limerick, between which place and Dublin packet-boats ply daily; the trip to Portumna and Williamstown is beautifully picturesque. Below the bridge the navigation of the Shannon is interrupted by a ridge of rocks, over which the water rushes with great noise; and the appearance of the town at this place, with the waters of Lough Derg in the distance, and its venerable cathedral rising above the bridge and backed by a fine mountain range, is strikingly romantic. To remedy this obstruction of the navigation, the Board of Inland Navigation constructed a canal through the bishop's demesne, avoiding the rocks, and joining the river beyond the falls; it has also erected an hotel, called the Ponsonby Arms, for the accommodation of families visiting Lough Derg and its neighbourhood. This lake is about thirty miles in length, and abounds with beautiful and interesting scenery, more especially in that part which is near the town; the shores are embellished with several handsome mansions, embosomed in luxuriant woods and plantations, and with several ancient and venerable castles. Pike, perch, trout, and various other fish are taken in abundance, among which is found the Gillaroo trout. Fairs are held on April 5th, May 24th, Sept. 3d, and Oct. 20th; and petty sessions once a fortnight. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The **SEE** of **KILLALOE** was originally founded about 639, by Pope John IV., who consecrated St. Flannan, successor to St. Lua or Molua, first bishop. Theodorick, King of Munster and father of St. Flannan, endowed the see with many estates, and was interred in the abbey. Moriartach, King of Ireland, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, were also great benefactors; and the former was interred here with

great pomp in 1120. The church early became a favourite place of resort for pilgrims, and among numerous others was Connor Mac Dermot O'Brien, King of Thomond and Desmond, who died here on a pilgrimage in 1142. The cathedral was erected by Donald, King of Limerick, in 1160. About the close of this century the ancient bishoprick of Roscrea was permanently united to this see, together with a portion of that of Iniscathay; and in 1752 the see of Kilfenora, which had been founded by St. Fachnan, was also united to it; and the two dioceses have, since that period, been always held together. It is one of the twelve dioceses that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, and comprehends parts of the Queen's county, Limerick, Galway, and King's county, with a large portion of the county of Tipperary, and the greater part of Clare; it extends about 100 miles in length, varying from 9 to 32 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 628,500 acres, of which 3200 are in Queen's county, 5300 in Limerick, 8800 in Galway, 50,000 in King's county, 134,500 in Tipperary, and 426,700 in Clare. The lands belonging to the see comprise 7528 statute acres, of which 6795 are profitable land; and the gross revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £4532.9.1. Since that time the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, having become vacant, have been, under the Church Temporalities' Act of the 3d of Will. IV., united to the see of Killaloe, and the temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon; there are also seven prebendaries, who have no voice in the chapter, viz., those of Tomgranna, Lackeen, Clondegad, Dysert, Tulla, Inniscattery, and Rath. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, registrar, and proctor; the registrar is keeper of the records, of which the earliest are of the date 1668, the old registry having been burnt during the parliamentary war. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 108, of which 89 are comprised in 41 unions, and 19 are single benefices, of which one is in the patronage of the crown, 11 in lay patronage, and 38 in that of the bishop. The number of churches is 56, and there are five other places in which divine service is performed; and of glebe-houses, 39. The cathedral, which also serves for the parish church, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square central tower; it is about 200 feet in length, with a fine east window, and the west front has an imposing appearance; the prevailing character is that of the Norman style. Near it is a building called the Oratory of St. Molua, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in the country, being apparently of the 7th century; it was roofed with stone, but is now in ruins. The economy fund of the cathedral amounts to £602.10.5. per annum. In the R. C. divisions the diocese of Kilfenora is held with Kilmacduagh; the diocese of Killaloe is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is an independent bishoprick. The number of benefices, or unions, is 49, and of chapels 111, which are served by 123 clergymen, of whom 49 are parish priests, and 79 are coadjutors or curates.

The parish comprises 13,045 statute acres, and is generally under profitable cultivation. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and in many parts truly picturesque. Near the town, on the west bank of

the Shannon, is Clarrisford House, the episcopal palace, finely situated in a highly improved demesne, near the only ford across the river into this county from that of Tipperary; the mansion is handsome and of modern appearance, and, though small, forms a pleasant residence. There are several gentlemen's seats, most of which command fine views of the lake and the beautiful scenery along its shores: of these, the principal are Ballyvalley, the residence of W. Parker, Esq., from which is a fine view of the town and bridge, with the falls on the river: Tinerana, of S. G. Purdon, Esq., Ryhinch, of Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq.; Derry Castle, of Capt. Head; Castle Lough, of Anthony Parker, Esq.; Youghall, of William Smithwick, Esq., and Ogonilloe, of the Rev. R. W. Nisbett. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithes amount to £369.4.7½., of which £295.7.8½. is payable to the economy fund, and £73.15.11. to the bishop, as mensal tithes; the stipend of the curate is £60 per annum, paid out of the economy fund. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are four chapels, also a place of worship for Presbyterians. About 110 children are taught in a public school, and there are seven private schools, in which are about 400 children. Near the town is a rath, where was formerly the castle or palace of Brien Boroihme, monarch of all Ireland: this fort, called *Ceanchora* or *Kinkora*, was destroyed by Domohall Mac Adgail, Prince of Tyrconnell, during the absence of Murtoigh, grandson of Brien; the site has been levelled and planted, and few vestiges of the original building can be traced.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a parish in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Callan, on the road from Kilkenny to Ballingarry; containing 1274 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5142 statute acres, and contains Rossmore, the seat of Purefoy Poe, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithes amount to £374.9.10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballycallan. About 160 children are educated in a public school, to which the Countess of Desart and the Rev. Mr. Morris contribute £15 annually; and about 140 in a private school; there is also a Sunday school. Here is a constabulary police station; and a fever hospital is supported by the Earl of Desart, for the benefit of his tenants.

KILLALTON.—See TELTOWN.

KILLAMERY, a parish, in the barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Callan, on the road from that place to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1837 inhabitants. It comprises 6451 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3640 per annum. At Garryricken, which is the property and was the residence of the Marquess of Ormonde, are some very fine plantations. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilamery, in the gift of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £280. The church is a plain structure, erected by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815, and recently repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected

by aid of a gift of £300, and a loan of £900, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818; the glebe comprises five acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Tullohaught, and containing a chapel at Windgap. The parochial school is aided by the rector; and at Garryricken is a public school, the house for which was built by the late Marquess of Ormonde. In these schools are about 70 children, and about 100 children are taught in a private school. A monastery of 1000 monks is said to have anciently existed here. At Rossamery are the ruins of a small church.

KILLAN, or **KILLANNE**, a parish, in the barony of **BANTRY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Enniscorthy, on the high road from New Ross to Newtownbarry; containing 2837 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9835 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the lands are principally under tillage, the soil is light, and the system of agriculture improving. There is no waste land, except on the higher part of the mountain of Blackstairs, which bounds the parish on the west, separating the counties of Wexford and Carlow, and is cultivated to a considerable height from its base. At Woodbrook is a slate quarry, which has been worked occasionally for private purposes. Lime for manure is drawn from kilns at Gore's-bridge, in the county of Kilkenny, a distance of 13 Irish miles. The principal seats are the Grange, the residence of Mrs. Richards, and Woodbrook, of Mrs. Blacker. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £477. 3. 7. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with some later details, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1270, of which a loan of £1200 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £116 for its repair. The late Board also gave £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house, an elegant modern villa, pleasantly situated in a plantation of beech and fir, and commanding a fine view of the White and Blackstairs mountains: the glebe comprises 33 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Templeudigan, or Killegney; the chapel at Grange is a plain edifice. About 100 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by subscription; the school-house and an acre of land were given by the late Mr. Blacker: there is another public school of about 50 children, which has a house and two acres of land, rent free, from Mr. Colles; and about 200 children are taught in four private schools. A spinning association for the employment of the female poor is managed by a committee of ladies. Near the village of Killan is a holy well, dedicated to St. Anne, from whom the parish takes its name. There are several Danish raths.

KILLAN.—See **SHERCOCK**.

KILLANCOOLY, a parish, in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10½ miles (S. by E.) from Gorey, on the old road through Oulart to Wexford; containing 1204 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-eastern coast, comprises about 3000 statute acres, of which by far the greater part is under tillage, and the remainder consists of fine grazing tracts: the soil is in

general loamy, the system of agriculture is improved; and butter and cheese are made in large quantities. A herring fishery is carried on at Tinabearny, in which about seven boats and 50 men from this and the adjoining parish of Kilmuckridge are engaged. Wells House, the property of R. Doyne, Esq., was, for nearly three years after the disturbances of 1798, occupied as a barrack by the king's troops; it is now about to be rebuilt in the Elizabethan style by the proprietor, as a residence, and will in future be called Wells Abbey. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns: it is an impropriate curacy, partly forming a portion of the union of Donaghmore, and partly annexed to the rectory of Kilnemanagh, by the act of the 4th of Geo. IV.; the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. It is intersected by the parish of Kilmuckridge; the portion adjoining Kilnemanagh is annexed to that parish for the performance of the clerical duties, and the remainder to Donaghmore. The tithes amount to £190, payable to the impropriator. There are some remains of the old church. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Litter.

KILLANE, or **KILLIANE**, also called **KILLOEBHAIN**, a parish, in the barony of **KILCONNELL**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Ballinasloe, on the road from Kilconnell to Ballymacward; containing 1317 inhabitants. It comprises 7755 statute acres, and contains Woodlawn, the seat of J. Trench, Esq., where a mausoleum was erected by the late F. Trench, Esq., for his 21 children, for each of whom there is a separate vault. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconnell; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the sacristan of Clonfert, the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin, and the vicarage. The tithes amount to £150. 1. 5¼, of which £22. 15. 4½ is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £9 to the sacristan, £50 to the lessee of the vicars choral, and £68. 6. 1¾ to the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called New Inn, which includes this parish and Bullane, in each of which is a chapel. About 150 children are educated in a public school, to which Lord Ashtown contributes £26 per annum, and about 60 in two private schools.

KILLANEAR, or **KILNANARE**, a parish, in the barony of **MAGONIBY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Milltown, on the river Maine, and on the old post road from Tralee to Killarney; containing 1776 inhabitants. It comprises 4993 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is in general good, and chiefly in tillage; limestone abounds and is used for manure, and the state of agriculture is improving: there are a few patches of bog. At Clonmellane is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the deanery. The tithes amount to £184. 13. 3., payable in equal portions to the dean and vicar. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Fieries. In a public school supported by subscription about 50, and in two private schools about 70, children are educated. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground; and those of Clonmellane castle stand near the river Maine.

KILLANEY, or **KILLENEY**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Saintfield, on the road from that place to Ballinahinch; containing 1298 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 2859 statute acres, of which $68\frac{1}{4}$ are water: the land is good, and under an excellent system of cultivation, producing abundant crops. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Downshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £85. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. The church was greatly injured in 1641, and is now in ruins, but divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school-house. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house. The parochial school is supported by the Marquess of Downshire and the vicar. The school-house was built by subscription; about 30 children are educated in it and 100 in a private school; and there is a Sunday school.

KILLANEY, a parish, partly in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, but chiefly in the barony of **FARNEY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Carrickmacross, on the road from Carrick to Dundalk; containing 4823 inhabitants, of which number 1424 are in Louth. The rivers Glyde and Ballymackney flow through this parish; and the Earl of Essex had an interview, in 1599, at Essexford, with O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including $167\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the detached townland of Essexford, and $106\frac{1}{4}$ under water), $7127\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which $1939\frac{1}{4}$ are in Louth, and 5188 in Monaghan; 5870 acres are apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly in tillage, and 500 acres consist of bog. The principal seats are Moynalty, the residence of T. McEvoy Gartland, Esq., and Ballymackney House, of W. Daniel, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £461. 10. $9\frac{1}{4}$. The church is a small ancient structure. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 90 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is partly in the union or district of Carrickmacross, and partly the head of a district, comprising also three or four townlands in the parish of Louth; it contains two chapels, one at Corcreagh, belonging to the Carrickmacross district, and the other in the village of Killaney. About 270 children are educated in five private schools, and there is a Sunday school. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and of a fortification on a conical hill, called Mount Killaney.

KILLANIN, a parish, in the barony of **MOYCULLEN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 11 miles (W.) from Galway; containing 8967 inhabitants. This is a very extensive parish, but as it contains large tracts of bog and mountain, only 6841 statute acres are rated in the county books. It is situated at the entrance to the bay of Galway, extending to Lough Corrib, and comprehends the islands of Garomna and Littermore, and the bays of Casleh, Scalp, and Bunahown. Here is Ross, the seat of R. Martin, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Ballinakill; the rectory is inappropriate in T. Martin, Esq., and the tithes amount to £45. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel: divine service is also performed

in private houses at Rossmuck and Littermore. About 150 children are educated in four private schools. Here was formerly the castle of Bunown, a principal seat of the O'Flahertys.

KILLANULLY, or **KILLINGLEY**, a parish, partly in the barony of **KERRICURRIHY**, county of **CORK**, and partly in the county of the city of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Cork, on the road from Carrigaline to Ballyhassig; containing 631 inhabitants. This parish, which is entirely surrounded by Carrigaline, comprises 2004 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1886 per annum. The soil is good and chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving: there is plenty of good limestone. Here are the Kilnahow flour-mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Cork, forming the corps of the prebend of Killanully in Cork cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £170. The church is in ruins, but divine service is performed in a school-room licensed by the bishop. The glebe comprises $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballygarvan. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, which was built by Lord Mount-Sandford and W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., and is entirely supported by the latter; about 50 children are educated in it, and there is also a Sunday school. In the cemetery of the old church is the grave of Father Florence McCarthy, who died about 1814, which is much visited by pilgrims; and near the churchyard is a holy well.

KILLARAGHT, a parish, in the half-barony of **COOLAVIN**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Boyle, on the road from that place to Frenchpark; containing 1986 inhabitants. This place is said to derive its name from a nunnery founded here by St. Patrick for St. Athracta, sister of St. Coeman, who received the veil from him in 470. It is situated on the southern shore of Lough Gara, and consists chiefly of pasture land. The principal seats are Lisserlough, the residence of Jacob Powell, Esq.; Ardgallan, of Harlow P. Baker, Esq.; and Ratarman, of J. Flanagan, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, episcopally united to those of Kilfree and Kilshalvea; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The tithes amount to £150, of which £56. 9. $3\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £93. 10. $8\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. There is a glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Gurteen, and has a chapel at Cloonlagh. About 90 children are educated in a school that is aided by Lord Lorton. At Templeoran are the ruins of a church, with a burial-place attached.

KILLARARAN, or **KILRONAN**, a parish, in the barony of **KILLIAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Ballinamore, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 4777 inhabitants, and 8300 statute acres. The river Shiven runs through part of this parish, which contains a large quantity of bog. Petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Ballygan. The principal seats are Ballinamore House, the residence of the Hon. Martin Ffrench; Ballinglass of N. Darcy, Esq.; Castle Kelly, of D. H. Kelly, Esq.; and Riversdale, of John Kelly, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killian; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Kingsland. The tithes amount to £148, which

is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Killian, and has a chapel at Ballygan. About 400 children are educated in a national and 130 in two private schools.

KILLARD, a parish, in the barony of **IBRICKANE**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Kilrush, on the road from Kilkee to Mil-town-Malbay; containing 5619 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the western coast, and includes the cliff of Baltard, comprises 8824 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: there is a large quantity of reclaimable bog and rocky land; the system of agriculture is improving. Slate and flag quarries exist here. Very fine salmon is caught in Dunbeg river; and the banks of Baltard, about three leagues from the shore, afford turbot, cod, haddock, dorée, mackerel, whiting, and other fish, in great abundance and perfection. The coast being very precipitous and the surf great, the fishermen use canoes of wicker work covered with pitched canvas. Baltard House is the residence of the Rev. M. Comyn, P.P. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote and in R. Stackpoole, Esq. The tithes amount to £208. 19. 9., of which £85. 14. 2. is payable to the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, £13. 4. 7. to R. Stackpoole, Esq., and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a modern building near Dunbeg. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kilkee, and has a chapel at Dunbeg. A parochial school has been established under the patronage of the incumbent and Mr. Straight, the latter of whom gave the school-house and a piece of ground rent-free; there is also a school partly supported by the parish priest. In these schools are about 70, and in four private schools about 340, children. On the summit of Baltard cliff are the ruins of a signal tower; and on the south-western side of Dunbeg bay are the ruins of Dunmore castle; and there are some remains of the old church.—See **DUNBEG**.

KILLARE, a parish, in the barony of **RATHCONRATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the road from Mullingar to Athlone; containing, with part of the post-town of Ballymore, 3849 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden to have been the *Laberus* of Ptolemy, and is distinguished by a lofty and isolated hill, which bounds it on the north-west, called *Knock-Usneach*, and said to have been celebrated for the ancient provincial assemblies of the native Irish. A religious house was founded here at a very early period, and subsequently became the head of a small see, of which St. Aid is said to have been bishop in 588; of this establishment, and also of a castle founded by the family of the Geoghegans, there are still some slight remains. The parish comprises 6950 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is principally under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a small portion of bog. The principal seat is Mosstown, the handsome residence of Theobald Featherston-H, Esq. Fairs and petty sessions are held at Ballymore. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Meath, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Ballymore, or St. Owen's of Loughseudy. The rectory is impropriate in Mrs. F. C. Reade: the tithes amount to £260. There is neither church, glebe-house,

nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union or district of Ballymore. There are four private schools, in which about 170 children are taught. In the village, which consists only of a few cabins, are the ruins of the old parish church, with a burial-ground; and opposite to it is a remarkably high mound, at the base of which is another ruin of very great antiquity, with a well dedicated to St. Bridget. In the centre of the parish is Clare Hill, on the summit of which are the remains of a castle and fortifications, said to have belonged to the family of De Lacy. Near Mosstown are the remains of the ancient castle of Killenbrack; and within that demesne, on a small mound, is a burial-place of the Judge family, of King's county.

KILLARGY, a parish, in the barony of **DROMAHAIR**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Manorhamilton, on the road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4409 inhabitants, of which number 110 are in the village. This parish, including a portion of Lough Clean, or Belhovel Lake, comprises 13,898 statute acres, of which 10,912 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is generally good, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved; there is no waste land, except what affords either turbary or indifferent grazing, but there is a large portion of bog; there are some quarries of good limestone both for building and for agricultural uses. Fairs for live stock are held at Belhovel on Feb. 2d, March 25th, Whit-Monday, Aug. 15th, Sept. 8th, and Dec. 26th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £60, of which £40 is payable to the bishop and £20 to the vicar. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, is a neat edifice, built in 1820. The glebe-house, towards which the same Board, in 1815, gave £100 and lent £600, is a good residence; and the glebe comprises 288 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district comprising also part of the parish of Clonlogher; the chapel is situated in the village. About 400 children are taught in four public schools, and there are three private schools, in which are about 220 children.

KILLARNEY, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **MAGONIHY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 16 miles (S. E.) from Tralee and 167 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tralee to Kenmare, and on the present mail-coach road to Cork; containing 11,333 inhabitants, of which number, 7910 are in the town. This town, of which a portion, containing 1191 inhabitants, extends into the parish of Aghadoe, derived its origin from the iron smelting-works in the neighbourhood (for which its ample forests afforded abundant fuel), and from the copper mines of Ross and Muckross; and is chiefly indebted for its present prosperity to its vicinity to the celebrated lakes to which it gives name. It consists of two principal streets, from which branch several smaller; the former have been well paved and flagged, at the expense of the Earl of Kenmare, its proprietor, whose seat and extensive demesne immediately adjoin the town. The total number of houses is 1028, for the most part neatly built. At the south end of the town is Kenmare-place, a handsome range of dwellings: and in the principal

street are two commodious and spacious inns, for the reception of the numerous visitors to the lakes, for whose accommodation also there are several lodging-houses. There are two subscription reading-rooms, to one of which is attached a billiard-room. Races, which were formerly held here, are about to be revived; a regatta on the lake has been recently established; and a stag-hunt occasionally takes place in the mountains of Glenà, which abound with the native red deer. On the east bank of the Dinagh is the Mall, a favourite promenade of considerable extent: near it is a mineral spring, and at Tullig, two miles north-east of the town, is another. The approach to the town from the Kenmare road is through an avenue of stately lime trees, forming a delightful promenade, from which branches off the road to Ross, commanding a magnificent view of mountain scenery. The projected rail-road from Dublin to Valencia, if carried into effect, will pass to the north-east of the town. Tanning, for which the oak woods in the immediate vicinity are favourable, is still carried on, but not to its former extent. Bandle linen, made in the neighbourhood, is brought into the market for sale; and on the river Flesk is a bleach-green with a fulling-mill. A variety of useful and ornamental articles are made from the arbutus tree, and sold to strangers visiting the lakes; and there are two breweries, two small snuff and tobacco manufactories, and some extensive flour-mills, of which those belonging to Messrs. Galway and Leahy, are worked by the river Dinagh, which flows through the West Demesne into the Lower Lake. A branch of the Agricultural, and an agency office for the National, banks have been established in the town. The market, which is held on Saturday, is supplied with an abundance of cheap and excellent provisions of every description; and fairs are held on July 4th, Aug. 8th, Oct. 7th, Nov. 11th and 28th, and Dec. 28th, on Fair Hill, at the eastern extremity of the town. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here; and there is also a station at Dericunnihy, near the Upper Lake, the barrack for which, recently erected, is a neat square building, with an octagonal turret at each of the two opposite angles, forming an ornamental feature among the beautiful scenery around it. The quarter sessions of the peace for the county are held at Killarney, by adjournment from Tralee, four times in the year; petty sessions are also held every Tuesday; and a court is held monthly by the seneschal of the manor of Ross, at which small debts are recoverable. The court-house is a handsome building of hewn stone; and connected with it is the bridewell, containing two day-rooms, two airing-yards, and six cells, with every requisite appendage. The old court-house has been lately converted into a theatre, which is occasionally opened by the Cork company. The market-house is an old building, the upper part occasionally used as a ball-room, and the lower part, formerly the meat-market, now chiefly appropriated to the sale of bandle linen. Shambles for butchers' meat and fish have been erected at the back of High-street.

The parish comprises 32,300 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a very considerable portion of which is in demesne and occupied by extensive plantations. The soil is generally fertile, except in those parts which consist of rocky mountain, and even these are in many places embellished with trees of various

kinds that have taken root in the fissures of the rock. There are some large tracts of bog, affording an abundant supply of fuel. Quarries of limestone and slate are worked to a considerable extent; the former for building and agricultural purposes, and the latter for roofing and for various other uses. The ancient iron-works have been long since discontinued, but some vestiges of their existence may still be traced, and the extent to which they were carried on is evident from the vast consumption of timber in the neighbourhood. Lead and copper ores have been obtained in abundance, and the mines appear to have been worked at a very early period. Some of the rude implements used in breaking the ore, and called by the country people "Danes' hammers," are still occasionally found; they consist of smooth oval stones much chipped at the edges, with grooves in the centre by which they were fastened to the handles. A very valuable copper-mine was for several years worked on Ross Island; and both copper and cobalt were formerly obtained at Muckross: the works on Ross Island have been discontinued, and the ground has been planted and highly embellished, under the directions of the Countess of Kenmare. The river Laune, the only outlet from the lakes, is susceptible of great improvement, and at a moderate expense might be rendered navigable from the Lower Lake to the harbour of Castlemaine. Kenmare House, the residence of the Earl of Kenmare, is a spacious mansion, externally plain, but containing several noble apartments elegantly fitted up, with a ball-room of large dimensions, an excellent library, and a domestic chapel. The demesne, which is very extensive, has been greatly improved, and commands from the rear of the house a beautiful but distant view of the Lower Lake and the mountains on its shores. In the deer park, situated to the north-east of the town, is a beautiful and romantic glen, through which the Dinagh takes its course and is crossed by a rustic foot bridge. Muckross, the seat of H. A. Herbert, Esq., is situated in a demesne of enchanting beauty. The old mansion has been taken down, and is about to be rebuilt in a style according more with the beauty of the grounds, and the numerous interesting objects in the immediate vicinity: the road through the peninsula of Muckross and across Brickeen bridge to the island of that name, will be so improved as to form a delightful drive through the whole of this romantic demesne. Torc Cottage, the seat of Capt. Herbert, at the south-eastern extremity of the lake of that name, is a handsome building in the early English style, commanding, from its peculiar situation, some grand and majestic mountain scenery, the beauty of which is heightened by reflection from the smooth surface of the lake, of which it has an uninterrupted view; the pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste and kept in excellent order. The Park, the seat of D. Cronin, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and commanding a beautiful, though distant view of the Lower Lake. Flesk Castle, the seat of J. Coltsman, Esq., a spacious modern castellated mansion, combining various styles, occupies the summit of Droumhumper Hill, rising gently from the river Flesk, which encircles its base, and richly clothed with plantations and shrubs, presenting a remarkably picturesque object as seen from the Cork road. From the castle

terrace is an extensive panoramic view of the Middle and Lower lakes, with the surrounding scenery; and at a moderate elevation above the river is a beautiful round tower with projecting battlements, resembling an ancient water tower, which forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the demesne. Cahirnane, the seat of H. Herbert, Esq., is situated in a richly wooded demesne, which is much admired for its noble avenue of trees. Castle Lough, the seat of D. S. Lawlor, Esq., formerly a strong fortress in connection with the abbey of Muckross, was besieged by the parliamentary army under Ludlow, and finally demolished; it became afterwards the site of a residence of a younger branch of the family of Mac Carthy More, by patent of Jas. II. in 1683, and it now an inconsiderable ruin in the demesne of the present proprietor, and nearly adjoining the present mansion; it is situated on a rocky promontory in the bay of the same name in the Lower Lake, and the grounds command some of the finest scenery on its shores. Flesk Priory, the seat of J. S. Coxon, Esq., is an elegant modern residence in the cottage style, in tastefully disposed grounds, and commanding some pleasing views. Danesfort, the seat of Capt. Coulthurst, takes its name from an ancient fort near the house; it is pleasingly situated on a gentle eminence, commanding some interesting views of the Middle and Lower lakes. The other seats are Woodlawn, of the Hon. W. Browne; Flesk Cottage, of Capt. Godfrey; South Hill, of J. Leahy, Esq.; Courayne Castle, of the Courayne family; and Gheramine, of the Rev. — Hutchinson. There are several other seats in the vicinity, which are described in the parishes of Aghadoe and Knockane, in which they are situated.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Kilcummin, and in the patronage of the Crown during the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithes amount to £475, of which £235 is payable to the impropriator, and £240 to the vicar; five townlands pay tithes, amounting to £65. 1. 6½., to the archdeacon of Aghadoe; and the tithes of the whole union amount to £461. 10. 9¼. The church, to the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a loan of £700, was built in 1812, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £282 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it is a neat but irregular structure, with a tower surmounted by a slated spire, and contains several mural tablets, among which are two to the Earls of Kenmare, whose family vault is beneath; the east window is embellished with a painting of Christ and the two disciples at Emmaus, in stained glass. Near it is the glebe-house, a large and substantial building, on a small glebe; and there is a glebe of 45a. 3r. 21p. in the parish of Kilcummin. Mr. Herbert, of Muckcross, has it in contemplation to build a church near Cloghereen, in this parish, and endow it with £100 per annum for the support of a curate. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Glenflesk, but chiefly forms the head of a district, comprising also the greater portion of Aghadoe; the chapel, a spacious edifice of plain exterior but handsomely fitted up, is in the town; and the chapel belonging to the nunnery is open to the public on Sunday mornings: there is also a chapel of ease at

Fossa, in the parish of Aghadoe. A place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists has been lately erected in the town. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, which was built and is supported by subscription; 400 boys in the school under the superintendence of the R. C. Clergyman, for which a spacious building was erected at an expense of £400, by the late Dr. Sughrue, R. C. bishop; and more than 300 girls in the school annexed to the nunnery: the two last are liberally aided by the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, by whom also the children are partially clothed and apprenticed. The college school, formerly founded by Dr. Sughrue for the education of young men for the R. C. priesthood, is now a private classical school; and the rent, £50 per ann., is appropriated to charitable purposes: there is also another private school of about 50 children in the parish. A fever hospital and a dispensary are supported for the relief of the poor, the former is adapted to the reception of 50 patients, and has a ward attached to it for surgical cases; and an almshouse for aged women has been established and is supported by the Countess of Kenmare. At Lissavigeen, about 2½ miles east of the town, is an ancient fort, or rath, called the Druids' Circle, consisting of a circular embankment about 35 feet in diameter, within which is a circle of seven upright stones, about 4 feet high; and about the distance of 36 feet from the embankment are two upright stones of much larger dimensions, about seven feet apart. A very curious relic of antiquity, in form resembling a kettle-drum, was found some years since in a bog near Muckcross; it is of bronze, about two feet in diameter, and on being struck emits a deep-toned, hollow sound, resembling that of the Indian gong; it is deposited in the library of Charlemont House, Dublin. A smaller one, which was found near it, was broken in attempting to raise it. The wild, romantic, and rocky mountain pass called the Gap of Dunloe, together with the castle of that name, is described in the article on Knockane; and the ruins of the ancient cathedral, the ancient round tower, and the Bishop's chair, are noticed in the article on Aghadoe. Several of the O'Donoghues, ancient Irish chieftains or princes, were interred in Muckcross abbey, of whom the most powerful were the O'Donoghues of Ross, and the O'Donoghues of the Glens.

Of the numerous lakes in the county of Kerry, the largest as well the most interesting are those of Killarney, situated about a mile and a half from the town, on the confines of a chain of lofty mountains, between which and the Atlantic are others of still greater magnitude and elevation, among which are the majestic Curran Tual, rising to the height of 3410 feet above the level of the sea, and forming the principal of the range called Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks, and the most elevated point in Ireland. The Lakes of Killarney may be regarded as an immense reservoir for the waters of the surrounding country, descending from the mountain lakes, and supplied by tributary rivers; and their surplus waters are conveyed through the harbour of Castlemaine into the Atlantic by the river Laune, which is the only outlet. They consist of the Lower, Middle, and Upper lakes; the two former, which are nearly on the same level, are bounded on one side only by mountains, and on the other open to a richly cultivated country, the surface of which is diversified with hills;

the latter is surrounded by mountains on every side, and has a higher elevation than the others. The Lower Lake is about six miles in length and three miles in breadth, and is bounded on the west by the mountain of Glenà, rising abruptly from the water at that part, called Glenà bay; and farther to the north by the Tomies mountain, which is of more gradual elevation, and has at its base a considerable tract of fertile and richly cultivated land, sloping to the margin of the lake. Of the numerous islands in this lake, the largest is that called Ross Island, containing about 80 plantation acres, which, being separated from the main land only by an artificial channel, crossed by a bridge, forms a peninsula projecting considerably into the lake. Here are the picturesque ruins of Ross castle, founded by the O'Donoghues; it was defended by Lord Muskerry against the parliamentarians in 1652, and surrendered to Ludlow. It gives the inferior titles of Viscount and Baron of Castlerosse to the Earl of Kenmare. The shores of Ross are deeply indented, and the rocks along its borders are worn into every variety of fanciful forms: it is richly ornamented with thriving plantations of great variety, and the arbutus, and other evergreens, here flourish in the richest luxuriance. Near the castle is a small pier, this being the general point of embarkation for visitors to the lakes. At a short distance from the pier, the sound of a bugle is returned, successively from the castle, the ruined church of Aghadoe, and Mangerton, and afterwards innumerable reverberations are heard, becoming gradually fainter till they are lost in the distance. To the north is O'Donoghue's Prison, a rock rising about thirty feet above the surface of the lake, from the fissures of which on the summit rise the arbutus, ash, and holly in the greatest luxuriance; and which, according to tradition, was used by a chieftain of that name, of prodigious strength, as a place of confinement. To the north of it are Heron and Lamb islands, and to the west are Brown and Rabbit islands, the last remarkable for its quarries of limestone, which is burnt for manure. To the west of Ross island is that of Innisfallen, the most beautiful and interesting of all in the Lower Lake; it is extremely fertile and richly clothed with wood to the water's edge; among various trees of stately growth is a holly, of which the stem is fourteen feet in girth. Its name, originally Innis Nessan, from the father of the founder of its venerable abbey, was subsequently changed to Innisfallen, as more descriptive of its natural beauty: it forms the subject of Moore's beautiful melody, commencing—"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well." The abbey was founded by St. Finian Lobhar, or the Leper, at the close of the 6th century, and by some of the brethren were compiled the celebrated "*Annals of Innisfallen*," an ancient manuscript, containing a general history of the world, from the creation to the year 430 of the Christian era, but thenceforward confined to the history of Ireland. The ruins are inconsiderable and of rude character. On a projecting cliff near the abbey is an ancient oratory, with a richly embellished Norman doorway; it is now used as a place of refreshment, but a banqueting-house is about to be erected for the use of visitors in another part of the island, which is now undergoing considerable improvement. Between the mountains of Glenà and Tomies, on the western shore of the lake, is O'Sullivan's Cascade, consisting of three falls in

a descent of about 70 feet, the noise of which is heard at a great distance: beneath a projecting rock overhanging the lowest fall is a grotto; and beneath the base of the mount, and where the torrent enters the lake, is a small bay, in which a quay of rude workmanship has been constructed. At this place is the greatest and most uninterrupted expanse of the lake, the navigation of which, from the extreme precariousness of the weather, is frequently attended with inconvenience from want of immediate shelter. The bay of Glenà presents a combination of sublime and beautiful scenery. Glenà mountain, which forms its boundary, though bare on its summit, is towards the base clothed with a rich unbroken series of woods, sloping down to the water's edge; in this bay also a remarkably fine echo is produced by a bugle. On a gently swelling lawn, near the shore, is the elegant cottage ornée of Lady Kenmare, at a short distance from which a banqueting-house, for the accommodation of visitors, has been erected by Lord Kenmare. From a small mount furnished with rustic seats is obtained a fine view of the bay, the southern shore of Ross, and the island of Innisfallen. The northern shore of the peninsula of Muckcross is bold and rocky, and fretted by the action of the waves into a variety of caves and fantastic forms: between this and the southern shore of Ross, the lake is studded with numerous islands, to the east of which it expands into Castle-Lough bay. The Middle, or Torc, Lake, so called from the mountain which bounds it on the south, is separated from the Lower Lake by the islands of Dinis and Brickeen, and the peninsula of Muckcross, the two latter connected by an antique bridge of one pointed arch, built by the late Col. Herbert; and is generally entered on the Glenà side of Dinis island, through a passage of great natural beauty, both banks of the inlet being clothed with luxuriant groves to the margin of the water. The island of Dinis is richly wooded, and contains a cottage for the refreshment of visitors, looking towards Torc Cottage, the elegant residence of Capt. Herbert, and the mountain of Mangerton; the banqueting-room commands a fine view of the lake from one extremity to the other. This lake is about two English miles in length, and about one in breadth. On the north side are "Devil's island" and "bay;" the former, a rock of considerable elevation, with some shrubs on its summit, appears to have been thrown off from the mainland by some convulsion of nature. The peninsula of Muckcross, which forms the northern boundary of the lake, is occupied by the demesne of H. A. Herbert, Esq., and has but little elevation above the surface; it is thickly covered with wood, and forms a striking contrast with the southern shore, the lofty and magnificent features of which are deeply reflected from the surface of the lake, which is not, like that of the Lower Lake, interrupted by islands. On the south side, Torc Mountain, the precipitous front of which is wooded to a considerable height, appears in majestic grandeur, its apparent elevation being undiminished by that of Mangerton, which recedes from the view, and a picturesque cascade, chiefly supplied from a lake near the summit of Mangerton, called the "Devil's Punchbowl," has a strikingly beautiful effect. The latter lake, which is remarkable for its great depth, the coldness of its water, and a peculiarly tremulous echo produced from its shores, is situated at an elevation of nearly 1700 feet

above the level of the sea, Mangerton itself rising to the height of 2550. The mountain is barren and of great extent; but from its summit, which is easily ascended, is obtained a magnificent and extensive prospect, embracing the whole of the lakes and the surrounding mountains. On its eastern side is *Glaun-na-coppul*, the "Glen of the Horse," enclosed on every side by rugged and precipitous rocks. The picturesque and interesting ruins of Muckross abbey are situated on a gentle acclivity at the eastern extremity of the peninsula. This abbey, formerly called Irrelagh, was founded by Donald, son of Thady McCarthy, in 1440, and has since continued to be the favourite place of sepulture of that family; it was rebuilt in 1626, but was soon afterwards suffered to fall into decay; it consisted of a nave, choir, transept and cloisters, which last are still nearly entire. The entrance is through a pointed doorway, of which the arch is deeply moulded; and a narrow pointed archway leads into the choir, in which are the tombs of the McCarthy Mores and the O'Donoghues of the Glens: there is also a large mural monument to the wife of Christopher Galway, Esq., beautifully executed in Italian marble. The Upper Lake is about three miles to the east of Tore, or the Middle Lake, with which it communicates by a circuitous channel of difficult navigation; the current is in many parts very rapid, and the passage against the stream laborious and difficult. Not far from the old weir bridge is an eddy, called O'Sullivan's Punchbowl, where the visitors are obliged to disembark, while the boat is drawn through one of the arches of the bridge. Pursuing the winding course of the stream, various interesting objects successively present themselves; among these are several islands and rocks, of which latter, one, from its resemblance to a ship, is called "the Man-of-war;" on its summit is a very large yew-tree, of which the stem and branches are supposed to aid the similitude. The Eagles' Nest is a lofty rock of pyramidal form, rising abruptly from the river, which makes a sudden sweep round its base, and from which it has a very grand and picturesque appearance, though in a distant view it is lost in the superior height of the adjacent mountains; the base is covered with wood, and the face of the rock to its summit is interspersed with shrubs; the nest of the eagle is distinguished by a black mark near the vertex, and that bird is frequently seen soaring at a considerable elevation above the river. From a hillock on the opposite side of the river, usually called the "Station for audience," an echo is produced by a single bugle equal in effect to a full band of instruments; the discharge of a cannon produces a crash as if the rocks were rent asunder, and the succeeding echoes resemble the reverberations of thunder. In the passage to the Upper Lake many superb mountain views and much sublime scenery are exhibited; the view is bounded on the north-west by Glenà and the Long Range mountains; on the south-east, by Cromiglaun, and the base of Tore. The entrance is contracted into a very narrow passage, usually called Coleman's Leap, from a tradition that a person of that name leaped across the chasm. This lake is about two miles and a half in length, and, from its numerous indentations, of very irregular breadth; it is thickly studded with islands, and from its being almost entirely surrounded by mountains, the scenery differs greatly from that of the two other lakes. To the south, the Cromiglaun mountain rises from its very margin, and im-

mediately behind is the Esknamucky, from which a considerable stream, falling into the lake, forms a picturesque cascade; to the west of Cromiglaun is Derrycunnihy, from which also falls the beautiful cascade of that name; and in a small glen, between it and the lake, is the pretty cottage of the late Rev. Mr. Hyde, occupying a highly romantic and secluded situation, and commanding a view of Derrycunnihy cascade, and its rocky and richly wooded glen. To the west of Derrycunnihy, and separated by the river Kavoge, is Derrydimnagh mountain, covered on one of its sides by a dense wood; and in the distance, towards the south-west, are seen the Coombui mountains, and those of Barnasna more to the west, and to the north-west Bawn and Mac Gillycuddy's Reeks. The nearest of the latter to the lake is Gheramine, at the base of which is the entrance to the sequestered valley of Cameduff, watered by a river navigable to the late Lord Brandon's boat-house, whence a pathway leads to Gheramine Cottage, embosomed in woods. On an eminence in the grounds is a tower, 40 feet high, erected by his lordship in imitation of the ancient round towers of Ireland, from whose summit, ascended by a ladder in the interior, an extensive view is commanded of the valley and lakes of Cameduff, the mountains that enclose them, the islands of the Upper Lake, and Tore mountain in the distance. To the north of the lake are Gheramine and the Purple Mountain, so called from the colour of the strata of shivered slate on its surface; and to the north-east is the "Long Range," backed by the mountains of Glenà and Tomies. The most prominent of the islands in this lake is Rossturkie, or Oak island, rising from a rocky base, and crowned with wood; from its shores is a splendid view of the mountains, finely grouped. The others are Eagles' island, Ronayne's island, McCarthy's, Duck, and Arbutus islands, the channels between which open to new and varied scenery, combining splendid panoramic views of rocks, woods, and mountains, with numerous picturesque cascades, and forming an assemblage of the sublimest and most romantic features of nature. The northern shore of the lake commands prospects of equal magnificence; the rocks and islands, the resort of numerous birds of prey, are of a dark green colour, harmonising finely with the sombre sublimity of the surrounding mountains, which tower in wild and varied magnificence; while those of the lower lakes are chiefly of limestone, washed by the waves into a variety of fantastic forms. The Upper and Middle lakes, previously visited almost exclusively by aquatic parties, have been thrown into a perfectly new and highly interesting point of view by the construction of the new road to Kenmare, which passes between Tore mountain and the southern shore of the Middle Lake, and continuing its course to the south-west, commands some fine reaches of the river, from the old weir bridge to Coleman's Leap, and winds round the eastern and southern shores of the Upper Lake. About five miles from Killarney the road is conducted through a tunnel, called "the Heading," 45 feet in length, cut through the solid rock: from this point the Upper Lake is seen in beautiful perspective, with its widest expanse of water, its wood-crowned islands and picturesque bays, in some parts fringed with foliage of every shade, and in others marked with features of sublime and rugged grandeur, till it disappears in the distance between the majestic mountains that form its

remoter boundaries. On the approach from Kenmare the lakes, with their beautiful winding river, appear in a great vista between mountains wild and rocky towards their summits, but clothed at their base with luxuriant foliage to the water's edge. Here the Upper Lake displays its chief beauties, presenting at a single glance one of the grandest combinations of the sublime and beautiful in the works of nature. About halfway between Killarney and Kenmare the road descends towards the former between the base of the mountains and the southern shore of the lake, through the thick woods with which the mountains are clothed; the arbutus and the "London pride" flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. In its progress towards Killarney, the road affords some fine views of the Middle Lake and the interesting scenery in the neighbourhood of Muckross. Of the three lakes, the scenery of the Lower is considered the most beautiful, that of Torc the most picturesque, and that of the Upper Lake the most sublime; taken altogether they are perhaps unrivalled by any of equal extent in Europe.—See AGHADOE, CLOGHEREEN, and KNOCKANE.

KILLARNEY, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Gowran; containing 581 inhabitants, and 155 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the tithes amount to £21. 9. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Thomastown, and contains a chapel and a school. Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been formerly occupied by the Grace family.

KILLASCOBE, a parish, in the barony of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (W.) from Castle-Blakeney, on the road to Galway; containing 2448 inhabitants. It comprises a considerable quantity of bog and about 500 acres of waste land. The principal seats are Ballybane, the residence of E. French, Esq.; Cloverhill, of J. Nolan, Esq.; Coroudoo, of M. Dowdell, Esq.; Cross House, of J. C. Evans, Esq.; Waterloo, of E. J. Coucannon, Esq.; Curgurry, of W. Joyce, Esq.; and Vermont, of J. Blake, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Annaghdown; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £315, of which two-thirds are payable to the vicars choral and one-third to the vicar, who has a glebe of four acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Aghiart, or Mount Bellew, and has a chapel at Skianagh and Minla. About 130 children are educated in four private schools. At Garbally is a chalybeate well; and here are the ruins of Cloonkurrin and Garbally castles, which were partially destroyed by Cromwell. A portion of land on Mr. French's estate sank about two years since, and the cavity still remains filled with water; it is 100 feet deep.

KILLASHEE, a parish, in the barony of MOYDOW, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Lanesborough, on the road from Longford to Roscommon; containing, with the parish of Clonodonnell, 4140 inhabitants, of which number 351 are in the village. It comprises 4615 statute acres of profitable land, valued at £3153 per annum, besides about 9924 of bog and waste land. Agriculture is in a backward state; there is an abundance of limestone,

which is used for manure and for building. The village comprises 70 houses; it is a constabulary police station, and has petty sessions on alternate Mondays, and fairs on the second Monday in March, May 26th, Sept. 29th, and the first Wednesday in December. The Shannon and the Royal Canal pass in the vicinity. Here is Middleton, the residence of H. Montfort, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by act of Council in 1781 to the rectory and vicarage of Clonodonnell, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is partly appropriate to the bishoprick and partly to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £183. 7. 8., of which £34. 17. 10. is payable to the bishop, and £148. 9. 10. to the vicar, and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £199. 14. 1. The church has recently been rebuilt by a grant of £1211 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house has two glebes, comprising 167 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district corresponding with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Killashee and one at Clondra. There is also a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The parochial school of the union is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, the trustees of which contributed to the expense of building the school-house; about 100 children are educated in this, and about 220 in two other public schools, to one of which the incumbent contributes £20, and to another £18. 15. per annum, and about 325 children in three private schools; there is also a Sunday school. Lady Hutchinson bequeathed £5 annually for the repair of Sir James Hutchinson's tomb, the surplus of which is distributed among the poor. Here is a subterraneous stream and a large cave; and at Ballynakill are the ruins of a church with a burying-ground attached.

KILLASNET, a parish, in the half-barony of ROSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo; containing, with part of the post-town of Manorhamilton, 5743 inhabitants. It comprises 26,485 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog. Copper, iron, and coal are supposed to exist in Benbulbin mountain, and French chalk, gypsum, limestone, and coloured clays are found here. Fairs are held at Lurganboy on May 15th, June 21st, Aug. 21st, Sept. 22nd, and Oct. 21st. The principal seats are Screeny, the residence of Col. J. J. Cullen; Rockwood, of Capt. H. F. Cullen; and Glenade, of C. O. Cullen, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Kilmore; the rectory is appropriate to the see; the vicarage forms part of the union of Clonclare, or Manorhamilton; and there is a perpetual curacy, called Glencar, or Glenlough, which was formed in 1810, by separating 28 townlands from Killasnet, and is in the patronage of the Vicar, who pays the curate's stipend. The tithes amount to £205, of which £136. 13. 4. is payable to the bishop, and £68. 6. 8. to the vicar. The church, which is at Glencar, is a neat plain building: there is a glebe of 441 acres. There is a chapel of ease in the parish, the curate being paid by the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel at Mullys, built in 1834, at an expense of £250; and another at Glencar. There are three schools, two of which are supported by John Wynne, Esq., of Hazlewood, and the vicar. There are some remains of the old parish church, also several chalybeate springs in the

mountains; and near Glencar is a cascade, 200 feet high, near which are some fine views.

KILLASOLAN.—See **CASTLEBLAKENEY**.

KILLASPICBROWN, or **KILLASPECKBRONE**, a parish, in the Upper half-barony of **CABBERY**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Sligo, on the bay of Sligo; containing, with Coney and Oyster islands, 1812 inhabitants. It comprises 12,451 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The land is principally in tillage, and there is some limestone, but no bog. It comprehends the glen of Knocknarea, which is about a mile in length and beautifully planted, with several cascades in the centre and stupendous rocks on each side; and at the western extremity is a fine view of the Ballysadere channel. At Cullinamore are some good beds of oysters. The principal seats are Cullinamore, the residence of S. Barrett, Esq.; Cummin, of T. Ormsby, Esq.; Glen Lodge, of M. Walsh, Esq.; Primrose Grange, of G. D. Meredith, Esq.; Rathcarrick, of J. Walker, Esq.; Strandhill, of G. Meredith, Esq.; and Seafield, of W. Phillips, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of St. John's, Sligo: the tithes amount to £185. 1. 9. In the R. C. divisions it also forms part of the union or district of St. John's, Sligo, and has a good slated chapel at the base of Knocknarea Hill. At Primrose Grange there is a school for boarding, instructing, clothing, and apprenticing 110 boys, endowed by the late Edward Nicholson, Esq., of Sligo, with £130 per annum, and 20 acres of mountain land; about 25 children are educated in another public school. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, said to have been founded by a bishop named Brone or Brown, from which the parish derives its name; but they are now nearly buried by the drifting sands, which have also covered about 400 acres of good land. There are numerous raths, especially near Rathcarrick.

KILLASPIGMULLANE, or **KILMULLANE**, but generally known as **BALLYVINNY**, a parish, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S.) from Rathcormac, on the road from Cork to Dublin; containing 600 inhabitants. It comprises 2961 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1267 per annum. There is no waste land, and the soil, though shallow, is fertile. The principal seats are Trantstown, the residence of Mrs. Pepper, and Ballingohig, of T. Cleary, Esq. It is a prebend in St. Finbarr's cathedral, Cork, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Kilquane, Cannaway, Templeusque, and Ballydelohar, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £369. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and of the entire union, to £1227. 14. 7. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ardna-geehy, or Watergrass Hill.

KILLASPUGLENANE, a parish, in the barony of **CORCOMROE**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Ennistymon, on the western coast; containing 1454 inhabitants. It comprises 2943 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, consisting chiefly of coarse mountain pasture. Here is Moymore, the residence of — Stackpoole, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilmanaheen; the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Kilfenora, and the tithes amount to £105, of which £75 is payable to the

archdeacon, and £30 to the vicar: there is a glebe of two acres. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Liscanor, and has a plain chapel at Cahirgal. Some remains of the old church still exist.

KILLASSER, a parish, in the barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Foxford, on the river Moy and the road to Swinford; containing 6581 inhabitants. This parish was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the native septs of the Jordans and the Rowans, at a spot since called *Lugnafula*, or "the valley of blood." It comprises 10,000 statute acres, of which about 6000 are arable and the remainder principally bog and mountain; the land is of indifferent quality and is in many places covered with rocks of great size; some of the eastern portion is more productive, but agriculture is in a very backward state; there is a large tract of irreclaimable bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achoury, forming part of the union of Templemore; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The tithes amount to £512. 0. 4., which is equally divided between the impropiator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms a separate benefice; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Calla and Boullabee, both well built and roofed with slate. About 90 children are taught in a public school; and there are five private schools, in which are about 450 children. There are several Danish forts in the western portion of the parish; at Calla is a small lake, in which is an island presenting appearances of fortifications, said to have been inhabited by the sept of the Rowans; at Erbull are the ruins of an old castle; and there are ancient burial-places at Killasser, Blackpatch, and Calla.

KILLATHY, or **KILLATTY**, a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road from that place to Mallow, and on the river Blackwater; containing 1402 inhabitants. It comprises 3153 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which the land to the north of the river is of good quality and chiefly in tillage, but to the south it consists chiefly of mountain pasture. Limestone is found on the northern and brownstone on the southern side of the river, and on the latter side there are indications of iron, which is supposed to have been formerly worked. Gurteen, the residence of Luke Campion, Esq., is situated on the south bank of the Blackwater, the scenery of which is here extremely interesting. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Ballyhooly and corps of the prebend of Aghultie in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £300, which is equally divided between the vicars choral and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castletown-Roche. There is a private school of about 50 children. Several ancient raths, or forts, exist in the parish.

KILLAUGH.—See **KILLAGH**, county of **MEATH**.

KILLAUGHEY, or **KILLAGHY**, a parish, in the barony of **BALLYBOY**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Ballyboy, on the road from Tullamore to Roscrea; containing 4019 inhabitants. It comprises 13,064 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, including nearly 1000 acres of bog and

waste land : of the cultivated land, about one-third is arable and two-thirds pasture. Here are two large flour-mills, and limestone is procured chiefly for burning. The principal seats are Annaghmore, the residence of Capt. Barry Fox; Pallis Park, the seat of the late R. Malone, Esq.; and Mount Pleasant, of the late M. O'Connor, Esq.; the two latter are beautifully situated on the banks of Lake Pallis. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Ballyboy, Rahan, Lynally, Eglis, and Drumcullen, forming the union of Fircal, and in the patronage of Sir C. Coote, Bart. The rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £186. 9. 2½., of which £120 is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar; and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £2182. 9. 7. per ann. The church was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 659a. 3r. 36p., valued at £637. 12. 7. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union of Frankford, and has a chapel at Mount Bolus. About 200 children are educated in five private schools.

KILLAVENOGH, or CLONMORE, a parish, in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Templemore, on the road from that place to Rathdowney; containing 3000 inhabitants. It comprises 5946 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of bog; and contains Dromard, the residence of F. Lidwill, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Templemore. The tithes amount to £369. 4. 7½., and there is a glebe of 36 acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templemore, and contains a chapel. About 130 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLAVONEY.—See KILROAN.

KILLEA, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road from that place to Letterkenny; containing 930 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 1869 statute acres, of which 1792 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £1285 per ann., and 80 acres are bog. At Carrigans are some large corn-mills: it is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Londonderry. Dunmore House is the seat of R. McClintock, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £170. The church is a small plain building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £273. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 40 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lagan. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported from Col. Robertson's fund, and there is a Sunday school.

KILLEA, a parish, in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Templemore, on the road to Dunkerrin; containing 1491 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3809 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is principally in pasture; it contains limestone

and granite. Here is a constabulary police station. Park is the seat of J. Butler, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Templemore: the tithes amount to £221. 10. 9¼., and the glebe comprises 8½ acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templemore, and has a chapel at Killea. About 110 children are educated in a public school. Here are some remains of the old church, to which a burial-ground is attached.

KILLEA, a parish, in the barony of GUALTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the sea-port and post-town of Dunmore, 2490 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2950 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; and near its southern extremity is the fishing village of Portala. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, episcopally united, in 1815, to that of Rathmoylan, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in J. Kearney, Esq. The tithes amount to £270, of which £147. 13. 10. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £217. 13. 10. The church was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe of the union comprises 6a. 27p., and consists of a small plot in each parish. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Passage, and contains a chapel. About 120 children are educated in two public schools; and about 20 in a private school; there is also a Sunday school.—See DUNMORE.

KILLEAD, or KILLAGH, a parish, in the barony of LOWER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Antrim, on the road to Lurgan; containing 7183 inhabitants. This extensive parish is for a distance of eight miles bounded on the west by Lough Neagh, and is divided into the districts of Upper and Lower Kilmakevit, and Upper and Lower Killelough; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 42,836½ statute acres, including 789½ in the Grange of Carmany, and 19,794½ in Lough Neagh. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and there is neither bog nor waste land; the whole surface is drained, fenced, and managed on the Scottish system; the principal crop is wheat, for which the soil is peculiarly adapted, and which was cultivated here with great success when scarcely known in any other part of the county. The farm-houses are large and well-built, and have excellent farm-yards and homesteads attached to them, and with the comfortable cottages of the peasantry, and the numerous orchards, gardens, plantations, and hedgerows, give to this district a rich and cheerful appearance. The principal gentlemen's seats are Langford Lodge, the handsome mansion of the Hon. Col. Pakenham; Glendarragh, of Langford Heyland, Esq., Benneagh, of J. Macaulay, Esq.; Glenoak, of R. Macauley, Esq.; and Tully House, of J. Murray, Esq. The weaving of linen is carried on to some extent in various parts of the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Earl of Massareene; the rectory is impropriate in J. Whitla, Esq., and nine others. The rectorial tithes amount to £830. 18. 3., and the vicarial to £700. The church is a plain modern structure, nearly in the centre of the parish. The glebe-house is an elegant residence, erected

in 1824 by the present incumbent, at an expense of £2000; the glebe comprises about ten acres. At Gartree, formerly a separate parish, but since the Reformation included in this parish, of which it is the principal burial-place, a very handsome church was erected in 1831, under the auspices of Col. Pakenham, aided by a loan of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £315 for its repair. At the entrance to the churchyard is a triumphal arch, erected in 1832, at the expense of the parishioners, in honour of Capt. Armstrong, to whose memory it bears a long inscription. It is endowed with £100 per annum by Col. Pakenham, the patron, who has built a handsome residence for the chaplain, and serves as a chapel of ease to the parochial church. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Glenavy; the chapel, a small neat building, was erected in 1824. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster of the first class, and for Seceders; to the former, which is situated at Tully, is attached a very extensive burial-ground, in which is a costly monument, in the Grecian style, to the memory of S. Cunningham, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent's, a native of this parish. About 600 children are taught in the public schools, of which one at Ballyhill was built in 1809, by Mr. Johnson, by whom it is partly supported: one in the churchyard, built in 1802, is supported by the vicar; and one built by Col. Pakenham is supported by him and his lady, at whose expense also many of the children of both sexes are entirely clothed. There are also ten private schools, in which are about 300 children. Lady Massareene bequeathed £100, and Mr. Cunningham £200, to purchase land and divide the rents among the poor; a small farm in Ballygenniff was accordingly purchased, and is let for £16 per annum. There are numerous mounds and forts, some defended by a single and others by a double fosse; two of them have arched excavations. There are also several ruins of churches, and many relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Clotworthy, Earl of Massareene, was interred in the parish church.

KILLEAGH, a post-town and parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W.) from Youghal and 114 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Youghal; containing 2785 inhabitants, of which number 698 are in the town. A nunnery is said to have been founded here in the 7th century by St. Abban, near the spot now occupied by the parish church. The town consists of one regular street, comprising 112 houses, and is neatly built; it is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post-office to Cork, Youghal, and Castlemartyr. Fairs are held on June 1st and Nov. 1st, at which a great quantity of live stock is sold. A court is held for the manor of Inchiquin, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parishes of Killeagh, Ardagh, Dangandonovan, and Clonpriest. The water of the small river Dissour, which passes by the town, is in high repute for its bleaching properties; and near a bridge which crosses it is a boulting-mill. The parish comprises 5800 statute acres, as rated to the county cess, and valued at £4495. 3. 1. per annum, of which a small quantity is bog, about 400 acres are woodland, and the remainder is arable or pasture land of good quality and well cultivated. Sea-sand

and sea-weed are used as manure, and there is abundance of limestone, brown-stone, and inferior slate. The principal seat is Ahadoe House, the residence of Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart., not more remarkable for its natural beauties than for its having remained in the same family more than 600 years, while nearly all the other estates in the South of Ireland have been confiscated. It was granted in 1172 to Philip de Capell, lineal ancestor of the present baronet, and is called by the peasantry "the Maiden Estate," to distinguish it from the numerous forfeited properties in its vicinity. From its elevated situation it commands beautiful views of the distant ocean, while the deep wood of Glenbower, which is one of the few remnants of the ancient forests, lies stretched below. This romantic glen, which is thought to be equal in beauty to the celebrated Wicklow Dargle, commences above the town of Killeagh and winds upwards for some miles till it is lost in the mountains. Its precipitous sides are richly wooded, and the Dissour, which runs through it, in winter dashes with the fury of a mountain torrent, fully justifying the name of *Glaunbour*, or "the Deafening Valley." The present house is about to be replaced by a castellated mansion, for which a site has been selected with great taste; and a fine new road, nearly a mile in length, through Glenbower, has been opened by the present baronet. This road, which passes over a deep ravine by means of a neat iron bridge, commands some delightful views, among which are the magnificent prospect from the Warren Hill, the Bathing-house Glen, the Foxes' Rock, and the Upper Cascade. In the grounds is a nux vesicaria, or bladder nut tree, also an ancient sycamore of very large size. Drumdihey House is the seat of Roger Green Davis, Esq.; it consists of a centre and two wings, ornamented with Doric columns, and with a portico at the eastern end. This handsome mansion, which was completed in 1833, is near the summit of an eminence, from which a splendid prospect is obtained of the country extending to Youghal, with its fine bay, and of Capell Island. Here is also Mount Uniacke, the seat of Norman Uniacke, Esq. It is an ancient family mansion, situated among mountains which have been brought into cultivation, and is surrounded by a grove of fine trees, and commands extensive views of the sea and the vale of Imokilly.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £974. 10. 6. The church is a plain building with a square tower, at the extremity of the town, for the erection of which a loan of £375 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits in 1811. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board, in 1809, gave £100 and lent £1000: the glebe comprises six acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Dangandonovan and Ardagh, and part of Clonpriest; and containing two chapels, one at Killeagh, and the other at Inch, in Ardagh. There are two public schools, in which about 80 children are taught, and for one of which Sir A. de Capell Brooke has erected a handsome school-house; and three private schools, in which are about 70 children; also a Sunday school and a dispensary. A castle, said to have been built by the Carews, formerly existed here, which was charged, in 1364, with an annuity to William Skiddy, mayor of Cork. Here is a rock of red clay

formation, rising like a pyramid, and nearly covered with moss and plants; and there are some extraordinary subterranean caverns, which were explored in 1826 by Sir. A. de Capell Brooke.

KILLEANY, county of CLARE.—See **KILHENY**.

KILLEANY, or **KILLANEY**, a village, in the parish of **ARRANMORE**, barony of **ARRAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, on the north-east side of the island of Arranmore; containing 974 inhabitants. It is a coast-guard station in the Galway district, and is also a station for pilots. The inhabitants are generally fishermen, who have 39 hookers for fishing and carrying kelp to Galway: there is a small pier at the upper end of the bay.—See **ARRAN ISLANDS**.

KILLEANY, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY.—See **KILLENY**.

KILLEANY, a parish, in the barony of **STRADBALLY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Stradbally, on the road from that place to Portarlinton; containing 121 inhabitants. Petty sessions for the district are held here irregularly. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £50. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Stradbally. There are some remains of the ancient castle.

KILLEARY, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER SLANE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from Nobber, on the road from Navan to Ardee; containing 2343 inhabitants. It comprises 7860 statute acres, and includes Parsonstown, the property of the Rev. A. Blackburne, a handsome residence in a demesne of above 600 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Syddan; the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop. The tithes amount to £323. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. of which £212. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. is payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar, who has a glebe of 3a. 2r. 16p. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district called Lobinstown, comprising also the parishes of Syddan, Innismoth, and Mitchellstown, and containing chapels at Lobinstown and Heronstown. About 30 children are educated in a public and 160 in four private schools.

KILLEBAN, or **KILLABIN**, a parish, partly in the barony of **BALLYADAMS**, but chiefly in that of **SLIEMARGUE**, **QUEEN'S** county and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Athy, on the road from that place to Kilkenny; containing 9776 inhabitants. It includes the villages of Arles, Ballylinan, and Ballickmoyler, which are separately described, and comprises 24,749 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is generally fertile, and chiefly in pasture, with some bog and mountain; the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone, flag-stone, and sandstone are quarried, and at Newtown are extensive collieries: there are also collieries at Modubah, Tellerton, Corgeo, and Hunt's Park. Fairs are held at Mayo on June 29th and Oct. 18th; and a manorial court is held at Newtown. The principal seats are Cooper Hill, the residence of W. Cope Cooper, Esq.; Ashfield Hall, of P. Gale, Esq.; Rahin, of Lieut.-Col. Weldon; Tollerton, of Hovendon Stapleton, Esq.; Killeen, of M. Dillon Thomas, Esq.; Maidenhead, of the Bambrick family; Ardeateagle, of W. Fitzmaurice, Esq.; and Hollymount,

of W. Fishbourne, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of the Crown. The tithes amount to £1292. 6. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Here are two churches, one at Castletown and the other at Mayo, for the erection of one of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £800; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £108 for the repairs of that at Castletown, and £172 for that at Mayo. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of two unions or districts, one called Ballylinan and Arles, which has chapels at those places and at Killeen; the other called Mayo and Doonane, which is united with the parish of Rathaspick, and has chapels at Mayo and Doonane. About 400 children are educated in four public schools, to three of which the rector subscribes, and 640 in 16 private schools; there are also six Sunday schools. St. Abban founded a monastery here in 650, in which he is said to have been interred: there are some remains of its church. There are also remains of the old church of Arles, and of the ancient castle of Hovendon, over the entrance to which are quartered the arms of the Leinster and Ormonde families. Near Castletown church is a well, which supplies water enough to turn a mill in its immediate vicinity.

KILLEDAN, or **KILLEDIN**, a parish, in the barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Swinford, on the road from that place to Ballagh; containing 5741 inhabitants. Some of the land is very good and well cultivated, but there are large tracts of bog. A market on Thursday has been lately established at the village of Cultymough, or Newtown-Brown. The principal seats are Ballinamore, the residence of T. Ormsby, Esq.; Killedan, of F. Taaffe, Esq.; Anna Hill, of Mrs. Scully, and Oxford, the property of — Twyhee, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Templemore; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of R. Palmer, Esq. The tithes amount to £411. 11. 4., which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar. The church is a neat building, erected at Ballinamore by the Ormsby family. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Cultymough. About 120 children are educated in a public school, to which T. Ormsby, Esq., contributes £14 annually, and about 540 in four private schools. Here was a friary of conventual Franciscans, which existed till the Reformation. There are some remains of the old church.

KILLEDUND, a village, in the parish of **KILTENNEL**, barony of **IDRONE EAST**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the road from Myshall to Enniscorthy; containing 47 houses and 236 inhabitants. This place, being situated at the western foot of Mount Leinster, includes within its scenery the Blackstairs mountains and Scullogh Gap: during the disturbances of 1798 it was burnt by the insurgents. It contains the parish church and school, and has fairs on March 12th, and July 15th.

KILLEEDY, a parish, in the Glenquin Division of the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S.) from Newcastle, on the road from that place to Newmarket; containing 5420 inhabitants. The castle of Glenquin, which gives name to this division of the barony, was built by an

Irish chieftain of the O'Hallinans, in 1462, but was soon afterwards seized by the O'Briens, who retained possession for some years, when it was seized by the O'Hanlons, who were expelled by the Geraldines, by whom it was forfeited in the Desmond rebellion, and was ultimately captured and dismantled by Capt. Raleigh. This castle was granted to Sir W. Courtney in 1591, together with the castle of Killeedy, which was erected by the Knights Templars and afterwards belonged to the Earls of Desmond. At Strand, near Glenquin, the Knights Templars also erected Temple Stran, in 1291. The castle of Cleanlis, or Castle English, a strong fortress, of which the owner enjoyed peculiar privileges, was also in this parish. It comprises 26,005 statute acres, of which 9059 are apportioned under the tithe act, and the remainder is mountain and bog: the mountains contain coal, iron-stone, and limestone. At Hensbrook is the very neat residence of M. Aherin, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of Killeedy in the Cathedral of Limerick and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £482. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. The church and glebe house were destroyed by the Rockites in 1822, and have not been rebuilt: the glebe comprises 27 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Ashford, comprising also a small part of Monegay; the chapel is a large plain building at Ashford. About 60 children are educated in two public schools, which are partially supported by the Earl of Devon, and about 210 in two private schools.

KILLEEK, or KILLAUGH, a parish, in the barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Swords, on the road from Dublin to the Naul; containing 175 inhabitants, and 805 statute acres. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Swords. The rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; the tithes amount to £168. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Finglas and St. Margaret's. Near New Place are the extensive ruins of a magnificent mansion; and there are some remains of the church.

KILLEELY.—See **KILLILY** and **KILLELY**.

KILLEEN, or NEW ARRAN, a village, in the parish of DROMACOO, in the barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Kinvarra, on the road from that place to Galway; containing, in 1831, 360, and in 1836, 600 inhabitants. It is on the bay of Galway, and has a pier.

KILLEEN, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from Dublin to Athboy; containing 588 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 16th century by St. Endeus, and also a nunnery, of which his sister St. Fanchea was abbess. The barony came into the family of Plunkett by the marriage of Sir Christopher Plunkett, in 1403, with the only daughter and heiress of Sir Lucas Cusac; and Lucas, the tenth Lord, was created Earl of Fingall by Jas. I., in 1628. The parish comprises 2972 statute acres; about one-third is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture of excellent quality; the system of agriculture is greatly

improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog; there are several quarries of black limestone. Killeen Castle, the seat of the Earl of Fingall, was originally a stately structure, erected by Hugh de Lacy, in 1180, and has been enlarged and greatly improved after a design by Johnston, in which the style of its ancient architecture has been retained with fine effect; the demesne comprises more than 840 statute acres, and is tastefully laid out and embellished. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in P. P. Metge, of Athlumney, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Taragh; the tithes amount to £204, of which £136 is payable to the impropriator, and £68 to the vicar. The church, near the castle, is a very interesting structure, erected by Sir Christopher Plunkett, who died in 1445; the east window is of lofty dimensions and of very elegant design. Among the ancient monuments are those of the founder and his wife; of Robt. Cusack, who died in 1620; and of John Quatermas (who roofed the church) and his wife, dated 1507. It formerly contained a chantry and a guild of the Blessed Virgin. The glebe comprises 57 acres of good land. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Dunsany, or Kilmessan.

KILLEEN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Durrow, on the road from that place to Kilkenny; containing 632 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Aughamacart, with which parish the tithes are returned: the rectory is impropriate in the Ladies Fitzpatrick. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Durrow. Here are the ruins of Ballykaly castle.

KILLEENADEEMA, or KILNADEEMA, a parish, in the barony of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Loughrea; containing 3554 inhabitants. This parish comprises a considerable portion of the Derrybrian mountains, and contains 1854 statute acres apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, with the greater portion of the rectory united, together forming part of the union of Loughrea; the remainder of the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Clonfert; the tithes amount to £153. 17. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, of which £12. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, is payable to the dean, and £140. 19. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kiltessill, and containing chapels at Kildeema, Derrybrian, and Ayle. About 210 children are educated in three public schools, to each of which the Earl of Clancarty contributes £5 annually, and about 120 are taught in two private schools.

KILLEENASTEENA, a parish, in the county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, containing 202 inhabitants. It is wholly impropriate, and a stipend is paid to a neighbouring clergyman for the performance of the occasional duties. The tithes amount to £35.

KILLEENAVARRA.—See **KILLUNAVARRA**.

KILLEENEY, a parish, partly in the barony of DUNKELLIN, but chiefly in that of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Gort, near the road from that place to Kinvarra; containing 820 inhabitants, and 5931 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is very

coarse and rocky, and the only seat is Normangrove, the residence of John Burke, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan; the rectory is appropriate to the see, the deanery, and the vicarage of Ardrahan. The tithes amount to £98. 0. 6., of which £21 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £7. 7. to the dean, £42 to the incumbent of Ardrahan, and £27. 13. 6. to the vicar. There are some remains of the old church, with a small burial-ground attached. About a mile from Kinvarra is a hole in the rock, called the Pigeon Hole, which leads to a natural cavern, three or four hundred feet in extent. Here are the remains of the castle of Cahir Irlane, which is said to have belonged to the Killikellys.

KILLEENOUGH.—See **KILLENORTY**.

KILLEEVAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **MONAGHAN**, but chiefly in that of **DARTRY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, on the river **Fin**, and on the road from Clones to Dublin; containing, with the post-town of Newbliss, 7273 inhabitants, of which number 87 are in the village. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 11,571 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 11,314 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in Dartry, including a detached portion of 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ under water; and 257 in the barony of Monaghan: of the whole, 9329 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is principally under tillage, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture improved: there are several detached portions of bog. The principal seats are Ballinure, the residence of W. Forster, Esq.; Newbliss House, of A. Kerr, Esq.; Gortgranagh, of Mrs. Graham; Scarvey, of Major Campbell Graham; and Glinch Lodge, of J. Thompson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £518. 19. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church is a neat plain structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £142. The glebe house is a neat building, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Aughabog, and containing two chapels; the chapel of this parish, on the townland of Killafuddy, is a neat edifice, erected in 1817. About 680 children are taught in six public schools, of which the parochial school is chiefly supported by the incumbent; and there are four private schools, in which are about 260 children.—See **NEWBLISS**.

KILLEGLAND, or **KILLEYLAN**, also called **KILMEGLAN**, a parish, in the barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 473 inhabitants, who are all in the post-town of Ashbourne, of which the parish principally consists. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ratoath: the tithes amount to £54. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ratoath, and has a chapel at Ashbourne. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, one of which is principally supported by the rector.

KILLEGNEY, a parish, in the barony of **BANTRY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the river **Boro** and near the high road to New Ross; containing 1616 inhabitants. It comprises 6531 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The lands are chiefly under

tillage; the soil is generally light and poor, but the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the drill husbandry is in general use. Castle Boro, the spacious modern mansion of Lord Carew, is built on the site of an ancient castle belonging to that family, of whom the present Lord was created a peer of Ireland in 1834. The house is beautifully situated on the bank of the picturesque river **Boro**, which, after winding through the richly wooded demesne, discharges itself into the **Slaney** about two miles below Enniscorthy; and the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, comprehend some beautiful scenery, in which the spire of the church, rising above the neighbouring groves, forms a pleasing feature. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Ferns**, episcopally united, in 1798, to the impropriate curacy of **Chapple**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £304. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £900, in 1827, is a neat modern edifice, and an elegant spire was added to it at the expense of the present Lord Carew; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £106 for its repair. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 16 acres, subject to a rent of £13. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of **Templeudigan**; the chapel is at **Poolpeasty**. Near **Castleboro** is a neat school-house for girls, built by Lady Carew, who allows the mistress £15 per annum, and a neat cottage residence adjoining it rent-free; there are about 30 children in this school; about 40 children are taught in a private school, and there is a Sunday school. A fever hospital and dispensary are supported by Lord Carew and by grand jury presentments. The Rev. James Gordon, author of an abridgment of Irish History, the History of the Rebellion in 1798, and various other works, was for many years rector of this parish.

KILLEHENY, or **KILLAHINNY**, a parish, in the barony of **IRAGHTICONNOR**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 11 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Tarbert**, on the south-eastern shore of the estuary of the **Shannon**; containing 2316 inhabitants. It comprises 7316 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about one-third of which is arable land of good quality; the remainder is coarse mountain pasture, with a great quantity of bog. Agriculture is improving; sea-weed and sea-sand are used as manures, and good limestone is abundant. Fine salmon and trout are taken in the river **Cashen**. There is a telegraph on **Knockanore** mountain. **Spraymount** is the residence of Capt. W. Raymond, and the other seats are those of Capt. Hewson, and C. Julian, Esq. In the grounds of the latter some skeletons in stone graves were discovered in 1829. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ardfert** and **Aghadoe**, forming part of the union of **Aghavallin**; the rectory is impropriate in A. Stoughton, Esq. The tithes amount to £124. 12. 3., of which £83. 1. 4. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of **Lisseltin**, and has a chapel at **Ballybunnian**. About 50 children are educated in a private school. Here are the celebrated caverns of **Ballybunnian**, which are described under the head of that place.

KILLEIGH, a village and chapelry (formerly a

post-town), in that part of the parish of GEASHILL which is in the barony of GEASHILL, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Portarlinton, on the road from Dublin to Birr; containing 478 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here in the 6th century, which existed till the dissolution, and in 1578 was granted, with its possessions, to Gerald, Earl of Kildare. A nunnery was founded by the Warren family in the 12th century, for nuns of the order of St. Augustine; and a monastery for Grey friars was established here in the reign of Edw. I., which was granted to John Allee, at the Reformation. It contains 86 houses and a brewery and malting-house, and is a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on July 1st, and Oct. 17th. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Kildare, annexed to the benefice of Geashill, and has a large ancient chapel. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Ballycane, or Geashill, and has a spacious chapel. Here are some remains of one of the religious houses, close to which is the entrance to a cave; and there are also some remains of a rath that formerly surrounded the village.—See GEASHILL.

KILLEILAGH, a parish, in the barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ennistymon, on the road from Ballyvaughan to Ballyaline. This parish comprises 11,332 statute acres, a large part of which consists of mountain pasture and bog. Slate of inferior quality is found at Donagore. Ballyaline Bay is well situated for fishing, and has a coast-guard station, included in the Miltown-Malbay district; and there is a constabulary police station at Knockfin. Off the coast is Innishere, one of the Arran isles, between which and the mainland is the South Sound, or entrance to Galway bay. The principal seats are Doolen, the residence of Major W. N. McNamara; Arranview, of F. McNamara, Esq., commanding, as its name implies, a fine view of the Arran isles and the coast of Galway; and Ballyaline, of F. Gore, Esq.; besides which there are several other respectable residences. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilmanaheen; the rectory is united to those of Kilmocn and Carrune. The tithes amount to £221. 10. 9., of which £147. 13. 10. is payable to the rector, and £73. 16. 11. to the vicar. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Arranview, or Tuoclea, and has a chapel at Knockfin. There are one public and three private schools. At Glassie, and Donagore, are the ruins of the castles respectively so called, the latter being a circular tower on a square base; and at Ballynalacken, on a rocky eminence near the sea, stands the castle of that name, which is about to be repaired by J. O'Brien, Esq. its proprietor. Boetius Clancy, a celebrated chieftain, formerly resided at St. Catherine's, where a mound of earth is still shown as the spot where his castle once stood.

KILLEINY, or KILLINEY, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Tralee; containing 3344 inhabitants, of which number, 263 are in the village. It includes the low sandy peninsula of Maghera, which separates the bay of Tralee from that of Brandon. Off the northern extremity of the peninsula are the small isles called the Magharees, or "Seven Hogs," which abound with limestone, and where kelp

is still made, but not to its former extent. To the west of Castle Gregory is a small lake, which might be easily drained, and an embankment or pier would be of great benefit. The parish comprises 2261 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, besides a considerable tract of mountain and bog. The arable land, which is generally manured with sea-weed, is extremely fertile and particularly noted for producing wheat of a superior quality. Stone for building abounds, and limestone is found near the glebe. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £432. 18. 5. The church is a small plain structure, for the rebuilding of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800, in 1812, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £159 for its repair. There is no glebe-house: the glebe is merged in the bishop's farm of Killeiny, but the tenant pays £16 per ann. to the rector. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Castle Gregory, which comprises the parishes of Killeiny, North Cloghane, Strabally, and Ballyduff, and has chapels at Castle Gregory and North Cloghane. There are three private schools, in which about 130 children are educated, and an infants' school. The ruins of the old church adjoin the present edifice; and at Killeton are vestiges of an ancient burial-ground.—See CASTLE-GREGORY.

KILLELAGH, or KILLELA, a parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Maghera on the river Clody; containing 3045 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,270 statute acres, of which more than half is good mountain pasture and the remainder under tillage; the substratum is basalt, and the soil generally thin and cold, but the lands have been lately improved by a judicious use of lime; there is a sufficient tract of turbary for fuel, but no waste land. On its eastern boundary is Carntogher mountain, rising 1521 feet above the level of the sea. In the mountain district the inhabitants are principally native Irish, and in the plains, of Scottish extraction. Five townlands are in the manor of Maghera and belong to the see of Derry, three in the manor of Kilrea belong to the Mercers' Company, and four in the manor of Bellaghy to the Vintners' Company, of London. The parish was formerly united to Maghera, but in 1794 was separated from it and now forms a distinct benefice. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £197. 7. 4. The church is a small plain edifice without tower or spire, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, in 1808, and in 1810 £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house; the glebe comprises 272 acres, constituting the townland of Gortinure, of which 70 acres are under cultivation. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Maghera; the chapel is a small ancient building. About 60 children are taught in three public schools, of which the parochial schools are supported by the rector, and a school at Tirhew is aided by Mr. Holmes; and there are two private schools, in which are about 30 children. In the townland of Tirnony is a perfect cromlech, and near it an artificial cave formed of field stones and covered with flags. In the southern part of the parish

are the ruins of a very ancient church, which was destroyed in the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, and subsequently rebuilt.

KILLELAN, a parish, in the barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Castledermot, on the confines of the county of Wicklow and Dublin; containing 1049 inhabitants. It comprises 3448 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the greater portion of the land is good, and the system of agriculture improved; a considerable tract of bog has been brought into cultivation by R. Archbold, Esq.; and there is little waste or unprofitable land. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. Davidstown, the seat of Mr. Archbold, is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and finely planted demesne, above which rises Hughstown hill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, consisting of the seven denominations of Bolton, Simonstown, Newtown, Commonstown, Collin, Colerake, and Hughestown, and formerly constituting part of the union of Timolin, from which it has been separated and formed into a distinct benefice, in the patronage of Sir R. Steele, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £330, of which £220 is payable to the impropriator, and £110 to the vicar. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Castledermot. There are some slight remains of the old church, and also of an hospital formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, consisting only of a square tower in ruins.

KILLELONEHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **COSHMA**, but chiefly in that of **PUBBLEBRIEN**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the road from Limerick to Croom: containing, with part of the town of Patrickswell, 1085 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1157 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The land is in general of good quality, resting on a substratum of limestone, and the system of agriculture is much improved. The surrounding scenery is enlivened by several good houses and well-planted demesnes: the principal are Fort Etna, the residence of J. Waller O'Grady, Esq.; and Attyflin, of J. Westropp, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and forms part of the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin, in the cathedral of Limerick: the tithes amount to £124. 12. 3½. The church was destroyed in the war of 1641, and is now in ruins; the members of the Establishment attend that of Kilpeacon. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 5½ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Loughmore. About 25 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of a castle built by Dermot O'Hurley, in the 15th century.

KILLELY, or **KILLEELY**, partly within the north liberties of the city of **LIMERICK**, but chiefly in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Limerick, on the mail road to Ennis, and on the river Shannon; containing 5141 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Meelick, comprises 5135 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, which are nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture. It extends nearly to the old Thomond bridge, at Limerick, and includes the extensive distillery of Messrs. Brown, Stein, and Co.

Limestone abounds and is used for manure, and there is some bog near the Shannon. There are stations of the constabulary police at Cratloe, Meelick, and Thomond Gate. Cratloe House is the residence of Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; the demesne and wood of Cratloe, which are chiefly in this parish, extend into the adjoining parish of Kilfentinan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £281. 1. 11½. The church, a small plain structure, is picturesquely situated at Meelick; it was built by the grandmother of the present Marquess of Conyngham, and subsequently made parochial; it is now undergoing a thorough repair, a grant of £220 having been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose. The communion plate was presented by the Conyngham family. The glebe-house, a large mansion, commanding a beautiful view of the Shannon, stands on a glebe of 11½ acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish is partly in the district of Meelick, and partly in that of Thomond Gate, or St. Lelia. In the parochial school, supported by the rector, about 20 children are educated; and about 80 females are taught in a public school supported by subscription: there are also four private schools, containing about 170 children, and a Sunday school is held in the parochial school-house. About one mile south-east from Cratloe Cross is the Cratloe and Meelick public dispensary.

KILLELY, or **KILLILA**, a parish, in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Oulart, on the coast-road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 677 inhabitants. It comprises 1594 statute acres, and contains two quarries of good building stone of a slaty kind, also limestone, gravel, and marl. A fair is held at Croshu, in this parish, on Jan. 1st. Castle Talbot, the seat of the ancient family of Talbot, is now the residence of M. Talbot, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an impropriate curacy, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth: the tithes amount to £85. 4. 9., of which £45. 11. 3. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Blackwater, which includes this parish and Ballyvalloo, and has a chapel there. About 70 children are educated in two private schools. There are some remains of the church, and of a Danish rath.—See **BLACKWATER**.

KILLEMLAGH, or **KILLEMILAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **IVERAGH**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Cahirciveen; containing 2548 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 182 reduced acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain and bog, is situated on the western coast, and on the south-eastern side of the harbour of Valentia. Its southern extremity forms Bolus Head, which is on the north-west side of the entrance to the bay of Balinaskelligs. Puffin island, so called from its being much frequented by puffins, and which also abounds with rabbits, is steep and craggy, with a remarkable gap in its highest part. The Skellig islands lie off this parish, and are separately described. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, and in the collection of sea-weed for manure. At Portmagee is a coast-guard station, in the district of Valencia, and petty sessions are held there once in three weeks. The principal seats

are Belville, the residence of Whitwell Butler, Esq.; Waterview, of P. Trant, Esq.; Kilkevaragh, of the Rev. J. Mansell; and Ahadda, of the Rev. — Mahony. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the corps of the treasurership of Ardfert: the tithes amount to £101. 10. 9., and there is a glebe at Kerl. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Prior, and has a chapel at Portmagee and Kerl. There are three private schools in the parish. The ruins of the church, which is dedicated to St. Finian, are at the bottom of the Bay of Ballinaskelligs, which is so much exposed to a heavy sea that the only landing-place is in a small creek to the north. Here are some chalybeate springs.

KILLENAGH, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gorey; containing 706 inhabitants. This parish is on the eastern coast, and almost exclusively under tillage. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardamine: the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., who receives the whole of the tithes, amounting to £145. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of River-chapel, or Ballygarret. A dispensary was established here in 1829. About 30 children are educated in a private school.

KILLENAULE, a small market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Fethard, and 84 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cashel to Callan; containing 3464 inhabitants, of which number, 1578 are in the town. The parish comprises 6121 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and furnishes limestone, flagstone, potters' clay, iron ore, and slate fit for making pencils. Its large collieries are described in the article on the county (*which see*). A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, where there is a weekly market, and a sub-post-office to Littleton; and fairs are held on the first Thursday (O. S.) in May and October, and on Jan. 1st, March 25th, June 24th, and Aug. 14th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectories and vicarages of Cooleagh, Magawry, Drangan, Isertkerin, and Barrettsgrange, and the rectory of St. Johnstown, forming the union of Killenaule, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the rectory is appropriate to the Chancellorship of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin: the tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the chancellor, and £100 to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £949. The church is a small ancient building. There are a glebe-house and five glebes in the union, comprising 47a. 21p. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, and has a chapel. About 540 children are educated in six private schools; and there is a dispensary. Here are the remains of Gralla and Graystone castles.

KILLENCARE, or **KILLENKERE**, a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in that of CASTLERAGHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Bailieborough, on the road to Virginia; containing 7600 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Killinskere, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,962 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 131 $\frac{1}{4}$ are water, and there is some bog. The

lands are principally arable, and in a tolerable state of cultivation; slate is found here, but of very inferior quality, and the quarries formerly worked have in consequence been discontinued: an ore supposed to be zinc has been discovered on the townland of Derryham, but it has not been yet worked. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Richard, Earl of Westmeath: the tithes amount to £480. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted £900 as a gift, and £1200 as a loan, in 1817, is a very neat structure. The same Board, in 1816, gave £325 and lent £1050 towards the erection of the glebe-house, which is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 380 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a plain building, and there is also one at Clanaphillip. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class; also one for those in connexion with the Seceding Synod. About 440 children are taught in four public schools, of which one is supported by Lord Farnham, and another by the Sankey family; and there are eight private schools, in which are about 480 children, and a Sunday-school. There are numerous mineral springs in the parish, some of which are used medicinally.

KILLENELICK.—See **GALBALLY**.

KILLENEMOR, a parish, in the barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Mitchelstown; containing 197 inhabitants. This small parish consists of only one townland, comprising 410 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £374 per annum, and for all civil purposes has merged into the parish of Glanworth. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms the corps of the prebend of Killenemor, in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £40, and form part of the economy fund of the cathedral. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Glanworth.

KILLENORTY, or **KILLENUGHT**, a parish, in the barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Patrickswell, on the road from Croom to Limerick; containing 390 inhabitants. The land is generally good, and is based on limestone. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the bishop's mensal. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Loughmore.

KILLENTIERNNA, a parish, in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Castleisland, on the road to Killarney; containing 2079 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Brown Flesk, comprises 13,127 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4194. 15. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. per annum. The soil is light and gravelly; limestone, which abounds, is used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving: there are several patches of bog. Dicks-grove, the finely wooded demesne of R. Meredith, Esq., is in this parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united to that of Dysert, and together constituting the union of Killentierna, in the

patronage of the Proprietors of the Seignior of Castle-island: the tithes amount to £283. 7. 2½, and the entire tithes of the union to £457; and there is a glebe of 35 acres, subject to a rent of £50 late currency. The church is a small plain building with a square tower, erected about 1816, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the district of Currens, or Killentierna: the chapel is near the latter village. About 90 children are educated in two private schools. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground.

KILLENUMERY, a parish, in the barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Dromahaire, on the road from that place to Sligo; containing 4115 inhabitants. It comprises 12,602 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and principally under tillage, besides a considerable quantity of mountain land and bog. Coal and iron ore exist here, but have not been worked, and limestone is plentiful; crystal spar, or Irish diamond, is found at Cashel. Friarstown is the residence of Mrs. Johnston. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, episcopally united to the vicarage of Killery, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in R. Baker, Esq.: the tithes amount to £220, of which £70 is payable to the impropiator, and £150 to the vicar; and the gross value of the union, including tithe and glebe, is £578. 9. 2. The church is a neat building, erected in 1820 by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits; there is also a chapel of ease at Killery. The same Board, in 1812, gave £350 and lent £450 for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 847 acres, a considerable part of which is mountain land and bog. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Killery, and has a chapel at Ballinagar. About 100 children are educated in a public, and about 370 in six private, schools. The abbey of Creevelea, which is described in the article on Dromahaire, is in this parish.

KILLENVOY, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Athlone, on the road from that place to Roscommon; containing 2250 inhabitants. It comprises 5139 statute acres, and contains a small quantity of bog; there is an abundance of excellent limestone. The principal seats are Scregg, the residence of J. E. Kelly, Esq.; Kellybrook, of D. Kelly, Esq.; Churchboro, of E. Kelly, Esq.; and Mount Plunket, of G. Plunket, Esq., a handsome building, situated on Lough Ree. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilmean, Porterin, Ivernoon or St. John's, and Raharrow, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society: the tithes amount to £130, which is equally divided between the impropiators and the vicar; and the tithes of the benefice amount to £227. 2. 9. The church, which is a neat edifice, was built by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £133 for its repair. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 11 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of St. John's, and contains a chapel at Culleen. About 50 children are educated in a public

school, which is aided by an annual donation from the vicar; and 140 in two private schools; there is also a Sunday-school. Numerous skeletons have been dug up in the parish.

KILLENY, or **KILLEANY**, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S.) from Headford, on the road to Lough Corrib; containing 1572 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilkilvery: the tithes amount to £148. 4. 2½. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Headford: the chapel is a small thatched edifice. There are two private schools, in which are about 90 children.

KILLERERAN, a parish, partly in the barony of DUNMORE and TYAQUIN, but chiefly in that of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the post-town of Dangan, 4307 inhabitants. Besides the arable and pasture land, there are about 800 acres of waste and a tract of bog, both reclaimable. Petty sessions are held at Barna every Monday. The principal seats are Brook Lodge, the residence of Martin J. Blake, Esq.; Hillsbrook, of J. A. Kirwan, Esq.; Castle Moyle, of M. Browne, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. Le Poer Trench. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of council, in 1792, to part of the rectory and vicarage of Knockmoy, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £341. 10., and of the union to £561. 10. The church is a plain neat structure, erected in 1796, by aid of a gift of £500 and a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 40 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. About 170 children are educated in three public schools, to one of which M. J. Blake, Esq., contributes £20 annually; and about 120 in two private schools. The ruins of the castle of Barna and several raths are here.

KILLERICK, or **KILLERRIG**, a parish, in the barony and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (E. by N.) from Carlow, on the river Slaney; containing, with part of the suburbs of the post-town of Tallow, 1261 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the reign of King John, by Gilbert de Bocard, which, at the suppression of that order, was granted to the Knights Hospitallers, and, at the general dissolution, to Sir Gerard Aylmer. In 1331, the Irish burnt the church, with the priest and eighty persons who had assembled in it; but the Pope ordered the Archbishop of Dublin to excommunicate all the persons engaged in the perpetration of this atrocious act, and to lay their lands under an interdict. The parish comprises 3841 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3405 per annum, which, with the exception of about 100 acres, is good arable and pasture land. The principal seats are Duckett's Grove, the residence of J. D. Duckett, Esq.; and Russell's-town Park, of W. Duckett, Esq. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Urglin: the rectory is impropriate in Messrs. Humphreys and Bunbury, who receive the tithes, amounting to £360, out of which £18. 9. 2½. is paid to the curate. At Friarstown are the ruins of a castle and of a religious establishment.

KILLERMOGH, or **KILDERMOY**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER OSSORY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from **Durrow**, on the road from that place to **Roscrea**; containing 1078 inhabitants. It comprises 2916 statute acres, of which about 250 are waste land and bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land. Limestone is obtained for building and burning. Here is **Tentower**, the seat of **R. Wolfe, Esq.** The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, and in the patronage of the **Ladies Fitzpatrick**: the tithes amount to 141. l. $8\frac{1}{4}$. The church, which is a neat building, but not in good repair, was erected in 1796, by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, which also gave £100 and lent £550, in 1817, for the erection of the glebe-house: the glebe comprises 306a. 2r. 23p. In the **R. C.** divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of **Aghavoe**. About 100 children are educated in two public schools, aided by the **Ladies Fitzpatrick**, and of which the parochial school is also aided by the rector; and there is a Sunday-school. **St. Columb** is said to have founded an abbey here in 558.

KILLERSHERDINY, or **KILDRUMSHERDAN**, a parish, in the barony of **TULLAGHGARVEY**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Cootehill**, on the road to **Cavan**; containing 6997 inhabitants. It is also called **Kilsherdany**, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,618 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 15,801 are apportioned under the tithe act; about 4860 are arable, 8940 are meadow and pasture, 320 woodland, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ water, and the remainder bog; the system of agriculture is improved. There are several quarries of common whin-stone, which is raised for building and for repairing the roads. The principal seats are **Annalee**, the residence of **M. Murphy, Esq.**; **Fort William**, of **T. Coote, Esq.**; **Eraglé Cottage**, of **T. Hamilton Ennis, Esq.**; **Laurel Lodge**, of the **Rev. J. Adams**; **Retreat**, of **C. J. Adams, Esq.**; **Drummilton**, of **G. Cooney, Esq.**; and **Tullyvin House**, of **Maxwell J. Boyle, Esq.** A remnant of the linen manufacture is still carried on in the parish, and there are several corn-mills, of which one belonging to **Mr. Townley**, of **Dundalk**, is very large. A lead mine, the property of **T. Burrowes, Esq.**, of **Stradone House**, was formerly worked by the **Irish Mining Company**, but, being found unprofitable, has been discontinued. There are charters extant for four annual fairs, but one only is held in the village of **Tullyvin**, on the 4th of May, for cattle. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Kilmore**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of **Richard, Earl of Westmeath**: the tithes amount to £480, of which £230 is payable to the impropriator, and £250 to the vicar. The church, a neat plain edifice, was built in 1800, and the glebe-house in 1816: to the former the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, and to the latter £100, and a loan of £1125: the glebe comprises 285 acres. The **R. C.** parish is co-extensive with that of the **Established Church**: the chapel was built in 1825, at an expense of £700. Nearly 500 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial schools are supported by the vicar; and one at **Tullyvin** is endowed with £40 per annum late currency, and a house for the master, by the late **W. Moore, Esq.**, of that place. There are also six private schools, in which are about 240 children. There are

several forts in the parish, supposed by some to be Danish, but by others to have been raised by the native Irish as a defence against those invaders; and on the several hills on which they are situated ancient coins have been found. On the demesne of **Tullyvin** is an ancient vault, in which are 23 coffins, containing the remains of deceased members of the families of **Moore** and **Boyle**; and on the townland of **Curavilla** is a chalybeate spring, now in disuse.

KILLERY, a parish, in the barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Dromahaire**, on the road from that place to **Collooney** and on **Lough Gill**; containing 2969 inhabitants. It comprises 9135 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of good quality, principally under tillage, and there is some bog and excellent limestone. Fairs are held at **Ballintogher** on Jan. 22nd, June 8th, July 28th, Oct. 17th, and Dec. 8th; and a manorial court is held there occasionally. **Oldcastle**, the seat of **E. Loftus Neynoe, Esq.**, was erected on the site of the old castle of **Kingsfort**; near it is a strong chalybeate spa. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ardagh**, united to that of **Killenumery**; the rectory is impropriate in **M. Baker, Esq.** The tithes amount to £96. 18. 6., of which one-third is payable to the impropriator, and two-thirds to the vicar. The church is a plain building, erected in 1715. In the **R. C.** divisions it forms part of the union or district of **Killenumery**, and has a chapel at **Ballintobber**. About 140 children are educated in two public, and 110 in two private schools. There are some remains of the old church of **Killery**, with a large burial-ground; and of an ancient castle at **Drumcondra**.

KILLESANDRA, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **TULLOGHONOH**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 9 miles (W.) from **Cavan**, and 64 (N. W.) from **Dublin**, on the road to **Ballinamore**; containing, with the district parishes of **Arvagh** and **Scrabby**, 14,532 inhabitants, of which number 1137 are in the town. This town, which is situated near the river **Croghan** and contains about 200 houses, is neatly built, and has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The linen manufacture, which is carried on extensively in the neighbourhood, has contributed greatly to its prosperity, and, upon an average, coarse linens are sold in its market to the amount of £1500 weekly. The market is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions; and fairs are held on Jan. 28th, March 28th, May 9th, June 22nd, July 15th, the second Wednesday in August (O. S.), Sept. 28th, and Nov. 8th. The market-house is a very neat and well-arranged building. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; a manorial court is held occasionally, and petty sessions every alternate Thursday. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including a detached portion of 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres), 22,241 statute acres; 500 are woodland, and 1212 water, of which latter 74 are in **Lough Oughtee**. The surface is boldly undulating, and, in the southern part, rises into mountainous elevations, above which **Bruce Hill** is pre-eminent; and not far from the town is the steep mountain of **Corhill**. The lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is tolerably fertile, but the system of agriculture is very indifferent; there is a large extent of bog. Freestone is quarried for

building, and in several parts are indications of coal, but no attempt has been yet made to work it. The river Croghan, in the lower part of the parish, winds through a delightful tract of country into the magnificent lakes of Killesandra. Adjoining the town is Castle Hamilton, the seat of R. H. Southwell, Esq., a spacious mansion surrounded by an extensive and highly embellished demesne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithes amount to £660. The parochial church is a very ancient structure, but in a state of dilapidation. The glebe-house has a glebe of 500 acres attached to it. There is a chapel of ease at Derrylane. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with the ancient parish of Killesandra; there are two chapels, situated in the town and at Corronee; there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists in the town. About 630 children are taught in seven public schools, of which two are supported by Lord Farnham; and there are four private schools, in which are about 230 children. Mrs. Jackson bequeathed £10 per annum to be divided by the rector among ten poor housekeepers. There are numerous raths in the parish. Dr. Hales, author of a work on chronology, and other scientific works, was rector of this parish.

KILLESHER, a parish, in the barony of **GLENAWLEY**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Florence-Court, 5114 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises, with certain islands in Lower Lough M'Neen, 24,936½ statute acres, of which 24½ are in the river Erne and small loughs, and 642½ are in Lower Lough M'Neen: there is a considerable quantity of bog and mountain land. Fairs are held at Whitehill on May 13th, July 13th, Sept. 11th, and Nov. 11th. Florence Court, the beautiful mansion of the Earl of Enniskillen, stands in a large and finely planted demesne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £200. The church is a small building, and was repaired in 1819, by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises 1300 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Whitehill, and one at Crossroads: there are also two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 460 children are educated in six public schools, to two of which the Earl of Enniskillen subscribes, and about 100 in two private schools; there are also five Sunday schools. Here are some mineral springs and remarkable caves, also the ruins of the old church.

KILLESHELL, **KILLISHIL**, or **KILLESHAL**, a parish, in the barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Dungannon, on the road from that place to Ballygawley; containing 4615 inhabitants. This parish was formed by order of council in 1732, by separating 27 townlands from the parish of Carrenteel, and Archbishop Robinson endowed the living with the townland of Glencal for a glebe, which was exchanged for the present glebe adjoining the church. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 9839½ statute acres (including a detached portion of 241½ acres), of which 8879 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4817 per annum.

About half the land is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remainder bog and waste land; limestone is abundant and is burnt for manure. The soil is cold and thin, but is well cultivated: the inhabitants combine weaving with their agricultural pursuits. The principal seat is Anahue, the residence of H. Crosslee, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the gift of the Lord Primate; the tithes amount to £300. The church is a small neat edifice, built in 1776 by aid of a gift of £481 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, in 1817, from the same Board: the glebe comprises 514a. 3r. 26p. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Donaghmore; it has no chapel, but an altar in the open air. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Ulster and the Seceding Synod. The parochial school, in which are about 140 children, is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and is aided by the rector; the late Rev. D. Kelly contributed £50 towards the erection of the school-house: there are five other public schools, two of which are aided by a donation of £7 per annum from Col. Verner, and two by £8 per annum from J. Gough, Esq.; they afford instruction to about 440 children.

KILLESBIN, a parish, in the barony of **SLIEU-MARGUE**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing, with a part of the suburbs of Carlow, called Graigue, 5152 inhabitants. It comprises 10,529 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7765 per annum; and, with the exception of about 40 acres of woodland and 200 of bog, consists of arable and pasture land: the agriculture is good; and the mountains, which rise 1000 feet above the river Barrow, are cultivated to their summits. Sandstone and limestone are found here, and extensive collieries are worked by H. Fitzmaurice, Esq. There were formerly smelting-furnaces, which were discontinued for want of fuel. The principal seats are Springhill, the residence of — Laforell, Esq.; and Ardcleagh, of H. Fitzmaurice, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown, and the vicarage in that of the Bishop, but they are held by one incumbent; the tithes amount to £461. 10. 9½. The church is modern and has an arched stone roof, like St. Keirn's chapel at Glendalough's and those of St. Cormac at Cashel and St. Douglough near Dublin: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £131 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Slatey, and has chapels at Graigue and Killesbin, the latter of which stands on an artificial mound and has octagon towers at the corners. About 270 children are educated in three public, and about 150 in six private schools. Here is a very strong chalybeate spring, which was formerly in high repute. The ruins of the ancient parish church have an ornamented entrance, which is encircled with an illegible inscription in ancient Irish characters; and near it is the site of an ancient round tower, also the remarkable "Cut of Killesbin," which is a pass on the road from Carlow to the collieries, carried through a lofty hill for more than half a mile, and from 10 to 40 feet deep and 21 wide. Within the parish are some ruins which seem to be the foundations of the public

buildings of an ancient town. At Old Derig was the residence of Dr. James Doyle, R. C. bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, where his letters signed J. K. L. were written.—See GRAIGUE.

KILLESK, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Oulart, on the road from that place to Wexford; containing 1036 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3849 statute acres, and contains abundance of limestone, gravel and marl; the system of agriculture is improving. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £164. 2. 3., of which £87. 16. 10. is payable to the impropiator and £76. 5. 5. to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the unions or districts of Oulart and Castlebridge.

KILLESK, a parish, in the barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from New Ross; containing 1009 inhabitants, and 2872 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and patronage of Lord Templemore, granted in 1702, in augmentation of the impropriate curacies of Dunbrody, St. James, and Rathroe: the tithes amount to £312. 7. 4., and there is a glebe of about two acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Sutton's. About 30 children are educated in a private school. Here are some remains of a castle, said to have been built by Hervey de Montemarisco.

KILLESKEY, or **KILLISKEY**, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Ashford, on the river Vartrey, and the mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 2196 inhabitants. This parish, which in its civil relations is also a constablewick, comprises 5651 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: a large portion of the land in the occupation of resident proprietors is in the highest state of cultivation, and the system of agriculture is generally improved; there is neither bog nor waste land, except some tracts of mountain, which may be easily reclaimed. The surrounding country is remarkable for the boldness and impressive magnificence of its features; and within the limits of the parish are several gentlemen's seats. Glenmore, the splendid residence of J. Synge, Esq., is a handsome and spacious castellated mansion, with embattled parapets, above which rises a lofty round tower, flanking the principal façade, in the centre of which is a square gateway tower forming the chief entrance; it was erected by the late F. Synge, Esq., and occupies an eminence, sloping gently towards the sea, near the opening of the Devil's Glen, and surrounded by a richly planted demesne, commanding a fine view of St. George's channel, and the castle, town, and lighthouses of Wicklow, with the intervening country thickly studded with gentlemen's seats; and in the foreground, the church rising in the midst of flourishing plantations. Ballycurry, the elegant mansion and highly cultivated demesne of C. Tottenham, Esq., extends along one side of the Devil's Glen, opposite to the demesne of Glenmore. Inchinappa, the modernised residence of the Rev. H. W. Crofton, is decorated with a portico of the Tuscan order, and is pleasingly situated in grounds tastefully laid out. Dunran, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, commands a fine view of the sea and

of the picturesque glen of that name. Kiltimon, the seat of Hugh Eccles, Esq., is finely situated on an eminence commanding a good sea view, and the lighthouses and Head of Wicklow. Ballyhenry House, the residence of F. Campbell, Esq., is a handsome building, from which is an interesting prospect over the Devil's Glen and Ballycurry demesne. Killoughter, the pleasing villa of H. T. Redmond, Esq., is finely situated, and commands some good views. Broomfield, the residence of R. Bride, Esq., occupies a site commanding a fine view of the town and Head of Wicklow, and the pleasing demesne of Rósanna. The other seats are Kilmartin, of J. Matthews, Esq.; Sweetbank, of T. Revel, Esq.; and Castle Grange, of Mr. Vicars.

The parish is in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Wicklow in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin; and there is also a chapelry, in the patronage of the Prebendary, who receives the entire tithes, amounting to £378. 6. 5., and pays the curate's stipend. The church, a remarkably neat structure in the later English style, was erected at Nun's Cross, in 1817, by the late F. Synge, Esq., assisted by a gift of £800, and a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits, and by subscriptions of the resident gentry; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £125 for its repair. All the sittings, with the exception of eight pews for the principal families, are free; a monument to the memory of its founder is about to be placed in the chancel. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Wicklow; the chapel is a neat building at Ballinahinch. About 150 children are educated in four public schools on the estates of Glenmore, Ballycurry, Dunran, and Inchinappa, which are maintained solely by the respective proprietors, and to each are attached apartments for a master and mistress; there is also a private school of about 50 children. The late C. Tottenham, Esq., bequeathed for the use of the poor, £10 per annum charged on his estate of Ballycurry. On the lands of Dunran are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the O'Byrnes; and during the disturbances of 1798, the insurgents, after their defeat at Newtown-Mount-Kenedy, took refuge here, but were soon after driven out with great loss.

The neighbourhood is chiefly celebrated for the variety and beauty of its scenery; it lies on the east side of that vast extent of mountain, which forms the centre of the county of Wicklow, and is interspersed with numerous deep glens and mountain hollows, which, accordingly as they have been improved by art, or left in a state of nature, either excite emotions of pleasure and surprise, or of awe and apprehension. Of these, Dunran is particularly celebrated as combining both these characters, in an eminent degree: it is a very deep glen, from one side of which barren and rugged rocks project in every variety of fantastic form, and vast heaps of massive fragments are spread beneath. Among these rocks is one of immense bulk, which appears to threaten all below it, and which, from its striking resemblance in form to a mitre, is called the Bishop's Rock. The opposite side of the glen is richly clothed with wood, having been planted in almost every part of it by the late Lord Rossmore with forest trees of every kind. Farther along the base of the mountain, the glen ex-

pands to the left, and to the right is another glen, similarly dividing the mountain, and having in its recesses a beautiful winding lake. Near the entrance of the latter is a pathway leading by a gradual ascent to an elevated lawn, on which is a cottage for the refreshment of visitors, beyond which it is continued to the View or Spy Rock, commanding a fine view over a foreground of vast extent and diversified beauty, and terminated in the distance by the sea and the mountains of North Wales, which may be distinctly seen in clear weather. The view from the summit of Dunran is still more splendid, comprehending, in addition to the former, the picturesque mountains on the northern coast, and those of Dublin, Bray Head, and the long wild range of mountains to the west. The Devil's Glen, a deep rocky chasm enclosed on both sides by lofty and precipitous cliffs, among which, wherever they could take root, have been planted firs of all kinds, beech, oak, sycamore, and other forest trees, presents an assemblage of features highly picturesque and impressively magnificent. The various hues of the foliage contrast powerfully with intervening masses of bare rock; and the river Vartrey, a mountain torrent, on its entering the glen, descends from a height of nearly 100 feet, forming several beautiful falls before it reaches its narrow rocky bed. Through the upper vista above these falls are seen the distant mountains; and from a walk which has lately been formed by the proprietor of Glenmore, at a considerable height above the bed of the river, a comprehensive view of the whole glen is obtained, and some of the finest sweeps are seen to great advantage. Another walk was made by the same gentleman, in 1835, leading to many parts of the glen, and commanding some of its most interesting features. Near the village of Ashford, about a mile from the Glen, is a small but comfortable hotel and posting-house. There are several other glens in this very wild and romantic part of the county, all strongly marked with features of interest and beauty. Of these, Ballyvolan has been but recently planted: there are two singular caverns in this glen, called the "Robbers' Caves;" and on a farm at its southern extremity, belonging to Mr. G. Trim, are some small remains of Ballyvolan fort, said to have been the asylum of Jas. II. on his flight from the battle of the Boyne, previously to his reaching Shelton Abbey. Coins, swords, spurs, arrow-heads, stone balls covered with lead, and various other relics have been found near this spot; and in a contiguous field are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Kilmartin. In this field were found, in 1835, numerous skeletons and portions of burnt wood; and in a marl-pit, on the same townland, a horn of very large size was found about 18 years since, filled with silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth. There are remains of old churches at Killeskey, Kilfea, Killoughter, and Trinity, near which last is a holy well.

KILLESTER, a parish, in the barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Dublin; containing 113 inhabitants, and 228 statute acres. This parish commands fine views of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and of the bay of Dublin, and contains several seats, the principal of which are Killester House, the property of Gen. Luscombe, in which are incorporated the remains of an old abbey, and in the demesne is a fine grove of lime trees; Maryville, the seat of A. Barlow, Esq., Woodville, of J. Bingham, Esq.;

Hollybrook House, of W. McDougall, Esq.; Hollybrook Park, of G. Symes, Esq.; Killester Lodge, of G. Wilson, Esq.; Clontarf Strand, of J. Chambers, Esq.; and Oatley, of G. Farran, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, appropriate to the economy estate of Christ-Church cathedral, Dublin, the tithes of which amount to £21. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Clontarf. There are some remains of the church, which, from its circular arches, appears to be very ancient. About 35 children are educated in a public school, and there is also a Sunday school.

KILLEVALLY, a village, in the parish of NEW-TOWN, barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.) from Tyrrel's Pass, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 38 houses and 186 inhabitants. It has a small linen manufacture, and fairs are held on June 12th and Oct. 23rd.

KILLEVEY, or **KILSLEVE**, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of UPPER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Newry; containing, exclusively of Camlough and Meigh, 4259 inhabitants. Including the parishes of Camlough and Meigh (which are described under their own heads) it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 28,174 statute acres, of which 4191 are in Lower, and the remainder in Upper Orior. Of these, about 21,440 are arable and pasture, 190 water, and 6300 mountain and bog. The mountain called Slieve Gullion separates this parish from Forkhill, and rises to the height of 1893 feet above the level of the sea. The system of agriculture has been much improved recently. Whinstone and grey granite are extensively worked for building, and porphyry is also found. There is a communication with Lough Neagh by the Newry canal, and the river Bann. The principal seats are Drumbanagher Castle, that of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell Close, a handsome residence recently erected in the Italian style, from a design by W. H. Playfair, Esq., of Scotch freestone, and situated in an extensive and richly planted demesne; Killevey Castle, built in the Gothic style, the seat of Powell Foxall, Esq.; and Ballintemple glebe, of the Rev. A. Cleland. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the precentorship of Armagh cathedral, and is in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes, including those of the perpetual curacies of Camlough and Meigh, amount to £1417. 12. 10. This parish, prior to 1773, included the district which has since been formed into the parishes of Camlough and Meigh, and had four churches, situated at Cloughinny, Camlough, Meigh, and Drumbanagher. The church at Drumbanagher was used as the parochial church till 1832, when one was built at Cloughinny, by a grant of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is a spacious cruciform structure, in the later English style. The glebe comprises 1150 statute acres, which is mostly unimprovable mountain land. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Forkhill, but chiefly in that of Camlough, and has a chapel at Lispomanon. There are five public schools, in which about 340 children are educated, two of which are principally supported by Col. and Mrs. Close, and two by Mr. and Mrs. Hall; and one private school, in which about 120 children are educated. Near

Drumbanagher Castle are the remains of a very extensive camp, which was the principal rendezvous of the Earl of Tyrone's army in the reign of Elizabeth; and near it is Tuscan's Pass, a most important station in early times, connecting the country of the O'Hanlons with that of the Maginnises. On the summit of Slieve Gullion is a very large cairn, which on recent examination was found to be one of the sepulchral monuments of the ancient Irish, and is supposed to have contained the remains of Cualgne, son of Breogan, a Milesian chieftain, who fell in battle on the plain beneath, and from whom the mountain and the surrounding district most probably derived their name. Near the cairn, and also on the summit of Slieve Gullion, is a pool called the Loch, about 60 yards in diameter, which, together with the cairn, forms the subject of a poem ascribed to Ossian, in which "Fionn-Mac-Cumhall," or Fingal, and his heroes make a conspicuous figure; it is called *Laio-na-Sealga*, or "the Chace," and is among the translations of Irish poems by Miss Brooke.

KILLEVOLANE.—See KILVOLANE.

KILLEYMUR, or KILLIMER, a parish, in the barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Kilrush, on the river Shannon; containing 3023 inhabitants. It comprises 4621 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is principally under tillage. The land is generally good, and there is a small quantity of bog; sea-weed is used as manure. Flints of superior quality are quarried at Money-Point. The principal seats are Burrane House, the residence of J. Hodges, Esq.; Donogogue Castle, of G. Crowe Hodges, Esq.; Caradole of R. D. Daxon, Esq.; and Besborough, of the Rev. Theobald Butler. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw; the rectory is partly impropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and partly forms a portion of the rectorial union of Kilrush. The tithes amount to £203. 1. 6½., of which £55. 7. 8½. is payable to the rector of Kilrush, £64. 12. 3¾. to the impropriator, and £83. 1. 6½. to the vicar: there is a glebe of one acre. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilrush, and contains a chapel, in which is a school of about 100 children. There is also a private school, in which about 30 children are taught. The ruins of the parish church, and of another small church or chapel still exist.

KILLIAN, or KILLYAN, a parish, in the barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Caltra, on the road from Roscommon to Mount-Bellew; containing 5386 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Strafford survey, 5195 statute acres, besides a considerable quantity of bog, which, when reclaimed, forms moderately good land. The principal seats are Killyan, the residence of J. Cheevers, Esq. J. P.; Kentstown, of G. Davis, Esq.; Riversdale, of James Kelly, Esq.; Ballybane, of John Kelly, Esq.; and St. Brendan's, of the Hon. T. Ffrench, which takes its name from a well dedicated to that saint. The village of Ballinamore, on the river Shiven, in this parish, has a daily penny post to Ahascragh, and a fair on the 21st of August. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1811, to the vicarage of Killararan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland. The tithes amount

to £172, which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £160. The church is a small building: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of Kilronan, and containing a chapel in each. There is a small Carmelite friary at Togherger. About 10 children are educated in a public school, to which the vicar contributes £5 annually, and about 390 in six private schools.

KILLIANE, county of GALWAY.—See KILLANE.

KILLIANE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Rosslare; containing 260 inhabitants. It comprises 1064 statute acres, which are partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture: the soil is good, and well cultivated, and there is abundance of limestone and marl. Killiane Castle, the property of Vigors Harvey, Esq., is on the shore of Wexford haven, of which it commands a pleasing view. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an impropriate curacy, forming part of the union of Killinick; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £68. 11. 5., of which £17. 10. 4. is payable to the impropriator, and £51. 1. 1. to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Piercestown. About 40 children are educated in a private school. The church is in ruins, and there are also the remains of a chapel, with a small burial-ground attached, near Killiane Castle, supposed to have been the cemetery of its ancient proprietors.

KILLILANE, or St. HELEN'S, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. E.) from Wexford, and near the southern extremity of the bay of Rosslare; containing 144 inhabitants. This parish, which for civil purposes forms part of Kilrane, comprises only 636 statute acres as apportioned under the tithe act, and is chiefly in tillage; sea-weed is used as manure. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Tacumshane, and the corps of the chancellorship: the tithes amount to £49. 3. 10¾. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Tagat, or Kilrane.

KILLILEAGH.—See KILLYLEAGH, county of ARMAGH.

KILLILOGUE, commonly called KERLOGUE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Killinick: the population is included in the returns for St. Michael and Maudlintown. It comprises only the townlands of Kerlogue and Coolballagh, containing 220 statute acres, which are principally under tillage; and is watered by a small stream that falls into Wexford harbour, near which a thin vein of copper ore was found about 20 years since. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1722, to St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithes amount to £12. 1. 4½. In the R. C. divisions it also forms part of the union or district of Wexford.

KILLILY, or KILLEELY, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, partly in that of KILTARTAN, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; 4 miles (S.) from Oranmore, on the road from that place to Ardahan; containing

1443 inhabitants, and 3775 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan; the rectory is appropriate to the see, provostship, and archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh, to the prebend of Kinvarra in the cathedral of that see, and to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £126, of which £25 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £23 to the archdeacon, £30 to the provost, £6 to the prebend, and £42 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Kinvarra, and contains a chapel. About 65 children are educated in a public school aided by an annual donation from the vicar; and 245 in four private schools.

KILLIMER.—See KILLEYMER.

KILLIMORE-BOLLOGE, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road from that place to Loughrea; containing 4284 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6848 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and a considerable quantity of bog. There is a constabulary police station at Killimore; and fairs are held there on Jan. 1st, March 17th, June 29th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 22nd. The principal seats are Heathlawn, that of M. Monahan, Esq.; Hearnesebrooke, of G. D. Hearne Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.; and Rathmore, of J. McDermott, Esq., J.P. It is a vicarage in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Donougha; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £193. 16. 11., of which £83. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £110. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also Tyrenascragh, and containing a chapel in each parish. About 200 children are educated in three private schools.

KILLIMORE-DALY, a parish, partly in the barony of ATHENRY, partly in that of TYAQUIN, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Athenry, on the road from that place to Kilconnell; containing 1945 inhabitants, and 6181 statute acres. The principal seats are Killimor Castle, formerly the seat of the Daly family, but now the residence of Hyacinth Burke, Esq.; Cloncah, of P. Daly, Esq.; and Anne Ville, of the Rev. J. Seymore. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Aughrim; the rectory is appropriate to the see and deanery of Clonfert, and to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £108. 18. $5\frac{1}{4}$., of which £20. 6. $1\frac{3}{4}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £14. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$. to the dean, and £73. 16. 11. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Kiltullagh, and has a chapel. About 120 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLINAGH, a parish, in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Manor-Hamilton, on Lough Macnean; containing 5383 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $24,783\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, including $982\frac{3}{4}$ under water, of which $42\frac{3}{4}$ are in Lower and $806\frac{1}{4}$ in Upper Lough Macnean. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Major Saunders, and the tithes amount to £290. The church was erected in 1786, by aid of a gift of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Com-

missioners have recently granted £163 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Killinagh, and one at Doobally. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. About 320 children are educated in three public, and 310 in seven private, schools, and there is a Sunday school.

KILLINANE, a parish, partly in the barony of IDRONE EAST, but chiefly in that of IDRONE WEST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Bagnalstown, on the road from Gowran to Carlow: containing 899 inhabitants. Killinane House is the residence of — Groome, Esq., and Malcolmville, of Capt. Mulhallen; the latter is situated on rising ground above the Barrow, and commands extensive views. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the chancellorship, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £270. This parish is annexed, under the provisions of the act of the 4th of Geo. IV., c. 86, to the parish of Wells, and the inhabitants enjoy all the rights of its church, as if they were parishioners. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Old Leighlin. The old church is in ruins.

KILLINANE, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, partly in that of KILTARTAN, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Gort; containing 886 inhabitants. It comprises 4845 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and about 200 acres of bog. Here are Roxboro', the seat of Dudley Persse, Esq., and Castleboy, of R. Persse, Esq., near each of which are the ruins of an old castle. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, consolidated by act of council, in 1726, with the vicarages of Kilthomas, Kilchrist, Iserkelly, Killogilleen, Killora, and Killoran, and in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde and the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £112. 10., of which £24. 10. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £88 to the vicar. The church is a small building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £285. The glebe-house, which is in Kilchrist, was erected by aid of a gift of £300, and a loan of £500, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 19 acres. About 50 children are educated in a private school.

KILLINANE, a parish, in the barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Cahirciveen, on the road to Milltown; containing 3215 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of Dingle bay, and at the inner extremity of the harbour of Valencia: it comprises 23,120 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 5030 consist of arable land, 7580 of mountain pasture, and the remainder (with the exception of about 40 acres of woodland) of rocky mountain, waste, and bog. Towards the sea are mountains of great elevation, affording pasture during the summer months; the intervening valleys are coarse and rocky, with only a small proportion of tillage. On one of the mountains is a remarkable prominence called "The Hag's Tooth," and on the north side of it are some small romantic lakes. The sea on the north-east forms several creeks, of which

that of Kells affords shelter to small vessels. Near this place is a coast-guard station, being one of the four included in the district of Valencia. The river Fahrta, which rises near the south-east end of the parish, is navigable for boats a considerable way up from the harbour of Valencia, affording great facility for the conveyance of sea-weed and sand; the latter, which is brought from Begnis island, is of superior quality, and constitutes a valuable manure. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Cahir: the tithes amount to £160. 16. and there is a glebe of $61\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Cahirciveen: there is a chapel at Tielmore. At Deelis is a school-house, with apartments for the master, built in 1833, at the expense of Mrs. Raymond, for the education of the male children of her tenantry, and endowed by her with £20 per annum. A school is also supported by the coast-guard, in which and in a private school about 40 children are educated. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground at Seugrany.

KILLINARDRISH, a village, and post-town, in the parish of CANNAWAY, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Macroom; containing 65 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river Lee, and is connected with Carrigadrohid by an ancient bridge. It consists of several neat cottages with gardens, and was formed by R. B. Crooke, Esq., of Killinardrish House, to whom it belongs. It is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post office to Cork and Macroom: fairs have been recently established. Besides Mr. Crooke's seat, here is an elegant villa belonging to R. J. O'Donoghue, Esq.

KILLINCARRIG, a village, in the parish of DELGANY, barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E. N. E.) from Delgany, on the road from Bray to Wicklow; containing 23 houses and 168 inhabitants. Killincarrick House, the seat of A. Jones, Esq., is situated in grounds tastefully laid out and commanding very fine mountain and sea views: in the demesne are the ivy-clad remains of an ancient castle, in which several silver coins of Wm. III. were discovered in 1833. Mr. Jones has an extensive flour-mill here.

KILLINCHY, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of DUFFERIN, but chiefly in the baronies of UPPER and LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N.) from Downpatrick, and 92 (N. N. E.) from Dublin, on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast: containing 7820 inhabitants, of which number, 199 are in the town. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 13,686 statute acres, of which $6437\frac{1}{4}$ (including the islands of Duncney and Island More, in Strangford Lough, and $75\frac{3}{4}$ acres in that lough), are in the barony of Dufferin; of the remainder, 3281 are in Lower Castlereagh and $4147\frac{3}{4}$ (including $50\frac{1}{2}$ of water) are in Upper Castlereagh. The land is chiefly in tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; there is no waste land and but little bog; clay-slate abounds, and a thin seam of coal is visible at the lough. There are several corn-mills, and fairs are held in the town on Jan. 5th, April 6th, July 6th, and Oct. 5th. It is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post-office to Comber and Killyleagh. Petty sessions

are held in the court-house on alternate Saturdays. At the White rocks is a small but excellent harbour and a small pier, at which vessels of 80 tons can load, and from which a considerable quantity of agricultural produce is exported. Here is Ardview, the residence of T. Potter, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of Viscount Bangor and the Earl of Carrick: the tithes amount to £800. The church, a large and handsome edifice with a square embattled tower, situated on an eminence, was built in 1830, at an expense of £900, above half of which was raised by subscription. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Saintfield and Killinchy, and has a chapel at Carrickmannon. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class. The parochial schools, in which are about 140 children, are principally supported by the rector; the school-house, built in 1825, is a good plain edifice, containing separate school-rooms for boys and girls, and residences for the master and mistress. There are also eight other public schools, some of which are aided by annual donations from Lord Dufferin, D. Gordon, Esq., and the rector; they afford education to about 600 children; and about 70 children are educated in a private school. The Earl of Limerick, about 1730, gave part of the townland of Killinchy, which now produces £300 per annum, to the Incorporated School Society; and in 1810, Major Potter bequeathed £100 to the poor members of the Presbyterian meeting-house, among whom the interest is divided every Christmas. Here are the remains of Balloo fort, near which many silver coins of the reigns of John and other monarchs were found in 1829. The ancient castle of the family of White stood on the site of Killinchy fort, and in 1802 many silver and copper coins were found in its vicinity. In the churchyard is the tomb of the ancient family of Bruce.

KILLINCOOLE, a parish, in the barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Lurgan-Green, on the road from Ardee to Dundalk; containing 770 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises $1397\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, without any waste land or bog. It is mostly under tillage, and the soil is good and well cultivated. Here is a flax and an oatmeal mill. Stone is quarried for building, and repairing the roads. The principal seats are Fair Valley, the residence of Mervyn Pratt, Esq.; Killincoole Castle, the property of M. Fortescue, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Wright. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £241. 18. 3. The church is a neat plain building, erected about 1805 by aid of a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has lately been repaired by a grant of £126 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house is a handsome residence on a glebe of 15 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Darver and Dromiskin. About 14 children are educated in a public school, which is supported by the rector, and about 70 in a private school. The ancient castle of Killincoole is a square building with circular towers at the angles, and has a cave under its eastern side, which is supposed to lead to a well.

KILLINEEN, or **KILLINAN**, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in that of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Craughwell, on the road to Oranmore; containing 1449 inhabitants. It comprises 4374 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Kilmacduagh**, forming part of the union of **Kilcolgan**; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and partly to the archdeaconry. The tithes amount to £134, of which £26 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £63 to the archdeacon, and £35 to the vicar. About 40 children are educated in a private school.

KILLINEY, a parish, in the half-barony of **RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Kingstown, on the road from Dublin to Bray; containing 495 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1269 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3118 per annum. The hills of Killiney command magnificent views of Howth, Kingstown, and Dublin bay; the groves of Merrion and Mount Anville, with part of Dublin, the Phoenix Park, and the river Liffey, Killiney bay, Bray Head, and the two Sugar-Loaf mountains. They are visited by many parties of pleasure in summer, at which season Killiney and its vicinity are favourite places of residence, and several pretty villas and rustic cottages have been erected for such as may take up their abode here. There are three hills, called "the Three Sisters," in one of which was procured the stone for constructing Kingstown harbour: the second is of considerable elevation; the village of Killiney, which is in the parish of Kill, occupies the south side of the third hill. The principal seats are Loftus Hill, formerly belonging to Mr. Henry, which is beautifully situated to the north of the Killiney hills; Laughlinstown House, the residence of the Hon. Judge Day; Ballinclea, of the Hon. Mrs. Mellefent; Killiney Park, of Sir N. W. Brady, Knt.; Saintbury, of Capt. Stritch; Kilmarnock, of Lieut. Baker, R. N.; Ballybrack Grove, of Japhet Alley, Esq.; Killiney House, of Capt. Gaynor; Marino, of Mrs. King; Martello Farm, of T. Oxley, Esq.; and Druid Cottage, of Mrs. Patten. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Monkstown; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £117. 0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £78. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the dean, and £39. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. to the incumbent of Monkstown. By a public act passed in the 9th of Geo. IV. it was enacted that a church, or chapel of ease to Monkstown, should be erected at Killiney, and endowed with houses and land in the village of Dalkey, which were taken from the deanery. For some years divine service was performed by the Rev. Chas. Sleater, the first chaplain (who was appointed by the incumbent of Monkstown) in a private house, but in 1834 a chapel of ease was erected on a site given by Sir Compton Domville, Bart., who also gave a portion of glebe. It is in the later English style, and is built of the white granite that is found in great abundance on the spot; at the west end is an embattled tower with pinnacles. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kingstown. In the village is a public school, in which about 60 children are educated, and a school-house was erected in 1834, in connection with the church. A dispensary

in the village is maintained in the customary manner. Near Killiney bay are two Martello towers and two batteries. The picturesque ruins of the old church, covered with ivy, are on the shore. In Killiney Park and the grounds of Druid Cottage are some interesting druidical remains. Stone coffins and urns of baked clay were found in the grounds of Killiney House, about the year 1784; and ancient coins, ornaments and military weapons have been frequently found here. Near Dorset Lodge is a pyramidal monument of granite, erected to mark the spot where the fourth Duke of Dorset lost his life accidentally, while hunting, in 1815.

KILLINGLEY.—See **KILLANULLY**.

KILLINICK, a parish, in the barony of **FORTH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Rosslare; containing 591 inhabitants. It comprises 1254 statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage, and in a good state of cultivation: there is a quarry of shingle, which is used for repairing the roads. Coal and other commodities are brought up in cots from Wexford harbour, by an inlet which is navigable at spring tides. Some of the inhabitants on the banks of this inlet are engaged in fishing. Fairs are held in the village on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, April 8th, May 27th, Sept. 21st, and Nov. 30th. Petty sessions are held every fortnight or month, on Tuesdays, and here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, episcopally united to the vicarage of Maglass, and to the impropriate curacies of Killiane, Kilmocree, St. Michael's, and Ishartmon. The tithes amount to £102. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £3. 14. 5. is payable to the impropriator, £85. 2. 7. to the rector, and £14. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the rector of Ballybrennan. The church, a plain modern structure with a square tower, was built in 1828, by a loan of £1100 from the late Board of First Fruits, but has lately been condemned as unsafe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Maglass, and has a neat chapel at Ballymore. The parochial school is held in a private house, and is aided by donations from the rector; and there is another public school, in which 120 children are educated, and 40 are taught in a private school. Ballyran Castle is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the church, and is the property of the Lett family.

KILLINOR, or **KILNENER**, a parish, in the barony of **GOREY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Arklow, on the old road from that place to Gorey; containing 1326 inhabitants. It comprises 5307 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and is chiefly in tillage. A cattle fair is held on Sept. 8th. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, united by episcopal authority to Kilpipe: the rectory is impropriate in Sir Richard Steele, Bart: the tithes amount to £124. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £69. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. Here is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 17a. 3r. 20p. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Gorey, and has a chapel at Ballyfad.

KILLISHAL.—See **KILLESHILL**.

KILLISHANE.—See **KILSHINANE**.

KILLISHY, a parish, partly in the barony of **EAST OPHALY**, but chiefly in that of **SOUTH NAAS**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from

Naas, on the road from that place to Kilcullen; containing 769 inhabitants. It comprises 3491 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Killishy House is the residence of — Graydon, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the rectory of Ballymanny, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £214.15.1., and of the union to £251.13.6. The church is an ancient building, connected with which is a still more ancient tower, which is circular, on a square base. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbridge, and has a neat chapel at Two-mile-town. About 50 children are educated in a public school. A religious house was founded here by St. Patrick, for his nephew, St. Auxil, who died in 454. Close to the churchyard are the remains of an old castle, and near it is a cavern with several ramifications.

KILLODIERNAN, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (N.) from Nenagh, on the river Shannon; containing 1348 inhabitants. It comprises 3476 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, generally light land and in tillage. There is a constabulary police station at Puckane. The principal seats are Rockvalley, the residence of W. Molloy, Esq.; Blackfort, of W. Minnett, Esq.; the Lodge, of W. Studdart, Esq.; a fishing lodge of the Very Rev. Gilbert Holmes, Dean of Ardfert, beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon; and Johnstown Park, the large and finely situated residence of J. S. Prendergast, Esq., in a well-planted demesne of about 200 acres, commanding fine views of the Shannon. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £231.15.4 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1811 by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £100 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a glebe-house, with 22 acres of glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Monsea, and has a chapel at Puckane. About 200 children are educated in four private schools. On the townland of Urragh are the remains of a castle, and in the demesne of Johnstown Park are the ruins of an ancient chapel, with a burial-ground attached, which is still used.

KILLOE, or **KILLOW** (**LOWER** and **UPPER**), a parish, partly in the barony of **GRANARD**, but chiefly in that of **LONGFORD**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Longford, on the road from that place to Granard; containing 16,779 inhabitants, of which number, 15,058 are in Lower Killoe, and 1721 in Upper Killoe. An abbey was founded at Cloono, which is supposed to have been in this parish, in 668; and in 1798, the French army, under Gen. Humbert, surrendered at Ballinamuck. The parish comprises 30,898 statute acres, of which 25,608 are in Lower Killoe, on the northern side of the river Camlin, and 5290 in Upper Killoe, to the south of the river. The northern part is mountainous, and contains a good deal of bog, but the southern part is rich grazing land. At Creeve is a quarry of very fine limestone; at Ballinamuck a fine freestone flag quarry, and there is abundance of potters' clay. The principal seats are Farra, the residence of Willoughby Bond, Esq.; Newtown Bond, of H. M. Bond, Esq.; and Bawnmore, of the Rev. G. B. Moore. It is a

vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the gift of the Bishop, divided into Upper and Lower Killoe; the former of which is united to Clongesh, and the latter to Templemichael: the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart.: the tithes of Lower Killoe amount to £812.6.1 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £276.18.5 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £535.7.8 $\frac{1}{4}$. to the rector of Clongesh: the tithes of Upper Killoe amount to £200, of which £90 is payable to the impropriator, and £110 to the rector of Templemichael. There is a church in Lower Killoe, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1824, gave £900, and Willoughby Bond, Esq., £200. There is also a church at Drumlish, in Upper Killoe, for the erection of which the late Board gave £900, in 1824. A glebe of 79 acres is attached to the church in Lower Killoe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms three unions or districts, namely, Moyne and Drimard, Drumlish and Ballinamuck, and Killoe and Ainbegs, and contains six chapels. There is a meeting-house at Corboy for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class. About 40 children are educated in two public schools in Lower Killoe, to one of which the R. C. Bishop of Ardagh contributes £20 annually; and about 1400 in nineteen private schools. In Upper Killoe about 180 are educated in three public schools, to which the Countess Dowager of Rosse contributes £8, Viscount Lorton £10, Willoughby Bond, Esq., £8, and the rector £2, annually; and about 110 in eight private schools. At Newtown-Bond are the ruins of a church, and near Bawnmore are those of an ancient castle and two Danish forts. On the townland of Clonard is a large red flagstone, inscribed with many emblems or characters.—See **BALLINAMUCK** and **DRUMLISH**.

KILLOFIN, a parish, in the barony of **CLONDERLAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S.W.) from Kildysart, on the river Shannon; containing 4073 inhabitants. It comprises 3948 statute acres, and is almost entirely under tillage, yielding abundant crops; there is some bog. In several parts of the parish are indications of coal, and culm is obtained at Slievedooly and Clonkerriy. The south-western part of the parish consists of a peninsula, projecting into the Shannon, and forming the south-east side of Clonderlaw bay. On Kilkeran Point, at its extremity, is a battery mounting six 24-pounders and two howitzers, with a bomb-proof barrack for a detachment of artillerymen. The principal seats are Ballyartney, the residence of R. Barclay, Esq.; Clonkerriy, of T. Lloyd, Esq.; and Kilkeran Lodge, the property of T. Spaight, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq.: the tithes amount to £284, of which £160 is payable to the impropriator, and £124 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union or district of Kilmurry-Clonderlaw, and has a handsome cruciform chapel near Labasheeda. There are six private schools, in which about 420 children are educated. Some remains of the parish church still exist, the burial-ground of which is still used; at Kilkerin are the ruins of a small church, with a burial-ground, which is only used for the interment of children; and at Killanna are the ruins of an ancient building, supposed to have been a monastery. In Millpark is a chalybeate spring.—See **LABASHEEDA**.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN, or **KILACONNIGAN**, a parish, in the barony of **LUNE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**. $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Trim, on the road from Dublin to Mullingar; containing 2329 inhabitants. It comprises about 4000 acres, of which about one-fourth is bog, much of which was planted by the late Earl of Darnley; the remainder is principally under tillage. There is a good quarry of limestone, and at Inchmore is a corn-mill. Fairs are held on March 25th, May 12th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 1st. The principal seats are Elm Grove, the residence of J. Browne, Esq.; Parkstown, of J. Campbell, Esq.; and Kilmur, the property of A. Montgomery, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of the Earl of Darnley, who is impropiator of the rectory: the tithes amount to £300, payable to the impropiator, who allows the perpetual curate £69. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The church is a neat structure, with a spire and steeple, and was erected in 1820, by aid of a gift of £200 from the late Earl of Darnley, and a loan of £700 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, in 1822: the glebe comprises 21 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kildalkey, and has a handsome chapel, towards the erection of which the late Earl of Darnley gave £100, and half an acre of land on which it is built. About 150 children are educated in a school supported by the Earl of Darnley, and the same number in three private schools. There are some remains of a Franciscan friary and a castle at Donore, and of a castle at Carranstown.

KILLOGILLEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in that of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (W.) from Loughrea, on the road from that place to Ardrahan; containing 939 inhabitants. Here is Monksfield, the residence of Capt. Morgan. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane: the rectory is appropriate to the see and archdeaconry of Kilmacduagh, and the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin: the tithes amount to £120, of which £20 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £18 to the archdeacon, £20 to the vicars choral, and £62 to the incumbent. Here is a R. C. chapel. About 90 children are educated in a private school.

KILLOH.—See **KILLUA**.

KILLOKENNEDY, a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W.) from Killaloe, on the road from that place to Ennis; containing 3586 inhabitants. It comprises 9349 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, including much mountain pasture and some bog. Good building and flag stone are obtained. Ballyquin, the seat of — Arthur, Esq., is situated in Glenomera, which is celebrated as a shooting station for grouse and pheasants. At Kilbane is a constabulary police station. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kiltounelea, or Doonass: the rectory is part of the union of Omulod: the tithes amount to £216. 2. $9\frac{1}{2}$. per annum, of which £106. 3. 1. is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the rector. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the unions or districts of Broadford and Doonass, and has chapels at Kilbane and Kilmore. There are two

private schools, in which about 220 children are educated.

KILLOLOAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and partly in that of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonmel, on the road from that place to Waterford; containing 1150 inhabitants. The land is well cultivated, and there is abundance of good limestone. The river Suir, which flows through part of the parish, is navigable for small vessels. Here is Cottage, the residence of T. Ryan, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash: the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lismore: the tithes amount to £102. 9. 2., of which £66. 12. 3. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a modern building. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilgrant. About 210 children are educated in two public schools, one of which is supported by Lady Osborne, and about 20 in a private school. At Gurteen are some druidical remains; and in the Waterford part of the parish are the ivy-clad ruins of Darinlar castle, of which only the keep and some vaults remain.

KILLONE, or **KILLOWEN**, a parish, in the barony of **ISLANDS**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ennis, on the road to Kildysart; containing 2354 inhabitants. It comprises about 3820 statute acres, as rated for the county cess. Limestone abounds, and is used for manure, for which purpose sea-weed and sand from the shores of the Fergus are also used; and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. About the year 1190, Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist. Slaney, the pious daughter of Donogh Carbreach, King of Thomond, was abbess of this nunnery. The ruins are beautifully situated near the north-eastern extremity of the Lake of Killone, and form a very picturesque feature in the scenery. At a short distance from the abbey is a celebrated holy well, dedicated to St. John, on the eve of whose anniversary it is resorted to by the peasantry from various parts of the county. The principal seats are, Edenvale, the residence of R. J. Stackpoole, Esq.; and New Hall, of J. McDonnell, Esq.: both are situated in picturesque demesnes, the latter being on an eminence above the Lake of Killone, and the former celebrated for its romantic vale, in which is a secluded lake, said to communicate with the river Fergus by a subterraneous channel. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq., who receives the tithes, amounting to £180, and allows £10 per annum late currency for discharging the clerical duties; but the townland of Bearnageehy pays tithes to the rector of Clare Abbey. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Clare, and has a chapel at Ballyea. About 170 children are educated in two private schools.

KILLONEHAN.—See **KILLELONEHAN**.

KILLONOGHAN, or **KILLONAHON**, a parish, in the barony of **BURREN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 13 miles (S. W.) from Burren, on the western coast; containing 1185 inhabitants. This parish consists principally of rocky mountain pasture, affording scanty but rich herbage; a detached portion

is situated at some distance to the south-east, and another portion is isolated by the parish of Glaninagh. Lead is found in the vicinity of Glenvaan, and it is supposed that a vein extends into the limestone hills of Burren. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Dromcrehy, or Rathbourny, and the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Kilfenora: the tithes amount to £82. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Glynn, or Glenarragha, and has a chapel at Stonehall. About 50 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of the old church, near which are the ruins of a castle, which consisted of a round tower.

KILLORA, a parish, partly in the barony of KILTARTAN, but chiefly in that of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Loughrea to Galway; containing, with the post-town of Craughwell, 1663 inhabitants. The principal seats are Ballimore, the residence of R. Rathborne, Esq.; Rockfield, of M. Brown, Esq.; Aggard, of J. Lambert, Esq.; and Moyode Castle, of Burton Persse, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane, or Kilthomas: the rectory is appropriate to the see and archdeaconry: the tithes amount to £157, of which £28 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £50 to the archdeacon, and £79 to the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Craughwell, at which place the chapel is situated. About 250 children are educated in two private schools.—See CRAUGHWELL.

KILLORAN, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road from Loughrea to Ballinasloe; containing 1835 inhabitants. It comprises 3297 statute acres, of which about one-fourth are arable, and the remainder pasture land and bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert: the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly, with the vicarage, forms a portion of the union of Kiltormer. The tithes amount to £79. 1. 6½, of which £18. 9. 2¾ is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £60. 12. 3¾ to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Abbeygormagan, and contains a chapel. About 80 children are educated in a private school.

KILLORAN, a parish, in the barony of LENEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ballymote, on the road from Sligo to Tobbercurry; containing 3699 inhabitants. It comprises 7290 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2035 per annum. There is a considerable quantity of mountain land and some bog, also limestone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, united by act of council, in 1819, to that of Kilvarnet, and is in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Achonry. The tithes amount to £337, of which £121. 10. is payable to the dean, and £215. 10. to the vicar; and the tithes of the benefice amount to £260. 10. The church, which is a small building with a square tower, was erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1766, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £176 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was

built by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £375 from the late Board, in 1811: the glebe of the union comprises 43a. 3r. 11p. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Carnacleigh. There is a meeting-house for Baptists at Coolaney. About 320 children are educated in four public schools, to one of which Major O'Hara contributes £16 and to each of the others £2 annually; and about 110 are educated in two private schools: there are also two Sunday schools.—See COOLANEY.

KILLORGLIN, a parish, partly in the barony of DUNKERRIN, partly in MAGONHY, but chiefly in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Milltown, on the road from Tralee to Cahirciveen; containing 7919 inhabitants, of which number, 893 are in the village. The Moriarty family anciently possessed this district, from which they were expelled by M^cCarty-More. It was subsequently the property of the Fitzgeralds, who bestowed the castle and manor on the Knights Templars: on the dissolution of that order it reverted to the Fitzgeralds, by whom it was forfeited in the Desmond rebellion, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Capt. Conway, after whom it is sometimes called Castle-Conway. It is now the property of the noble family of Mullins. Including a detached portion, called the West Fractions, it comprises 7129 statute acres, of which 7006 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2738 per annum. The soil is light and gravelly, and chiefly under tillage: agriculture is improving, and there is a considerable quantity of bog and limestone. There is a small flour-mill at Menus. The river Laune divides the parish into two nearly equal parts: it contains fine salmon, and is navigable for vessels of 180 tons near to the village, which is a short distance from its mouth. The village comprises 163 houses, and close to it is a bridge on the great line of road. It exports corn and salmon, and imports iron, timber, and salt. Fairs are held on Aug. 11th and Nov. 19th; the former is called Puck Fair, at which unbroken Kerry ponies, goats, &c., are sold, and a male goat is sometimes ornamented and paraded about the fair. It has a penny post to Cahirciveen, Tralee, and Newcastle; it is a constabulary police station, and has petty sessions monthly. A manorial court is held occasionally, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: the manor is nearly co-extensive with the parish, comprising 6170½ statute acres, and descended from Capt. Conway to the Blennerhassett family, from which it was purchased, in 1797, by Lord Ventry. The romantic glen of the river Cara is on the western border of this parish. The principal seats are Annagarry, the residence of R. Blennerhassett, Esq.; Ardmoniel Cottage, of R. Rae, Esq.; Clifton Cottage, of F. S. Walker, Esq.; Altavilla, of J. Morrogh, Esq.; and Annadale, of C. Colter, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £645, of which £400 is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the Mullins family, in whom the tithes of the manor are impropriate. The church is a plain structure with a square tower, erected on land given by the late Rev. F. Mullins, and for the building of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800, in 1816. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 11 acres. In the R. C.

divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, including also the whole of Knockane, except Glencare, and has a chapel built on an acre of land given by the late Lord Ventry, and lately much improved and ornamented. Here is a meeting-house for Methodists. About 60 children are educated in a charity school, and about 200 in private schools. At Droumavalley are the ruins of an old church, to which a large burial-ground is attached; and there are remains of the old church of Killorglin at Dungeel, also extensive remains of the castle of the Knights Templars, which till lately was inhabited.

KILLOSCULLY, a parish, in the barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, on the road from Dudley to Limerick; containing 2993 inhabitants. It comprises 7340 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the surface is very mountainous, including the Keeper mountain, the loftiest of the range, the base and sides of which afford tolerably good pasturage, and within the last few years the lower part has been planted. To the south-east of it rises the river Newport, which passes northward through the vale of Glencolloo to Kilvolane, in its course giving motion to several mills. There are other mountains also in the parish, affording tolerable pasturage. The lands have been lately much improved by draining; and a large drain has been constructed by Lord Bloomfield, in order to get access to a fine bed of marl, which affords a valuable manure. There are several bogs, in which has been found timber of large growth, lying horizontally at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. On Lord Bloomfield's property is an extensive quarry, from which the stone for building several houses on the estate has been raised; a vein of copper ore has also been discovered, but has not yet been worked; and slates of good quality for roofing have been quarried, but not to any great extent. The only seat at present is Green Hall, the residence of H. White, Esq.; but Lord Bloomfield is building a handsome lodge, in the Elizabethan style, which commands many fine views, and has laid out an extensive nursery, from which considerable plantations have been made on the surrounding mountains. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilterath, or St. John's, Newport: the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6. The church, a neat edifice, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £900, and to which Lord Bloomfield also contributed, was built in 1829, near the Keeper mountain. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballinahinch, and has a neat chapel with a school-house adjoining. A school-house, in which 20 children are taught, has been lately built on the townland of Drumban, by Lord Bloomfield, and is supported by his lordship: and there are two private schools, in which are about 140 children. In the marl-pits have been found the fossil remains of the elk, or moose deer, of very large dimensions, some of which have been preserved entire, and are to be seen at Laughton House.

KILLOSKEHANE, or **KILLSKELAN**, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Templemore, on the road from Burris-o-leigh to Dunkerrin; containing 601 inhabitants. It comprises 2267 statute

acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and consisting chiefly of very fine pasturage; there is plenty of good limestone. Killoskehane Castle, the seat of J. Willington, Esq., is situated in a well-planted demesne, and includes part of the ancient castle in the modern mansion. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilfithmone: the tithes amount to £110. About 40 children are educated in a private school.

KILLOSSORY, a parish, partly in the baronies of BALROTHERY and NETHERCROSS, but chiefly in the barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swords, on the road from Dublin to Drogheda; containing 380 inhabitants. It comprises 2483 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving. The principal seats are Rathbeale, the residence of E. T. Corbally, Esq., a spacious mansion, situated in an improved demesne commanding some fine views; Rawlestown, of J. W. Stubbs, Esq.; Lays, of P. Aungier, Esq.; and Lispopple, of M. O'Reilly, Esq. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and the curacy forms part of the union of Swords: the tithes amount to £161. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., payable to the economy fund. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district called Rolleston, comprising also the parishes of Clonmethan, Kilsallaghan, and Palmers-town, and containing two chapels, situated respectively at Rolleston in this parish, and at Oldtown in Clonmethan. The font of the old church was removed to that of Swords, on the demolition of which it was removed to the R. C. chapel of this parish, where it is still preserved. Near the ruins of the old church a school-house was erected in 1823. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Bragil, which with the manor was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Richard Bolton, chancellor of Ireland, in whose family it still remains. It was defended, during the absence of her husband, by Lady Bolton, against Ruah O'Neill, by whom it was burnt, and Lady Bolton perished in the flames: considerable portions of the interior walls are yet standing, but the outworks have been long levelled.

KILLOTHERAN, a parish, in the county of the city of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Waterford, on the river Suir; containing 504 inhabitants and 2492 statute acres. Here is West Lodge, the residence of E. Roberts, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the corps of the deanery of Waterford: the tithes amount to £155, and there is a glebe of 17 acres. The church is a plain edifice, repaired lately by a grant of £164 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

KILLOUGH, or **ST. ANNE'S PORT**, a sea-port and post-town, in the parish of RATHMULLEN, barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Downpatrick, and $78\frac{3}{4}$ (N.) from Dublin; containing 1162 inhabitants. This place is situated on the harbour to which it gives name, on the eastern coast, in lat. $54^{\circ} 15'$ (N.) and long. $5^{\circ} 37' 30''$ (W.) The town contains 247 houses, built along the margin of the bay, and carries on a considerable coasting trade with the principal ports in the Irish channel. The chief exports

are corn and live cattle, of the former of which very great quantities are shipped; and the principal imports are coal and salt. A lucrative fishery is carried on off the coast; haddock and whiting are taken in great quantities, and from 12 to 20 boats are daily employed during the year. The manufacture of salt is also carried on upon a small scale. The harbour is about half a league to the east of St. John's Point, and affords safe shelter for coasting-vessels and for merchant-ships of 150 tons' burthen; there is a good roadstead in off-shore winds for vessels navigating the channel, and it is the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the numerous fishing-vessels that frequent this part of the coast. The pier and quays extend on both sides of the entrance to the bay, and have been greatly improved by Viscount Bangor, at an expense of more than £18,000. Fairs are held on the first Friday (O. S.) in February, June 9th, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 12th, for live stock and pedlery; and a manorial court is held on the first Tuesday in every month.

The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Rathmullen. The church, which had been rebuilt in 1716, and had subsequently fallen into a state of dilapidation, was again rebuilt in 1802, by the munificence of the Rev. J. Hamilton, who died in 1797, and bequeathed £1200 for that purpose. It is a neat edifice, on the site of the former, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted with an octangular spire, affording an excellent landmark for mariners entering the port. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted £450 as a gift and £50 as a loan, is a comfortable residence. The stipend of the curate is £100, of which £20 is paid by Lord Bangor, as impropriator of Rathmullen, and £80 by the trustees of Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The R. C. parochial chapel is in the town, and there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At St. John's Point are the ruins of a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers; and about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the shore, is a beautiful grotto, in which is a well, seven feet deep, supplied with water oozing through a mass of tufa at the top of the cavern. About half a mile from the town, on the road to Downpatrick, is a copious spring, the water of which is specifically lighter by one-fourth part than spring water in general; and close to the shore is St. Seordin's Well, issuing from a rocky bank, and discharging at the rate of one hogshead per hour, without any diminution in the driest weather. Not far from this is a hole in the rock, which at the ebbing and flowing of the tide emits a sound resembling that of a huntsman's horn.

KILLOUGHTER, a parish, in the barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Belturbet, on the road from that place to Cootehill; containing 6130 inhabitants. It comprises 7633 statute acres of arable and pasture land, except about 250 acres of waste and bog. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, formed out of the parish of Annagh in 1813, and in the gift of the Incumbent of that parish: the tithes amount to £14, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted an augmentation of £20 per annum. The church is a neat plain building, with a square tower. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of

£50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822, and has a glebe of 16a. 3r. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Red Hill. There is a meeting-house for Primitive Methodists. About 25 children are educated in the parochial school, and 460 in ten private schools.

KILLOWEN, or KILLOWNEY, a parish, in the barony of KINNALMEADY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Bandon, on the road from that place to Dunmanway; containing 432 inhabitants. It comprises 1260 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is generally good, but the old system of agriculture is pursued, and the heavy wooden plough is still in use. Mamore is the residence of S. B. Beamish, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of Lord Kinsale: the tithes amount to £140. 12. 9. Divine service is performed in a house licensed by the bishop. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templemartin. Here is a Sunday school, supported by the rector. A large mass of white quartz is called by the peasantry the "holy stone," around which, according to tradition, the priest formerly assembled the parishioners for public worship.

KILLOWEN, or ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, a parish, in the barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, forming part of the suburbs of Coleraine, and containing 2906 inhabitants. This parish, which is included within the present borough of Coleraine, is situated on the western bank of the river Bann, and is connected with the town, on the opposite side, by a fine wooden bridge of considerable length. That part of the parish which is more especially the suburb consists of one long street, called Captain-street, forming a continuation of Bridge-street, Coleraine. It contains many small houses, nearly the whole of which are held by various tenures under the Clothworkers' Company, of London, who obtained a lease of the parish from the Irish Society, to whom it had been granted by Jas. I. in 1609. A small trade is carried on, chiefly in the manufacture of calicoes and gingham; and fairs are held on May 12th and July 5th. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1796 statute acres, of which 1714 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2243 per annum: the lands are chiefly under tillage, the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Jackson's Hall, the seat of Mrs. Maxwell, occupies the site of an ancient castle, erected, in 1213, by Mac Ughtry, who in that year destroyed the abbey founded on the spot by St. Carbreus, in 540.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £160. The original parish church, which was part of a priory founded in 1080, was, in 1830, converted into a school-house; and a small neat church, without either tower or spire, was built at an expense of £1000, towards which £300 was given by the Clothworkers' Company, £100 by Bishop Knox, £50 by the Irish Society, and £170 as a gift and £380 as a loan by the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £80, was built in 1822: the glebe comprises 30 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district

called Killowen, or Coleraine, comprising also the parishes of Dunboe, Macosquin, and Aghadowy, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Killowen, Dunboe, and Aghadowy. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod. About 250 children are educated in four public schools, of which the parochial schools are assisted by a gift of £25 per annum from the Clothworkers' Company, and a donation from the rector; and a school at Laurel Hill was founded and endowed with £50 per annum by the late R. Kyle, Esq., in 1830. There are also a private school, in which are about 50 children, and three Sunday schools. Remains of some fine encampments or forts may be seen at Cranagh Hill and Ballycavin, and one of smaller dimensions near the church. On the confines of the parish, near Camus, are two strongly impregnated springs, one chalybeate, the other holding pure sulphur in solution.

KILLOWER, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Tuam, on the road from that place to Headford; containing 828 inhabitants. It comprises a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog. Fairs are held at Castle-Hackett on June 2nd and Oct. 2nd. The principal seats are Castle-Hackett, the residence of Major Kirwan; Cloonaghmore, of Capt. W. Grest; and Silane, of Dermot Donelan, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilkilvery, or Headford: the tithes amount to £112. 12. $4\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions, also, it forms part of the union or district of Headford. About 80 girls are educated in a school entirely supported by Mrs. Kirwan. There are the ruins of a castle at Castle-Hackett.

KILLOWILLAN, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Fermoy, on the road from that place to Tallow; containing 335 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1093 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £721 per annum, was originally a townland in the parish of Castle-Lyons, but became a parish on being given by Chas. II. to the Bishop of Cloyne, as part of his mensal lands. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, entirely appropriate to the bishop's mensal: the tithes amount to £55. 7. 8. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Castle-Lyons.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish, in the barony of GUALTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 64 inhabitants and 297 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Killure: the tithes amount to £25.

KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS, a parish, partly in the county of the city of WATERFORD, but chiefly in the barony of GUALTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Waterford, and on Waterford harbour; containing, with the town of Passage, 1669 inhabitants. It comprises 2644 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a very small quantity of bog, and abundance of good building stone. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united episcopally, in 1813, to the rectory of Faithlegg, and is in the gift of the Crown: the tithes amount to £208. 12. 3., and of the union to £318. 12. 3. The church is at Pas-

sage, and was lately repaired by a grant of £139 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Divine service is also performed, on Sunday evenings, in a school at Passage. There is a glebe of 5a. 2r. 1p., but no glebe-house. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Faithlegg and Killea, and has a chapel at Passage. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the archdeacon and the Marquess of Waterford; and 45 in two private schools. At Cross there are some vitriolic springs.—See PASSAGE.

KILLUA, or **KILLOAH**, a parish, in the barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Athboy, on the road from that place to Oldcastle; containing, with the town of Clonmellon, 2198 inhabitants. It comprises 5360 statute acres, about half of which is in tillage, and contains limestone, but neither waste land nor bog. Killua Castle is the handsome castellated residence of Sir T. Chapman, Bart., and contains a fine collection of paintings by the old masters; the demesne comprises more than 500 acres, and contains a sheet of water, an obelisk to Sir Walter Raleigh, and the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Ballinlough Castle, the seat of Sir J. Nugent, Bart., is in a demesne of above 300 acres; and here is also Heathstown, the residence of W. Dyer, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Killallon: the rectory is impropriate in N. Ogle, Esq.; the tithes amount to £125, of which £80 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, which is at Clonmellon, and is a neat structure, with a handsome spire, was built about 50 years since, partly at the expense of the late Sir B. Chapman, Bart., and has recently been repaired by a grant of £251 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district called Clonmellon, including also the parishes of Killallon and Clonarney, and containing chapels at Clonmellon and Killallon: the former is a neat building, with a detached belfry. About 250 children are educated in the parochial school, for which Sir T. Chapman gave the house and ground, and Lady Chapman subscribes £10 annually; and about 160 in five private schools. Here is an almshouse for four poor women, who have a weekly allowance from the Chapman family; and in Clonmellon are ten almshouses for aged and infirm labourers, who have each more than an acre of land, and £2 per annum, and £5 is appropriated for keeping the houses in repair: they were established under the will of the late Sir B. Chapman, Bart. There are some remains of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is the place of interment of the Chapman family.—See CLONMELLON.

KILLUCAN, a post-town and parish, in the barony of FARBILL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Mullingar, and 33 miles (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to Sligo and Galway; containing 5989 inhabitants, of which number, 206 are in the town. This place, which is also called Killuquin, appears to have derived its name from an abbey founded here by St. Lucian, which subsequently became the parish church. A castle called Rathwire was also erected by Hugh de Lacy, of which only the foundations and some of the outworks are at present discernible. The town consists of 29 houses, and is a constable.

bulary police station. Fairs are held on March 27th, May 25th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 28th, and petty sessions every Saturday. The parish, which, with the district parish of Kinnegad, is co-extensive with the barony, comprises 26,043 statute acres; the surface is greatly diversified, but the land is in general fertile and principally under tillage; there are some large dairy farms; the system of agriculture is improved, and there are some extensive tracts of bog. A rail-road has been recently laid down at Grifflinstown, by Mr. Fetherston-Haugh, for draining the bog on that estate. There are some very fine quarries of black flag-stone, from which were taken materials for the custom-house docks of Dublin; and on Sion Hill is a quarry having the appearance of slate, but it has not been yet worked. The principal seats are Lotown, the residence of William Dopping, Esq., situated in a richly wooded demesne; Grifflinstown House, of J. Fetherston-Haugh, Esq.; Hyde Park, of J. D'Arcy, Esq.; Wardinstown, of T. M. Webb, Esq.; Currinstown, of G. Purdon, Esq.; Lisnabin, of E. Purdon, Esq., a handsome castellated mansion recently erected; Huntingdon, of R. Purdon, Esq.; Joristown, of P. Purdon, Esq.; Grangemore, of E. Briscoe, Esq., a handsome house in a well-planted demesne; Riverdale, of W. T. Briscoe, Esq.; Craddenstown, of L. Ramage, Esq.; Corbets-town, of J. D'Arcy, Esq.; and Derrymoe, the property of T. J. Fetherston-Haugh, Esq., of Bracklyn Castle. On the demesne of Joristown is the hill of Knockshiban, a conspicuous landmark, commanding a very extensive prospect over a richly diversified tract of country. The Royal Canal passes through the parish: there are several very small lakes, and to the west are some dry limestone tracts, curiously interspersed with patches of bog. At Thomastown, a small hamlet on the canal, a market is held on Tuesday, where large quantities of corn are purchased and shipped.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £1072. 8. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 and granted a loan of £1200, in 1816, is a handsome edifice, with a well-proportioned spire, and contains the sepulchral vault of the Pakenham family. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are two chapels, situated respectively at Rathwire and Rathfarne. About 220 children are taught in four public schools, of which one is supported by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, who allow the master £30 per annum, with a house and garden rent-free; and two by Lord and Lady Longford. There are also three private schools, in which are about 120 children. A flax society for spinning and weaving linen has been established, which affords employment to about 100 poor women; and there is also a dispensary. In the old parish church were several chapels or chantries, of which the largest was dedicated to St. Mary; and at Clonfad, on the southern confines of the parish, was a very ancient religious establishment, of which St. Etchen, who died in 577, was bishop: there are still some remains of the church. Numerous raths exist in the parish; and on a hill near Lisnabin are the remains of some works called Pakenham's Fort, commanding an extensive prospect. At Rateen are the remains of a castle, in which the

lord-lieutenant, who in 1450 had been made prisoner, was confined for some time. Many silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth, Jas. I., Chas. I., and the protectorate were found in two tin vessels in ploughing near Grifflinstown.

KILLUKEN, or KILLUCAN, a parish, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballina; containing, with part of the market and post-town of Carrick (with which it is connected by a bridge over the Shannon), 2948 inhabitants. It comprises about 5670 statute acres, of which 3571 are apportioned under the tithe act, and is principally under tillage, although there are several grazing farms. The waste land consists chiefly of bog, most of which might be reclaimed, but at a considerable expense. Limestone of excellent quality abounds, and is quarried in several places for building and burning. The river Shannon skirts a small portion of the parish, and its navigation being connected with the Royal Canal at Tarmonbarry, goods can be shipped at Carrick bridge for Dublin. The principal seats are Croghan House, the residence of Guy Lloyd, Esq., the chief proprietor of the parish; Cashell, of Erasmus Lloyd, Esq.; Fairview, of W. Morton, Esq.; and Hermitage, of Owen T. Lloyd, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin, and united to the vicarages of Kilbrine and Kilcorkey, and the rectory of Ardcarne, together forming the union of Killuken, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £101. 7. 8., and of the union to 395. 7. 3. The church is a very old building. There is an excellent glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £400 and lent £240, in 1816: the glebe comprises 13 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Eastersnow and Killumod, and parts of Tumna and Kilcola, which district is also called Croghan and Ballinameen, and contains chapels at Croghan, Drumacool, and Drumlion, in this parish. About 120 children are educated in three public schools, to one of which the curate contributes £4. 10. per annum, and about 200 in four private schools; there is also a Sunday school.—See CROGHAN.

KILLUKEN, a parish, in the barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Strokestown, on the road from that place to Castlerea; containing 3498 inhabitants. It comprises 3799 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the best of which is in large grazing farms, and that of inferior quality in small arable farms; there is a great quantity of bog, also several lakes, of which Ardekellen is the largest. Limestone abounds, but it is not quarried. The principal seats are Mount Brown, the residence of G. Brown, Esq.; and Doon, the seat of J. Cooper, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardclare: the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Cork: the tithes amount to £149. 9., of which £78. 8. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilcooley. About 180 children are educated in three private schools. There are several forts, of which the largest is called Rathmore, or the great fort.

KILLUMOD, a parish, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT,

3 miles (S. S. W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road from that place to Elphin; containing 1978 inhabitants. It comprises 2883 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, also several small lakes, and a quantity of bog; there is some excellent limestone. At Cartron are a bleach-green and a corn-mill. Here is Deansfort, the residence of T. Roycroft, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Aughrim: the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton: the tithes amount to £84, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Killoken. About 70 children are educated in a private school. Here are the remains of an old church, with a cemetery attached.

KILLUNAVARRA, or **KILLEENAVARRA**, a parish, in the barony of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Gort, on the road from that place to Galway; containing 1362 inhabitants. It comprises 5330 statute acres, generally poor rocky land, and contains Clough, the residence of Maurice Blake, Esq.; from the use of seaweed as manure the land produces good crops. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Kilcolgan: the rectory is appropriate to the see of Clonfert and the living of Ardahan: the tithes amount to £118. 10., of which £31. 17. 6. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £57. 15. to the incumbent of Ardahan, and £28. 17. 6. to the vicar. At Clough is a school of about 80 children, to which Mr. Blake has given a house and 15 acres of land. There are some small remains of the ancient church.

KILLURANE, a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Killaloe, on the road from Broadford to Tulla; containing 2959 inhabitants. It comprises 3197 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about 440 are mountain pasture and bog, and the remainder arable land; part of Doon lake is also in this parish. The manufacture of hair-cloth and coarse carpets is carried on to a small extent at Bally-M'Donnell. The principal seats are Derrimore, the residence of F. Gore, Esq.; Doon, of the Rev. W. Butler; and Elm Hill, of J. Bentley, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilseily; the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Tomgrany and the union of Omullod. The tithes amount to £204. 1. 8., of which £78. 5. $6\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the incumbent of Omullod, £33. 10. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilkishene, and has a chapel at Callaghans-Mills, *which see*. There are ruins of ancient castles at Monegona, Tierovane, and on the shore of the lake of Doon.

KILLURE, a parish, in the barony of **GUALTIER**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford, on the road to Dunmore, containing 121 inhabitants. This parish, which in its civil relations is considered as forming part of the parish of Kill-St.-Lawrence, comprises 602 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united, with the rectory of Kill-St.-Lawrence, in 1787, to the rectories of Rossduff, Corbally, and Kilronan, together forming the union of Killure, in the patronage of the

Bishop. The tithes amount to £43, and of the whole union to £168. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century; it was subsequently given to the Knights Hospitallers, and after its dissolution was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Nicholas Aylmer, for 50 years, at an annual rent of £13. 6. 8.

KILLURIN, a parish, in the barony of **SHELMALIER**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Wexford, on the road from that place to Enniscorthy; containing, with the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Chapel-charon, 638 inhabitants. It comprises 1738 statute acres, which are tolerably well cultivated. The seats are Killurin House, lately the residence of the Devereux family, now the property of the Earl of Arran; Healthfield, of E. Beatty, Esq.; and Penzance, of C. Martin, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1776, to the impropriate curacies of Kilbride-Glynn, Chapel-charon, and Whitechurch-Glynn, and episcopally with the impropriate curacy of Ballyheogue, together forming the union of Killurin, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £86. 9. $3\frac{3}{4}$., of which £38. 17. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church, which was built in 1785, is a neat edifice with a tower, and had a handsome painted window, which was destroyed in the disturbances of 1798. Here is a handsome glebe-house, which cost £1200, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1816: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Glynn, comprising the parishes of Killurin, Kilbride-Glynn, Ardcanridge, and Carrigg, and parts of Coolstuffe, Whitechurch-Glynn, and of the extra-parochial mountain of Forth; there is a neat chapel at Glynn, contiguous to which is a residence for the priest, given, with five acres of land, by Mr. Devereux; and there is another chapel at Barntown, in Carrigg. The parochial school, with apartments for the master, was erected in 1829 by the vicar, who gave nearly an acre of land, and subscribes £12 per annum towards its support: about 80 children are educated in it, and about 100 are taught in a school at Glynn. Here are the ruins of Carrigmanon, the ancient residence of the Devereux family. Cornwall, a small fishing village on the river Slaney, is in this parish.

KILLURSA, a parish, in the barony of **CLARE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with part of the post-town of Headford, 4612 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Corrib, and contains a great quantity of bog and limestone. The principal seats are Ower, the residence of J. Burke, Esq.; Clarren, of J. Brown, Esq.; and Carnacrow, of W. Skerrett, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Headford; the tithes amount to £211. 10. $10\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Headford, and has a chapel, which was built in 1770 at an expense of £350. About 230 children are educated in three public schools, two of which are entirely supported by R. Mansergh St. George, Esq., and the rector, and to the other J. Burke, Esq., has given half an acre of land rent-free; and about 280

in six private schools. Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart., secretary to the British embassy to China, in 1793, of which he published an account, was a native of this place. Some battle-axes and javelins were found here a few years since.

KILLURY, a parish, in the barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Ballyheigue; containing 4974 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, comprises 10,630 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog: the state of agriculture is slowly improving. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday at Ballynoe. The gentlemen's seats are Ballynoe, the residence of D. Pearse, Esq.; Sandville House, of T. O'Connor, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. R. Plummer. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crosbie family. The tithes amount to £392. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church, a neat structure, erected in 1822, and the glebe-house, a commodious modern residence, are situated about half a mile west of the village of Causeway. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms the head of the union or district of Causeway, which also includes the parishes of Ballyheigue and Rattoo; each parish contains a chapel. In the public school at Causeway, and in two private schools, about 200 children are educated. The ruins of the castles of Browne and De Cantlon still remain. On the rocky coast at Minegahane the sea, at certain seasons, makes a prodigious noise, similar to the discharge of cannon, which is heard at a considerable distance; it is said to precede the change of wind, and generally to indicate the approach of a storm.—See CAUSEWAY.

KILLYAN.—See KILLIAN.

KILLYBEGS, a sea-port, market, and post-town, and a parish, (formerly a parliamentary borough), partly in the barony of BOYLAGE, but chiefly in that of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 38 miles (S. W.) from Lifford, and 127 miles (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballyshannon and Donegal to Rutland; containing 4287 inhabitants, of which number, 724 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the north-west coast, was at a very early period one of the principal sea-ports in this part of the country, and formed a portion of the territories of the chiefs of Tyrconnell. The emissary of Philip II., King of Spain, landed here in 1596, and in April of the following year, a vessel from that country, laden with supplies for O'Donnell, and having some confidential agents on board, arrived for the purpose of conferring with that chieftain. In 1600, another vessel from Spain, with supplies for O'Donnell and O'Nial, landed here, and brought also a large sum of money, in order to promote the object they had in contemplation. On the plantation of Ulster, 200 acres of land were granted by Jas. I. to Roger Jones, Esq., on condition of his laying out the site of a town, building 20 houses with lands for burgesses, and assigning convenient spots for market-places, a church and churchyard, a public school and playground, and 30 acres of common. The town is situated at the head of a beautiful and safe harbour, to which it gives name, and at the base of a vast mountainous tract extending north-

ward; and consists of 126 houses. It is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dooran, Tribane, Tiellen-East, Tiellen-West, Mallinbeg, Daurus Port Noo, and Neptune Tower, with a force of four officers and 56 men, under the control of a resident inspecting commander. A constabulary police force is also stationed here. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on Jan. 15th, Easter-Monday, May 6th, June 21st, Aug. 12th, Sept. 15th, and Nov. 12th, for general farming stock. The harbour is nearly circular in form, well sheltered, and accessible to ships of considerable burden; vessels not drawing more than ten feet of water may anchor near the town, but the best anchorage is in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms near the west side. At sea the harbour is known by the remarkably sharp pointed summit of Cruanard Hill, which is higher than any other in the neighbourhood, and to the south of which is the entrance. By charter of Jas. I., in the 13th year of his reign, the inhabitants were incorporated by the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Caledbegg." The corporation consisted of a provost (elected annually) and twelve free burgesses appointed for life, who had the power of admitting freemen; and under their charter the portreeve and free burgesses continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Henry, Earl of Conyngham. A court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £2, was also held every third Thursday; but it has been discontinued for many years, and the corporation has become altogether extinct. Petty sessions are held irregularly.

The parish, from which a portion has been separated to form the district parish of Ardara, is for civil purposes distinguished into Upper and Lower Killybegs. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 30,962 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 4304 $\frac{1}{4}$ are in that part of Lower Killybegs, which is in the barony of Boyleagh; 11,074 $\frac{1}{4}$, including a detached portion, and 51 covered with water, are in the other part, in the barony of Bannagh; and 15,583 $\frac{3}{4}$, including 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ covered with water, are in Upper Killybegs, in the barony of Bannagh: 30,160 statute acres are apportioned under the tithe act, of which about two-thirds are mountain and uncultivated land: agriculture is in a very unimproved state. The principal seats are Wood Hill, the residence of Major Nesbitt; and Fintra, of J. Hamilton, Esq. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £300. The church, a neat small edifice, was built on rising ground to the east of the town in 1829, at an expense of £1000. The glebe-house is of recent erection, and the glebe comprehends six townlands, comprising together 2000 Irish acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Killaghtee; the chapel here is a spacious and neat building, and there is also a chapel in Killaghtee. About 250 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund, and the other by — Murray, Esq., of Broughton; there are also three private schools, in which are about 140 children, and a Sunday school. A

small Franciscan friary was founded here by Mac Swiny Bannig, but there are no remains. Some ruins of the ancient castle of St. Catherine yet exist.

KILLYBEGS, a parish, in the barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Clane, on the Grand Canal; containing 1294 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Clane: the tithes amount to £113. 10. 3. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Carogh and Prosperous, and has a chapel at the latter place. About 260 children are educated in a public school

KILLYGALLY—See TESSAURAN.

KILLYGARVAN, a parish, in the barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; 12 miles (N. E. by N.) from Letterkenny; containing, with the town of Rathmullen, 3643 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 9132 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Raphoe, and was formerly part of the corps of the deanery, from which it was separated by act of council, in 1835, and is now a rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Crown: the tithes amount to £154. The church is a plain building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £300, and lent £500, in 1813. The Board also gave £450, and lent £50 for the erection of a glebe-house, in 1818: the glebe comprises 5a. 1r. 17p. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Tullyaughnish, and has a chapel. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. About 110 children are educated in two public schools, one of which is supported by donations from Col. Robertson's fund, and about 70 in a private school; there is also a Sunday school.

KILLYGLEN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Larne, on the road from that place to Glenarm; containing 524 inhabitants. This parish, which in the Ordnance survey is called a grange belonging to Killegan parish, comprises 2295½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor: the tithes amount to £62. 2. 5½. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Larne. About 30 children are educated in a private school.

KILLYLEAGH, a district parish, partly in the barony of TURANEY, and partly in that of ARMAGH, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Armagh, on the road from that place to Caledon; containing 3452 inhabitants. It was formed out of the parishes of Armagh, Tynan, and Derrynoose, under the provisions of the act of the 8th of Geo. IV., cap. 43; and comprises 5635 statute acres of very fertile arable and pasture land, which is under an excellent system of cultivation. A great part of the parish and the whole of the village belong to Trinity College, Dublin. Here are some excellent quarries of freestone, clay-slate, and limestone, of which the last is extensively worked: coal also exists on the College estate, but is not much used. Linen-weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. The village, which is on the side of a hill near the Ulster Canal, consists of one long street of stone houses: it has a penny post

to Armagh and Tynan, and a cattle fair on the last Friday in every month. A court for the manor of Toaghey and Balteagh is held monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The principal seats in the parish are Elm Park, the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, which is in a beautifully planted demesne; Knappagh, of J. Johnston, Esq.; Woodpark, of A. St. George, Esq.; Fellows-hall, of T. K. Armstrong, Esq.; and Dartan, of Maxwell Cross, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of the rectors of Armagh, Derrynoose, and Tynan, each of whom contributes to the perpetual curate's stipend. The church, which was erected by subscription in 1832, is a handsome building, with a lofty square tower, on an eminence. About 210 children are educated in the parochial and another public school, the latter of which is aided by an annual donation from — Close, Esq.; and about 140 in two private schools.

KILLYLEAGH, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of DUFFERIN, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Downpatrick, and 78¾ (N. by N.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Belfast to Downpatrick; containing 5712 inhabitants, of which number, 1147 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Strangford Lough, was a port of some eminence previously to the conquest of Ireland by the English; and, with the adjoining barony of Kinalearty, formed part of the territories of the native sept of the M^cCartans. It was afterwards granted to De Courcy, who, in order to protect it from the attacks of that powerful chieftain, erected castles on every advantageous site round the shores of the lake, among which the principal was the Castle of Dufferin. In 1356, Edw. III. appointed John De Mandeville, warden of this castle, which subsequently fell into the hands of the O'Nials, who maintained possession of it till 1561, when the adjoining territory was by Elizabeth granted to Hugo White, who shortly afterwards erected a castle at Killyleagh, into which he removed his warden from Castle Dufferin. Shane O'Nial besieged the newly erected castle in 1567, and meeting with a powerful resistance, set fire to the town; but a league being subsequently made between the M^cCartans and the O'Nials, they jointly attacked the castle, dispossessed the family of White, and usurped the uncontrolled dominion of the entire country. On the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion at the close of the 16th century, the possessions of the M^cCartans were confiscated, and the manor and district of Killyleagh were subsequently granted by Jas. I. to Sir James Hamilton, who restored and considerably enlarged the castle, which, after his elevation to the peerage by the title of Lord Claneboy, he made his principal residence. The castle was besieged and taken by Gen. Monk for the parliament, in 1648, and was partly demolished in the war of that period, but was substantially repaired in 1666, and in it was born Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., whose grandson, a minor, is now the proprietor. It is a large and strong pile of building, in the later English style, occupying an eminence which commands the town, but affords no protection to the harbour.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the western shore of Strangford lough, and consists

of two nearly parallel streets, intersected by a longer street, which forms the principal thoroughfare; it contains 207 houses, built principally of clay-slate found in the parish, and is the property of Lord Dufferin and Archibald Hamilton, Esq. The cotton manufacture is carried on upon a very extensive scale. Some large mills were built upon a copious stream, in 1824, by Messrs. Martin and Co., and were greatly enlarged in 1828: in these works are 13,798 spindles, employing 186 persons, and 244 power-looms attended by 156 persons, constantly engaged in weaving printers' cloths for the Manchester market; and connected with this manufactory are more than 2000 hand-looms in the neighbouring districts. The buildings, which are very spacious and six stories high, are lighted with gas made on the premises, and the proprietors have erected a steam-engine of 35-horse power. The trade of the port is limited, and consists principally in the exportation of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, kelp, and cotton goods; and in the importation of cotton, wool, coal, iron, salt, and general merchandise. The harbour is well sheltered, and is accessible to vessels not drawing more than 10 feet of water. The quay and basin are very commodious, and were completed in 1833, at an expense of more than £1000, defrayed solely by Lord Dufferin. The market is on Friday, and the fairs are on April 10th, Trinity-Monday, Oct. 11th, and Dec. 11th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there are barracks for the North Down militia, of which this place is the head-quarters. The inhabitants received a charter from Jas. I., in the 10th year of his reign, by which they were incorporated by the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Killileagh." By this charter the corporation consists of a provost (annually elected), 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, all of whom are chosen by the provost and free burgesses, by whom also freemen are admitted. The corporation, under their charter, continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Sir James Stevenson Blackwood, Bart., now Lord Dufferin. The court of record for the borough, which had jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, has long been discontinued. The seneschal of the manor, who is appointed by Mr. Hamilton, holds a court every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10, and a court-leet annually; and a court of petty sessions is held every alternate week.

The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 11,759 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres (including 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ under water), of which 988 $\frac{1}{4}$ are in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and the remainder in that of Dufferin. The soil is generally fertile and the system of agriculture improved; there is very little waste land, and the bogs are productive both of turf and of bog fir. There are extensive quarries of basalt and clay-slate, from which has been taken the whole of the stone of which the town is built. The principal seats are Delamont, the residence of R. Gordon, Esq.; Ringdufferin, of J. Bailie, Esq.; Killyleagh Castle, of Mrs. Hamilton; Tullyvery House, of J. Heron, Esq.; Ardigon House, of R. Heron, Esq.; Shrigley, of J. Martin, jun., Esq.; Gosean

of A. H. Read, Esq.; and the handsome residence of the Hon. Hans Blackwood, in the town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithes amount to £795. The church, a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire of good proportions, was built in 1640, but becoming dilapidated, was rebuilt, and the tower and the spire added, by Lord Dufferin, at an expense of more than £5000, exclusively of a loan of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. It contains some handsome monuments to the Blackwood family, including one to the memory of Capt. Blackwood, who fell at Waterloo; another to Capt. Blackwood of the North Downshire militia, and a third to the Rev. James Clewlow; and in the churchyard is the sepulchral vault of the Dufferin family, recently erected, in which Admiral Blackwood was interred, and near it a monument erected by the parishioners to the Rev. Peter Carlton, the late rector. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which, in 1815, the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350, is a very handsome residence; the glebe comprises 14 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmore: the chapel, a small neat building, was erected in 1832. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class. About 450 children are taught in six public schools, of which three were built and are supported by Lord and Lady Dufferin, D. Gordon, Esq., and the Rev. A. R. Hamilton; and there are four private schools, in which are about 140 children, and three Sunday schools. The remains of the ancient parish church are still visible in a low marshy meadow to the north-west of the town: the eastern gable, perforated with two narrow lancet-shaped windows, is yet standing. Sir Hans Sloane, the celebrated physician and naturalist, was born here in 1660. The barony, of which this place is the head, gives the title of Baron to the family of Blackwood, Barons of Dufferin and Claneboy.

KILLYMAN, a parish, partly in the barony of O'NEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Moy, on the river Blackwater and the road from Belfast to Dungannon; containing 7579 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 10,559 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 3154 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in Armagh, and 7404 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Tyrone, and of which 7729 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £8534 per annum. The land is exceedingly fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is abundance of bog, and on the lands of Dungormann a quarry of red sandstone, which is chiefly used for building and for flags. The river Blackwater for nearly two miles forms here a boundary between the counties, and after separating those parts of the parish which are in opposite baronies, falls into Lough Neagh; it is crossed by Verner's bridge, a handsome structure of one arch, with others on each side, forming a continued causeway, which is frequently overflowed, leaving only the central arch visible above the river. The surface is marked by numerous elevations, the highest of which are Drumina, Roan hill, and Lowestown, the valleys between which are good meadow land. There are extensive meadows along

the banks of the Blackwater and the Roan, and at Bernagh is an extensive wood of full-grown oaks, which, with the plantations of Roan hill and the other woods and plantations in the parish, has a very fine effect. Limestone, freestone, basalt, quartz, clay, and clay-slate are found in abundance; there are also indications of coal. In the sandstone near Roan hill are interesting specimens of fossil fish entirely perfect, with the fins minutely distinct. The gentlemen's seats are Bernagh, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Knox, a handsome mansion on the great line of road; Church Hill, the seat of Col. Verner, a spacious and elegant residence, situated in an extensive and improved demesne, and commanding a fine view of the river Blackwater; the Grange, of Miss Thompson; Grange Park, of H. H. Handcock, Esq.; Brookfield, of H. Atkinson, Esq.; Rhone Hill, of T. Greer, Esq.; Tamnamore, of Jackson Lloyd, Esq.; and Cranebrook, of J. Cranston, Esq. The manufacture of linen and cotton is extensively carried on throughout this neighbourhood; and there are three large bleach-greens. At Twyford is a paper-mill, and at Lower Corr, a large manufactory for coarse earthenware, of which there are also others on a smaller scale in various parts of the parish. A manorial court is held monthly by the seneschal of the Lord-Primate, in which debts to the amount of £5 are recoverable. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £484. 12. 4. The church, a neat structure, was erected in 1823. The glebe-house is a handsome edifice, and the glebe comprises 226 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dungannon: the chapel is a neat stone building, roofed with slate. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 250 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by £10 annually from the incumbent, and another is wholly supported by Col. Verner; there are also four private schools, in which are about 200 children, and a Sunday school. At Mullinakill is an ancient cemetery, which is still used.

KILLYMARD, a parish, in the barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, on the western side of the town of Donegal, from which it is separated by the river Esk; containing 4798 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including a detached portion), 28,230 statute acres, of which 472½ are in Lough Esk and 202½ in smaller loughs: about 18,000 are barren mountain and waste land. The principal seats are Lough Esk, the residence of T. Brooke, Esq., and Rosselangan, of R. Steele, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, forming the corps of the prebend of Killymard in the cathedral of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 5½. per ann. The late Board of First Fruits, in 1830, granted a loan of £800 for the erection of the church, and, in 1816, gave £200 and lent £600 for the erection of the glebe-house, which has a glebe of 643 statute acres, valued at £205 per annum. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel. Here is also a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. About 440 children are educated in six public schools, to one of which Mr. Murray, of Broughton, gives £5

annually; and 20 are educated in a private school. Here is a fine sulphureous spa of great efficacy in cutaneous diseases, over which Mr. Murray, its proprietor, has erected a pump-room, and hot, cold, and shower-baths.

KILLYON, a parish, in the barony of UPPER MOY-FENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Clonard, on the road from Trim to Kinnegad and on the river Boyne; containing 818 inhabitants. It comprises 2534 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally fertile, and there is some meadow and pasture land of superior quality on the banks of the Boyne; there are several patches of bog. The Royal Canal passes through the southern part of the parish. Killyon House is the property of the representatives of the late Lady Loftus, but is at present unoccupied. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in Lady Loftus' representatives, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Clonard. The tithes amount to £138. 9. 2½., of which £92. 6. 1½. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Longwood, and has a chapel. About 40 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of the old church.

KILMACABEA, a parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, but chiefly in the West Division of that of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (W.) from Clonakilty, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 5800 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of Glendore harbour, and comprises 11,559 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3965 per annum: there are about 100 acres of plantations and 1400 of bog, besides several small lakes. The land is generally rocky; about two-thirds are under tillage; but agriculture is in an unimproved state. The substratum is clay-slate, with some calcareous schist and magnesian limestone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, united to Kilfaughnabeg, and in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory is partly impropriate in the Gumbleton family, and partly united to those of Kilfaughnabeg, Kilcoe, Aghadown, Kilcaskin, and part of Tullagh, which form the corps of the archdeaconry of Ross, also in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £590, of which £99. 5. 6. is payable to the impropriator, £195. 14. 6. to the archdeacon, and £295 to the vicar; the entire tithes of the vicarial union amount to £435, and of the corps of the archdeaconry to £774. 16. 9. The church, which is a handsome building with a lofty square tower, in the village of Leap, was erected in 1827, at an expense of £900, which was granted by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a handsome glebe-house, with a glebe of 8a. 10p. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also Kilfaughnabeg, and has a large and commodious chapel at Leap. The parochial school is endowed with an acre of land by the late Gen. O'Donovan, and there are three other public schools, in which about 620 children are educated, also a Sunday school supported by the rector and curate. The ruins of the old church are near the village of Leap, the neighbourhood of which is very romantic and beautiful.

KILMACAHILL.—See KILMOCAHILL.

KILMACALLANE, or **KILMACALLEN**, a parish, in the barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Collooney, on the road from that place to Ballyfarnon; containing 4262 inhabitants. It comprises 6711 statute acres, of which 5828 are apportioned under the tithe act; the land, which is wet and spongy, is chiefly in tillage, and there is a considerable quantity of bog and marsh. Fairs are held at Castle-Baldwin on June 4th and Nov. 3rd. The principal seats are Cooper's Hill, the residence of A. B. Cooper, Esq.; Lakeview, of — Weir, Esq.; and Heapstown, of M. Dillon Manning, Esq. It is a prebend, rectory, and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin: the prebend consists of portions of the tithes of Taunagh, Drumcollum, Ballynakill, and Ballysumaghan, amounting to £158. 15. 4.; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton, and the tithes amount to £166. 3. 1., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; the vicarage forms part of the union of Boyle. The church is a plain building in Riverstown, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £183; the Board of First Fruits having given £900 and lent £500 for its erection in 1817. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 19 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Riverstown, comprising this parish, Drumcollum, and Taunagh, and containing chapels at Riverstown and Ballycash. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists at Riverstown. About 270 children are educated in three public, and 330 in five private, schools; there is also a Sunday school. Part of the old church remains, and the burial-ground is still used as a cemetery.

KILMACALOGUE.—See **TUOSIST**.

KILMACANOGUE, a parish, in the barony of **HALF-RATHDOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bray, on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 1136 inhabitants, of which 103 are in the village. The village comprises 17 houses, and is situated between the bases of the Great and Small Sugar Loaf mountains, on the road to the Glen of the Downs. The parish comprises 4890 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, besides a considerable quantity of mountainous waste land and some bog; the system of agriculture is improving. The principal seats are Hollybrooke, the residence of Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart., a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1835, and surrounded with beautiful grounds; and Wingfield, the seat of the Rev. T. Quin: besides these there are Kilmacanogue House, the residence of W. W. Hicks, Esq., Grove Hill, of Ulick Burke, Esq. and several other good houses. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Delgany: the tithes amount to £120. 16. 7. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Bray, and contains a small chapel. About 70 children are educated in a private school, and there is a Sunday school. The remains of the old church, covered with ivy, are in the burial-ground. Gen. Wolfe was born at Kilmurray, in this parish.

KILMACDONOUGH, a parish, in the barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Youghal; containing 3446 inhabitants. It forms a peninsula on the south-western side of Youghal bay, and comprises 6065 statute acres,

as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5653 per annum. Its general aspect is hilly and the coast bold and rocky. At the extremity is Ring Point, about half a mile from which is Capell Island, which is separately described. The small village of Ballymacoda is situated about a mile from the coast, on an inlet of the bay, from which at low water a great quantity of sand is obtained. In the parish are a coast-guard station, a signal tower, and a dispensary. The principal seats are Ballykinnelly, the residence of Capt. Fitzgerald, R.N., which was formerly a religious establishment; Ring, of J. M^cCarthy, Esq.; and Greenland, of G. Gaggin, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Kilcredan: the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilmacdonough in the cathedral of Cloyne. The tithes amount to £1012. 15., of which £675. 3. 4. is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Ballymacoda, which includes the parishes of Kilmacdonough, Kilcredan, Ightermurragh, Bohillane, and Kilmahon, and contains chapels at Ballymacoda, Lady's-Bridge, and Shanagary. About 40 children are educated in a school aided by the parish priest, and about 50 in a private school; there is also a Sunday school supported by the rector. Here are the ruins of Ballymacoda castle, which is said to have been built by Thomas Fitzgerald in 1521; and of the old church.

KILMACDUAGH, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of **KILTARTAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, at the junction of the roads from Ennis to Galway and Ballinasloe; containing, with part of the post-town of Gort, 3770 inhabitants. This see was founded by St. Colman, son of Duach, of the noble family of Hy Fiacrii of Connaught, distinguished from other Colmans, his cotemporaries, by the appellation of Mac Duach, and who, after seven years strict seclusion, about the year 620 fixed his residence at this place, where he built a monastery and church, called after him *Killmac-Duach*, whence the diocese has taken its name. It was amply endowed by Guair, then King of Connaught, and subsequently by his successors. Mac Duach presided over the diocese till his death, and of his successors previously to the arrival of the English, the name of one only, Indrect, occurs, who died in 814. Maurice, bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected on the site of the original foundation, at a short distance from the present cathedral church, a monastery for Augustinian canons, which subsisted till the Reformation, when it was granted to the Earl of Clanrickarde. Stephen Keroan, who was consecrated in 1573, was translated to the see of Clonfert in 1582, from which time this see remained vacant till 1587, when Roland Lynch succeeded to the prelacy; and he being, in 1602, translated to the see of Clonfert, obtained permission to hold this diocese with it in commendam, since which period the two sees continued to be always held together, till the recent death of the Right Rev. Dr. Butson, when both were annexed to the see of Kilaloe, and the temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. It is one of the six that constitute the Ecclesiastical province of Tuam, and is wholly within the county of Galway, comprising an estimated superficies of 64,000 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise $3950\frac{1}{2}$ statute

acres, and the gross revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £875. The *Quarta Pars* still prevails in this diocese, the bishop receiving one-fourth part of the tithes of every parish. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, treasurer, precentor, and provost, with the two prebendaries of Kinvarra and Island-Eddy: there are neither minor canons nor vicars choral, and there is no economy fund. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 21, comprised in four unions or benefices, of which one is in the patronage of the Crown, one in that of the Marquess of Clanrickarde, one in that of the Bishop, and one in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Marquess of Clanrickarde. There are four churches, and one other building in which divine service is performed, and four glebe-houses. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is a neat modern edifice, situated in the town of Gort. In the R. C. divisions the diocese is united with that of Kilfenora, and comprises 11 parochial benefices or unions, containing 14 chapels, which are served by 15 clergymen, of whom 11 are parish priests and 4 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Kinvarra, where he resides.

The parish comprises 6015 statute acres, of which about 600 are waste and exhausted bog, and the remainder in a tolerable state of cultivation; from the exhausted state of the bogs, fuel is scarce. The living is a vicarage, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Kilbeacounty and the rectory of Kiltartan, together constituting the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is appropriate to the treasurership and precentorship of the cathedral church of St. Colman. The tithes amount to £222. 6. 2, of which £70 is payable to the treasurer, £60 to the precentor, and £92. 6. 2. to the dean; the gross annual value of the deanery, including tithes and glebe, is £452. 13. 10½. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1400, in 1814, is a handsome modern edifice in Gort. The same Board, in 1812, contributed a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 towards the erection of the deanery-house: the glebe of the union comprises 4½ acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels, one at Gort, a large slated building, and one of smaller dimensions at Taernevin, which is a plain thatched building. There are four private schools, in which are about 220 children. Some remains of the monastery built on the site of the ancient abbey founded by St. Colman yet exist to the north-west of the cathedral, and are situated on a neck of land between two loughs: they consist chiefly of the church, which, though small, appears to have been of very elegant design; to the south of the church is the sacristy, and adjoining it is an arched room in which probably were deposited the valuable effects belonging to the establishment, and to the south of these are the chapel and refectory. To the north, about two feet from the church, is an old wall, which, according to tradition, belonged to a place for penance; and near it is a holy well, with a circular enclosure. Near the site of the church is an ancient round tower, which declines about 17 feet from the perpendicular. In a lake in the parish, called Lough Deehan, the waters having sunk very low in the year 1784 or 1785, a house was discovered in the

mud at the bottom, formed of oak timber of great thickness, the sides and roof of which were formed of wattle-work of the same substance; it appeared as if intended to float, and the timber of which it was constructed was perfectly sound.

KILMACDUANE, a parish, in the barony of MOY-ARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5¼ miles (N. by E.) from Kilrush, on the road to Miltown-Malbay; containing 5738 inhabitants. It comprises 9735 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which a large portion consists of hilly pasture and bog. Fairs are held at Cooreclare, or Conclare, on May 6th, June 4th and 26th, July 10th, Oct. 20th, and Dec. 20th, for general farming stock. A court is occasionally held there by the seneschal for the manor of Kilrush, at which small debts are recoverable; and it is also a station of the constabulary police. Dromelly is the residence of J. O'Brien, Esq. The townland of Gurrantuoehy, though entirely isolated by the parish of Kilrush, belongs to this parish. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kil-murry-Clonderlaw; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote. The tithes amount to £304. 12. 3¾, of which £184. 12. 3¾. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The townlands of Cahirfeenich and Acres are exempt from the payment of rectorial tithes. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmihill, or Kil-michael: there are chapels at Cooreclare and Creegh. In six private schools about 220 children are educated. The ruins of the old church still remain.

KILMACKEVOGE, a parish, in the barony of IDA county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from New Ross, on the road from that place to Waterford; containing 1027 inhabitants and 3161 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rosbercon; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £165, of which £110 is payable to the corporation, and £65 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Sliewruagh. There are two private schools open only in summer, in which about 140 children are educated.

KILMACLASSAR, a parish, in the barony of BUR-RISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Newport-Pratt, on the road from that place to Castlebar; containing 3444 inhabitants. This parish, of which the surface is very uneven, comprises 6544 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2357 per annum: it is chiefly under tillage, and there is a great quantity of bog. Very good limestone is obtained, and there is a bleach-green. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Aughaval; the rectory is appropriate to the prebends of Killabegs and Faldown. The tithes amount to £130, of which £45. 10. is payable to the prebendaries, and £84. 10. to the vicar. Divine service is performed in a school house. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilmina, and has a neat chapel, which was built about 1820, at an expense of £600. About 170 children are educated in two public, and 70 in one private school.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of

MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford, on the south coast; containing 999 inhabitants and 3241 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. This parish extends southward along the eastern side of Tramore bay to Brownstown Head, which forms the eastern boundary of the bay, and from the similarity of its appearance to the land at the entrance of Waterford harbour, has often been fatally mistaken for the entrance into that harbour; but two beacon towers have been placed on Brownstown Head as a warning to mariners. The cliffs are pierced by several caves, and at the north-east extremity of Tramore bay is the small harbour of Rhinesbark, in which vessels that are embayed in Tramore may find shelter. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Ballinakill; the rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship in the cathedral of Waterford. The tithes amount to £219. 10. 1., of which £190. 8. 1. is payable to the chancellor, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is at Monamintra, and in its vicinity are some mineral springs. Here is the small fishing village of Somerville, near which is the ancient seat of that name, the property of the Earl of Fortescue.

KILMACLENAN, or **KILMACLENY**, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and **KILMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Buttevant, on the road from Liscarrol to Mallow; containing 325 inhabitants. It comprises 1021 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1163 per annum. The land is in general good, and is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture: the state of agriculture has latterly been much improved, and a considerable number of cattle are fattened. Limestone of superior quality is obtained at a quarry, from which stones weighing nearly five tons each have been taken; and yellow ochre is found near the old castle of Kilmacleanan. Patents exist for three fairs at Kilmacleanan, which for several years have been held at Ballyclough. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, being the corps of the prebend of Kilmacleanan in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £92. 6. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union, or district of Kilbrin. The castle of Kilmacleanan, and the old mansion-house adjoining it, both now in ruins, are said to have been erected by the family of Barry; part of the outworks of the castle remain. A little to the south-east are the ruins of the ancient church, dedicated to St. Colman.

KILMACNEVIN, a parish, in the barony of **MOYGOISH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road from that place to Colehill; containing 2604 inhabitants. It comprises 2406 statute acres, and is almost entirely under tillage, excepting a large quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, but of an inferior kind. Here is Conlanstown, the seat of C. C. Isdell, Esq. The Royal Canal runs through the parish, and a large cattle fair is held at Empor on the last day of May. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Leney; the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. The tithes amount to £130, which is payable to the impropriator. There is a glebe of eight acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Miltown, and has a chapel at Empor. About 120

children are educated in a public school, to which Mr. Tuite allows £10 per annum, besides the school-house and half an acre of land; and 45 in a private school. There are remains of the castle of Empor and of an old fort, also of the church of Kilmacnevin, and of one at Churchtown, which is the burial-place of the Tuite family.

KILMACOEN, or **KILMACOWEN**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER CARBERY**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Sligo, on the Ballysadere channel; containing 2296 inhabitants. The name signifies the "Church of the Sons of Oen." St. Diermit, eldest brother of St. Cormac, founded a church here on lands given by Flann-Dubh, dynast of the Hy Fiacrii. The parish comprises 3393 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £5132 per ann. The soil is light and stony, and the land is principally under tillage: there is a small quantity of bog. Here is Clover Hill, the seat of W. Creighton Chambers, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of St. John's, Sligo: the tithes amount to £180. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of St. John's, Sligo. There are two public schools, one of which is supported by Mrs. Chambers. The burial-ground of the old church, which is in ruins, is still used for interment. Here are some druidical altars and cromlechs: and a golden torques was found here some time since.

KILMACOMB, a parish, in the barony of **GAULTIER**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Rossduff, 785 inhabitants. It comprises 2204 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Woodstown, the seat of Lord Carew, is a short distance from Waterford harbour, and from which a low strand extends about two miles to a projecting headland that separates it from Credan, in which are three caves of considerable dimensions, branching into various chambers consisting of natural arches of great symmetry and beauty: they appear to have been formed by the descent of a stream on the Pudding-stone rock. Near Woodstown is a sheet of fresh water, called Bel Lake, which covers about 50 statute acres. In the south-western part there is peat, also the remains of an ancient wood, consisting of fir, oak, and birch. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Ballinakill; the rectory forms part of the corps of the chancellorship in Waterford cathedral. The tithes amount to £123. 9. 4., of which £74. 1. 7. is payable to the chancellor, and £49. 7. 9. to the vicar. There is a public school, in which about 40 children are educated. On the hill of Kilmacomb is a circle of stones, about 30 yards in diameter, enclosing five large stones.

KILMACOMOGUE, a parish, partly in the Western Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, and partly in the Eastern Division of that of **WEST CARBERY**, but chiefly in the barony of **BANTRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Bantry and the island of Whiddy, 14,483 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the extremity of Bantry bay, comprises 56,910 statute acres, of which 5841 are applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £13,977 per annum. Very great improvements have been made in agriculture since 1815, and a large portion of land

has been brought into profitable cultivation. The principal manure is the calcareous deposit found in abundance on the shores of the bay, which in some places is so mixed with coral sand as to be quite as effective as pure lime in fertilising the soil. There are, however, still more than 20,000 acres of waste land, the greater portion of which is mountainous, in some places quite barren, and in others affording good pasturage for young cattle, of which vast herds are reared; and there are about 15,000 acres of bog and marshy ground, much of which is capable of being reclaimed. The surrounding scenery is strikingly varied, and in some parts characterised by features of majestic grandeur and romantic beauty. Glengariff, which is partly in this parish, and within 10 miles of Bantry, is much resorted to for the singular variety and indescribable beauty of its scenery. It is situated on the picturesque bay to which it gives name, at the north-eastern extremity of Bantry bay; and derives its name, signifying the "rough glen," from its wild and rugged aspect in the midst of rocks, cliffs, and mountains thrown together in the greatest confusion, and finely contrasted with the richness of luxuriant woods and verdant meadows, shaded with thriving plantations intermixed with evergreens and flowering shrubs. The bay of Bantry, from many points of view, has the appearance of a fine lake studded with numerous rocky islets fringed with evergreens; of these, the island of Whiddy is the largest, and is crowned with a small fort mounting five pieces of cannon, erected by Government after the attempt of the French in 1796. Along the north-western shore rises the Sugar Loaf mountain, supported by the smaller mountains called the Ghoal, the sides of which, dark and deeply indented, are in fine contrast with the bright and smooth surface of the bay; and their summits, frequently concealed by flying clouds and quickly emerging into the sun's rays, present an ever-changing scene. Far behind there is a precipitous cliff, which for many generations has been the resort of eagles, and concerning which the peasantry have many interesting traditions, in connection with the O'Sullivans, the ancient chieftains or princes of Bere. The mountains are of the schistose formation, based on argillaceous grit; in a small rock in Reendonagan bay, limestone is found mixed with the grit, which can be only partially calcined, and is therefore of little use; the schistose rocks merge into clay-slate, and slate of a tolerably good colour is found in several parts. Four rivers intersect the parish in their course to the bay; namely, the Maulagh, or Moyalla, which, on its entrance into the bay, forms a beautiful fall of 30 feet at Dunamarc; the Auvane, which rises in the pass of Caminea, and falls into the bay at Ballylicky; the Coomola, which forms the small creek of that name, and the Drumgariff, which forms the north-western boundary of the parish and barony. There are several small lakes, but none deserving of particular notice. Glengariff Castle, the seat of Capt. White, is a spacious and elegant mansion, situated under the shelter of a mountain which gradually declines towards the water's edge, and is covered from the base to the summit with valuable young timber; the approach to the house is through a noble avenue more than a mile in length, affording in many of its openings a fine view of the bay and the opposite mountains. At the extremity of the bay is seen the Glengariff Hotel, originally a poor cabin, which has been

converted into a very commodious house, and forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. From this point the woods of Glengariff, the property of the Earl of Bantry, wind for seven miles through the glen towards the west; the trees are chiefly oak and birch, with a large proportion of arbutus springing up luxuriantly from the crevices of almost every rock; and the woods are annually thinned to the amount of about £1000. Upon a small verdant islet in the bay is Bantry Lodge, a handsome building in the cottage style, surrounded by a fine plantation of ash, and now the constant residence of the Earl of Bantry; it is situated in the bosom of the glen, enclosed by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs: a road leading from the house directly to the hotel has been recently made by his lordship, for the accommodation of visitors. The other principal seats in the parish are Sea-Court, belonging to the Earl of Bantry; Carriganass, the residence of W. O'Sullivan, Esq.; Inchiclough, of R. White, Esq.; Ballyliskey, of S. Hutchins, Esq.; Gurtenroe, of J. S. Lawler, Esq.; Drumbree Cottage, of J. White, Esq.; Newtown, of M. Murphy, Esq.; Ardnagashil, of A. Hutchins, Esq.; Reendonagan, of D. O'Sullivan, Esq.; and Mount-View, of the Rev. T. Barry. A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Riversdale. The tithes amount to £1186. 15., of which £561. 15. is payable to the impropiators, and £625 to the vicar. The glebe-house, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1500, is a handsome residence, built on a glebe of $32\frac{3}{4}$ acres purchased by the Board, subject to a rent of £4. 4. per acre; the old glebe comprises nearly four acres, and there is also a glebe of seven acres in the parish of Durrus belonging to the vicar. The church, which was completed in 1828 by aid of a loan of £1384. 12. 3. from the late Board, and to the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £107, is a neat structure, in the early English style, with a tower of three stages, which, from the varied colour of the stone, has a singular appearance; it is situated in the town of Bantry. Divine service is also performed in the school-house at Glengariff, and in houses situated respectively at Ballylicky and Capenalooe, licensed by the bishop. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a spacious and handsome building, on an eminence in the rear of the town, was erected by subscription, and there are chapels at Calkil and Comola. About 580 children are taught in five public schools, of which a male and female school at Glengariff is supported by Capt. White and his lady. There are also nine private schools, in which are about 420 children, and a Sunday school.

On the sea-shore, near the town, was a small monastery, founded in 1466 for Franciscan friars by Dermot O'Sullivan Bere, of which only the cemetery, still called the abbey, is remaining, and is used by the Roman Catholics as a burial-place. Within the demesne of Newtown, about half a mile to the north-west of Bantry are the remains of a fortification raised by Ireton during the parliamentary war; it consists of a quadrilateral area, and was defended by angular bastions and surrounded by a fosse; but the walls and towers have long

been demolished, and the cannon was at the same time thrown into a very deep well; the moat still remains entire. Not far from this spot is the beautiful cascade of Dunamarc; and at another place, called Newtown, to the south of Bantry, is a very antique stone pillar in a burial-ground, with some rude sculpture of men in armour and other curious devices. Danish forts are numerously scattered over the parish; and, in 1834, more than 3000 silver coins, chiefly pence, groats, and half groats of the reigns of the earlier Edwards and Henrys, and of Alexander, King of Scotland, were found. At Carriganass are the extensive ruins of the castle built by O'Sullivan Bere, and garrisoned by Daniel O'Sullivan against the forces of Elizabeth; it surrendered, after the capture of Dunboy fort, to Sir George Carew, and at present consists of a lofty square tower on a precipitous rock rising from the banks of the river Ouvane, and some extensive outworks. On the same river, near its influx into the bay, are the ruined gables of the Castle of Rindisart, the stronghold of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, which was taken by Ireton in the parliamentary war, and by his orders demolished. Near Carriganass are the extensive and ivy-clad ruins of the old church of Kilmacomogue, and near the town are those of the old church of Bantry, from the floor of which rise some lofty poplars. There are several chalybeate springs, of which the most esteemed is near the old abbey of Bantry; and near lake Capanabool is a cromlech surrounded by nine upright stones.—See BANTRY and WHIDDY ISLAND.

KILMACOW, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Thomastown; containing 1923 inhabitants, of which number, 176 are in the village. It comprises 4389 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2671 per annum, and has some good limestone quarries. The village contains 31 houses, and is a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held in it every alternate week. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £360. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £675 and a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 11a. 22p. The church is a neat edifice with a handsome spire, for rebuilding which the late Board lent £850, in 1818. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilmacow, Dunkit, Gaulskill, Ullid, Kilbeacon, and part of Killaghy, and containing chapels at Kilmacow, Mullinavat, and Hill. The parochial school was built on land given by Mr. Roche; about 80 children are educated in it, and about 190 in three private schools. There are some fine ruins of Grandison, or Graney, castle, consisting of the remains of the keep, the great hall, and of three circular towers, on the margin of the river Suir. It is supposed to have been erected by Pierce Butler, eighth Earl of Ormonde, and lord-deputy of Ireland in 1521. During the parliamentary war it was held by Col. Butler for Chas. I., but was finally surrendered to Col. Axtel, Cromwell's governor of Kilkenny, and was afterwards allowed to fall into decay.—See GRANEY.

KILMACOW, a parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2½

miles (S. S. E.) from Rathdrum, on the lower road from Arklow to Wicklow. This small parish is situated in the vicinity of the Cronebane copper mines, and comprises 816 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Castlemacadam.

KILMACREAN, or **KILMACRENAN**, also called **COMMER**, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Tuam, on the road to Galway; containing 1907 inhabitants. The land is cultivated under an improved system of agriculture; there is much reclaimable bog and rocky waste. Here are numerous turloughs, which are navigable for lighters in the winter months, but are dry in summer, when they afford excellent pasture and good training ground for race-horses. Good limestone is obtained in the parish. The principal seats are Ballinderry, the residence of J. Nolan, Esq.; Ballybanagher, of A. Nolan, Esq.; Waterville, of — Cunneys, Esq.; Currofin, of Pierce Blake, Esq.; Ardstrea, of J. Browne, Esq.; and Annagh, of J. Bodkin, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Moylough: the tithes amount to £280. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district called Clare Tuam, or Currofin, and has a chapel at Currofin, which is a neat stone building. There are three public schools, in which about 270 children are educated, and one private school, in which about 30 are educated. Here are the ruins of Ballinderry castle; of an old fort, or encampment, with five long, low rooms, flagged over and communicating with each other by narrow passages; and of an old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILMACREE.—See KILMOCREE.

KILMACREHY, a parish, in the barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, on the north side of Liscanor bay on the western coast; containing 3343 inhabitants. Within its limits is the headland called Hag's Head, a lofty basaltic promontory situated in lat. 52° 16' 40", and lon. 9° 25' 20"; from this point the cliffs gradually ascend to Moher, where they attain their greatest elevation, and are estimated to be about 600 feet above the level of the sea. The waves here break with tremendous force against the rocks; part of the Spanish Armada was, in 1588, wrecked on the shore. On the most elevated point of these stupendous cliffs an ornamental building in the castellated style is now being erected by Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., for the accommodation of visitors to this bold and iron-bound coast, from which is obtained a magnificent view embracing nearly the whole line of coast from Loop Head to the northern extremity of the bay of Galway, together with the Arran Isles and a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Puffins are taken here by persons who are suspended over the lofty precipices, in the cavities of which these birds deposit their young. The parish comprises 5492 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which a considerable portion consists of mountain pasture: the arable land is generally manured with sea weed and sand, and the state of agriculture is generally improving. The gentlemen's seats are Birchfield, the residence of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., who has much improved his estate and the condition of his tenantry by the erection of neat slated cottages and farm-buildings, and by

other judicious arrangements; and Moher, of J. Macnamara, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Kilfenora: the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilmanaheen, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £230. 15. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$., and there is a glebe of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Liscanor, which also includes the parish of Killaspuglenane; the chapel is at Liscanor, and there is also a chapel for the rural district: near the former is a school. The ruins of the ancient church retain several fine specimens of arches and mouldings now imbedded in the walls. At Dough and Liscanor are the ruined castles respectively so called; and near Birchfield is a holy well, dedicated to St. Bridget, and much resorted to by the peasantry, which, at Mr. O'Brien's expense, has been surrounded by tasteful plantations and rustic seats, and at the entrance is a neat lodge.—See LISCANOR.

KILMACRENAN, a post-town and parish, in the barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Dunfanaghy; containing 9251 inhabitants. St. Columb founded an abbey here, which was richly endowed; and one of the O'Donells, princes of Tyrconnell, also founded an abbey for conventual Franciscans, which at the dissolution was granted to Trinity College, Dublin: the present church is supposed to be part of it, and has a mitred head sculptured in relief over the door. Near the village is the rock of Doune, on which the O'Donells were always inaugurated by priests whom they regarded as descendants of St. Columb: the last inauguration was that of Sir Niall Garbh O'Donell, the successor of Hugh Roe O'Donell, but the ceremony being performed without the lord-lieutenant's consent, he was degraded from his chieftainship. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including detached portions), 35,617 statute acres, of which 782 $\frac{1}{4}$ are in small loughs, and 6 in the tideway of the river Lackagh. The system of agriculture is improving, and there is some mountain and bog; fine granite is obtained. The village has a sub-post-office to Letterkenny, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held in it on the first day of every month, and there is a dispensary. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithes amount to £675. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, and lent £1125, in 1815. The glebe comprises 150 acres. The church is a very old structure, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners intend to rebuild. In the R. C. divisions this parish is partly the head of a union or district, and partly united to Gartan, and has a chapel in each portion. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class. There are two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by donations from Col. Robertson's fund, and in which about 210 children are educated; also nine private schools, in which are about 480 children, and five Sunday schools. Lough Salt mountain 1541 feet high is in this parish, and commands a magnificent prospect. The lough, which is 815 feet above the level of the sea, and 204 feet deep, is on the side of the mountain, and from its vicinity fine views of Lough Swilly to the east, and

Letterkenny and the surrounding country to the south and west, are obtained. In the neighbourhood of the lake is a rocking-stone; there is a cromlech at Lough Keil, and at Milford the Giant's grave.

KILMACSHALGAN, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (W. by S.) from Sligo; containing, with the post-town of Dromore West, 3330 inhabitants. It comprises 25,884 statute acres, the greater portion of which is reclaimable mountain land and bog: the cultivated part is chiefly under tillage. There are quarries of limestone, freestone, and slate. The principal seats are Dromore House, the residence of Capt. J. Fenton; Fare McFare, of W. Ormsby, Esq.; Belville, of W. Rutledge, Esq.; and Marino Cottage, of T. Ormsby, Esq. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Thursdays at Comcall, where there is a spa. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, with that of Templeboy episcopally united, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Col. Knox Gore. The tithes amount to £400, payable in equal parts to the impropriator and the vicar; and the tithes of the union, to £410. There is a glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 in 1812; the glebe comprises nine acres. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, for the erection of which the late Board lent £1300, in 1820. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large unfinished chapel. About 130 children are educated in a public and 140 in three private schools. There are some remains of the old church, with a burial-place attached; two cromlechs and some forts.—See DROMORE WEST.

KILMACTALWAY, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 472 inhabitants and 1575 statute acres. Here are Castle Bagot, the seat of J. J. Bagot, Esq., a spacious mansion in a well-wooded demesne of about 500 statute acres; and Ballybane, of A. Graydon, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmactalway in Christ-Church cathedral, Dublin, and is held with the union of Clondalkin: the tithes amount to £184. 12. 4. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lucan.

KILMACTEIGUE, a parish, in the barony of LENEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. E.) from Foxford, on the road to Ballymote; containing 7654 inhabitants. It comprises 10,550 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. About half the parish is arable and pasture; the remainder is mountain land, with some bog; agriculture is improving. There are some quarries of limestone, which is principally procured for building and repairing the roads. Iron ore from the mountains was smelted at Foxford until the wood used for fuel was exhausted. Fine salmon are taken in the river Moy. Lough Talt is situated in the midst of high mountains, on which large flocks of goats, &c., feed in summer; it is about a mile long, well stocked with small trout, and contains two small rocky islands, which in summer are covered with gulls. The principal seats are Glen Eask, the residence of J. Taaffe, Esq.; and Cloonbarry, of S. Robinson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, and in

the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £223. 1. 6½. There is a glebe-house, built at an expense of £1300, of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £300 and lent £500, in 1814: the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a plain building. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilmacteigue and Barrintogher. There are three public schools, to one of which Mr. Jones has given an acre of land, and in which about 300 children are educated; also a private school, in which are about 70 children, and a Sunday school. At Belclare is an ancient castle.—See BANADA and ARDCLARE.

KILMACTHOMAS, a post-town, partly in the parish of BALLYLANEEN, but chiefly in that of ROSSMIRE, barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, and 87¾ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Waterford; containing 982 inhabitants. It is situated on a steep hill, at the foot of which flows the small river Mahon, over which there is a good stone bridge. It has a dispensary, and is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county: petty sessions are held here or at Stradbally on alternate Tuesdays. Fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, March 17th, May 12th, Aug. 12th, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 6th and 21st. A castle existed at this place, which was taken by Sir Charles Vavasour in 1643; it belonged to the Poer family, who are still the chief owners of property in this neighbourhood.

KILMACTRANY, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballyfarnon; containing 4008 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6531 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, besides which there is much bog and mountain land: the soil is light, and agriculture is in a backward state. Limestone is abundant, iron ore exists, and a seam of coal, 22 inches thick, has lately been discovered in the mountains of Geevagh. It is situated on Lough Arrow, a picturesque sheet of water at the base of the Curlew mountains, about a mile from Lough Key, by which it communicates with the Shannon: this lake is five miles in length and two in its greatest breadth, and is studded with islands, and remarkable for the size and fine flavour of its trout. On the western side is Hollybrook House, the handsome residence of J. Folliott, Esq., the plantations of which form a pleasing picture when viewed from the opposite shore. Petty sessions are held here every fortnight on Tuesday, and it is a constabulary police station. Kingsborough, which gives the title of Viscount to the eldest son of the Earl of Kingston, is the residence of J. Gethin, Esq.; and Ballynashee, of M. Keogh, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united to the vicarages of Shancoe and Killadoon, and in the gift of the bishop; the rectory is impropriate in W. Mulloy, Esq. The tithes amount to £106. 3., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar, and the tithes of the benefice to £89. 11. 6. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819, gave £650 and lent £150: the glebe comprises 12 acres, subject to a rent of £7 per annum. The church is a small modern building, for the erection of which the late Board gave £800, in 1811; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £305 for its repair.

In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Geevagh, which is co-extensive with the Protestant union, and has a handsome chapel, ornamented with minarets, at Geevagh, and another at Highwood. There are three public schools, to one of which Lord Dundas gave a school-house and garden, and contributes annually, and another is under the patronage of M. Keogh, Esq.; in these schools about 70 children are educated, and there are three private schools, in which are about 170 children. Here is a remarkable cromlech, called *Leaba Diarmud i Grange*, or "Darby and Granye's bed," consisting of a horizontal stone, supported by four others set upright. Among the ruins of the old church is a mutilated cross.

KILMACUD, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dublin; containing 145 inhabitants. It comprises about 260 acres, which are in a high state of cultivation; and from the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its marine and mountain views, it is a favourite spot for country residences. Among these are Ribblesdale, the seat of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Kilmacud House, of T. Mooney, Esq.; Merville, of W. J. McCausland, Esq.; Lakelands, of S. Boileau, Esq.; Woodley, of P. A. Leslie, Esq.; Rockfield, of J. Hone, Esq.; Westbury, of E. O'Beirne, Esq.; Kilmacud Cottage, of W. Flood, Esq.; and Parson's Green, of W. S. Magee, Esq. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Stillorgan; the tithes amount to £42. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Booter's-town. This is said to be the birth-place of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, from whom its name is derived.

KILMACUMSY, or **KILMACUNSY**, a parish, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. W.) from Elphin, on the road from Boyle to Roscommon; containing 2396 inhabitants. Much of its surface is occupied with gentle elevations of limestone and limestone gravel, in which are several extensive natural caverns. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardclare; the rectory forms part of the corps of the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. The tithes amount to £92. 6. 2., which is equally divided between the precentor and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Elphin.

KILMACUNNA.—See LUSMAGH.

KILMAGUE.—See KILMAOGUE.

KILMAHON, a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cloyne, on the southern coast; containing 1658 inhabitants. It comprises 2468 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at 1689 per annum. The land is generally rich and well cultivated, and a beautiful vale extends from the coast up to Cloyne; but near Ballycotton, during easterly winds, the sea beats over the strand with great fury. The valley rests on a substratum of limestone, which rises to the surface at Moanagarra, where a small quarry is worked: the higher grounds are based on clay-slate. The principal seats are Snugborough, the residence of T. G. Durden, Esq.; Shanagary House, of T. J. Keane, Esq.; Ballybane, of T. Gaggin, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. B. Henzell, in the pleasure grounds of which are some fine verbenas and other exotic plants.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £506. 18. 6. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £210 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1805: the glebe comprises 12a. 1r. 21p. The church, which is a remarkably neat edifice, was built in 1800: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £147 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Cloyne, and has a small plain chapel at Shanagary. There are two private schools, in which about 100 children are educated. At Ballymaloe is a very curious old house, built by the Fitzgeralds, and forfeited in the war of 1641: it is now the property of Mr. Forster, and in the hall are two pairs of elks' horns of very large size, which were found on the estate in 1714. At Shanagary are the ruins of a castle, which was unsuccessfully defended by the Earl of Desmond against Queen Elizabeth's troops: it was held by the Irish in 1641, but was captured by Cromwell, by whose orders it was dismantled.

KILMAHUDDRICK, a parish, in the barony of UPPER CROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dublin. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Clondalkin: the tithes amount to £16. 13. 4. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Lucan. There are some remains of the old church, and of a castle at Grange.

KILMAINBEG, a parish, in the barony of KILMAIN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. E.) from Ballinrobe, on the confines of the county of Galway, containing 1343 inhabitants. It comprises 3151 statute acres, which are principally under tillage, and includes Fountain Hill, the residence of Theobald Jenings, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmainmore; the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Killabeggs, and partly to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £137. 15. 5., of which £10. 0. 2½. is payable to the prebendary, and £127. 15. 2½. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmain. There is a private school, in which about 50 children are educated.

KILMAINHAM, a suburban village, of the city of Dublin, in the parish of ST. JAMES, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; the population is returned with the parish. This place, formerly called Kilmainend, derived that name from a monastery founded on the south side of the city, of which St. Maignend was abbot about the beginning of the 7th century. On or near the site of this monastery was erected the ancient priory of Kilmainham, founded in 1174 for Knights Templars by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The endowments of the priory, which were ample, were confirmed by Hen. II., and the founder, after bestowing on it all the lands of Kilmainham, died in 1176 and was interred in Christ-Church, Dublin. Upon the suppression of this order, in 1307, the lands and possessions of the priory were assigned by the Pope to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and confirmed to them by Edw. II.; and the priory, which had been previously an hospital for the sick and infirm, became an asylum for guests and strangers, and was held by persons of the highest rank; its priors sat as barons in the House

of Lords, and some of them were chancellors and lords-deputies of Ireland. Prior Keating, in 1482, having seized the castle of Dublin and disposed of the property of the hospital, was removed from his office; but he made his appointed successor prisoner, and compelled him to resign; and having given his warmest support to the imposture of Lambert Simnel, it was enacted that none but a person of English descent should in future be appointed prior. In 1535, John Rawson, an Englishman, who had been elected prior in conformity to that enactment, surrendered the priory, with all its possessions, into the hands of the King, by whom he was created Viscount Clontarf, with an annual revenue of 500 marks out of the hospital estate. In 1557, Sir Oswald Massingberd was made prior by the authority of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, and was confirmed in the former possessions of the priory by Queen Mary; but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he privately withdrew from the kingdom. The buildings of the priory were spacious and of very elegant design; it was frequently the residence of the lords-deputies, and after its dissolution was still regarded as one of the finest buildings in the country. About the year 1675, Arthur, Earl of Granard, suggested to the Earl of Essex, then Lord-Lieutenant, the foundation of a military establishment for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers; and the Duke of Ormonde, by incessant applications to the King for the same purpose, received from Chas. II., in 1679, an order for carrying it into effect. For this purpose 64 Irish acres adjacent to the site of the priory, and other lands, then forming part of the Phoenix Park, were granted for the site of this institution. The first stone was laid by the Duke of Ormonde, in 1680, and the whole was completed in three years, after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and at an expense of £23,559. It is a quadrangular structure, 306 feet long, 288 feet broad, and two stories high, enclosing an area of 210 feet square, laid down in grass and intersected by walks meeting in the centre; the exterior fronts, with the exception of the north or principal front, which is of stone, are of brick rough-cast. Over the northern entrance, which is of the Corinthian order, is a square tower lighted by arched windows, with a clock turret surmounted by an octagonal spire; and in the centre of the eastern front is a wide archway leading into the quadrangle, which on three sides and part of the fourth is surrounded by a piazza of Doric arches, affording a covered passage to the dining-hall in the centre of the north range. The dining-hall is 100 feet in length and 50 in width; the lower part of the walls is wainscoted with oak and ornamented with muskets, bayonets, and other military weapons fancifully arranged, and the upper part decorated with portraits of most of the sovereigns and other distinguished personages; the ceiling is flat and divided into compartments, and in the central compartment is a large clock dial. On the south side of the hall is a gallery, supported on brackets of carved oak, leading from the apartments of the master of the hospital, at the west end of the hall, to the chapel, which is at the east end. The chapel is 86 feet long and 40 wide, and has a venerable and imposing appearance; the east window, which formerly belonged to the ancient priory, is embellished with stained glass; the altar is of Irish oak exquisitely carved, and of the Corinthian

order; the master's seat is under a canopy in the gallery at the west extremity of the chapel, and on each side of it are pews for the various officers of the hospital; the ceiling is most elaborately ornamented in stucco, and divided into coved compartments filled with elegant and finely executed designs. The remainder of the north range is occupied by the apartments of the master, who is always the commander of the forces for the time being; and the other parts of the building contain apartments for the inmates, opening on the ground floor into the piazzas, which are neatly flagged, or from the upper story into spacious galleries above. The deputy-master's house occupies a detached situation near the master's garden; and in the north-east part of the grounds is the infirmary, which, with the late additions, contains 48 beds, and cells for 12 lunatics. The present establishment is for 5 captains, an adjutant, and 250 invalid soldiers, selected from the list of out-pensioners in Ireland, amounting to 20,000; they are supplied with residence, clothing, diet, medical attendance, and every necessary comfort and accommodation, similar to those of Chelsea. The institution is under the direction of a governor, who is generally an officer of high rank, and the management of a master, deputy-master, chaplain, secretary, registrar, pay-master, physician, surgeon, assistant-surgeon, apothecary, reader, providore, chamberlain, butler, and fueler, all of whom (except the physician and surgeon, who live near the infirmary,) have apartments in the house. The expenses of the establishment amount annually to something more than £10,000, and, together with the original cost of the building, were formerly defrayed by a deduction of sixpence in the pound from all military issues from the Irish treasury, till 1796, when, on the surrender to Government of a considerable portion of the estates, it was resolved to issue an annual grant of parliament for its support.

The village is connected with the metropolis on the eastern side by a range of buildings along the great western road, and is situated in a small valley watered by a stream which, a little below it, falls into the Liffey. The Hibernian mills, established in 1812 by Messrs. Willans, for the manufacture of the finest woollen cloths, which trade they have successfully pursued, and having greatly extended their establishment, it affords employment to nearly 500 persons, for whose residence the proprietors have erected suitable dwellings, and also a place of worship of the Independent denomination. The election of members for the county takes place here; and by an act of council, issued on the 10th of Jan., 1837, under the act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV., for extending the jurisdiction and regulating the proceedings of the Civil Bill Court in Ireland, four general sessions of the peace are held annually at Kilmainham and two at Ballymore-Eustace, for one of the two districts into which the county has been divided, consisting of the baronies of Castleknock and Coolock, except the parts of the parishes of Swords, Killossory, and Malahide, which are in Coolock barony; also of the part of Finglas parish in the barony of Nethercross, and the baronies of Newcastle, Uppercross, and Rathdown: for the particulars of the other district, see SWORDS. The jurisdiction of the manor court, which is also held here, on alternate Mondays, embraces the whole of the barony of Newcastle: debts can be recovered in it to any amount,

but the seneschal never takes cognizance of any above £10. The court-house, of recent erection, is a spacious and handsome building; and adjoining it is the county gaol, a well-arranged building enclosed by a lofty wall, including an area 283 feet long and 190 feet wide; the main building, 178 feet long and 102 feet wide, consists of two quadrangles, containing apartments for the keeper, a chapel, infirmary, work-room, common hall, 60 cells for criminals, and 8 for male and 2 for female debtors, with 10 spacious airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill; the whole admirably adapted to classification, and to the employment and improvement of the prisoners; convicts from the north of Ireland are lodged in this prison previously to transportation. Adjoining the Royal hospital is an extensive cemetery, anciently the burial-place of the original monastery, subsequently of the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and still used by the inhabitants of Dublin. In it is an ancient tombstone of one entire block of coarse granite, nine feet above the surface of the ground, supposed to be a memorial of some of the Irish princes that fell in the battle of Clontarf. About 40 years since, having fallen down, it was again erected, on which occasion a number of Danish coins was found, and also a sword of the same period; the sword was placed by the master of the hospital in the hall leading to his apartments, where it still remains.

KILMAINHAM-WOOD, a parish, in the barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Nobber, on the road from Kells to Kingscourt; containing 1454 inhabitants, of which number, 147 are in the village, in which are 25 houses. This parish is the property of Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq.: there are some quarries of stone procured for building, a tuck and a corn-mill, and a few looms employed by the inhabitants for their own use. The village contains a constabulary police station and a dispensary; a good fair for store cattle is held in it on May 5th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of A. S. Hussey, Esq., in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the parish is tithe free, and the income of the vicar consists of a money payment from the impropiator, with an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a plain building, erected in 1803, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £135. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with part of Bailieborough, or Moybologue, in the diocese of Kilmore, called the union or district of Moybologue or Tivorcher, in each of which is a chapel. There is a private school of about 100 children.

KILMAINMORE, a parish, in the barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ballinrobe, on the road from Galway to Westport; containing 4176 inhabitants. It comprises 8087 statute acres, principally in pasture, and has excellent sheep pastures at Ellistron. Fine limestone is quarried, and at the eastern extremity there is a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog, but fuel is scarce. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday at the village, which is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Hollymount. Fairs are held on July 12th and Oct. 28th, and are well supplied with cattle and sheep.

The principal seats are Glencorrib, the residence of A. Browne, Esq.; Milford, of C. B. Miller, Esq.; Turin Castle, of S. L. Bucknall, Esq.; Cloghans, of T. Lewen, Esq.; Fortville, of T. Fair, Esq.; and Rathgraher, of C. H. Cromie, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Moorgaga, and part of the rectory and vicarage of Kilmainbeg, and is in the patronage of the Archbishop, as is also the rectory, which forms the corps of the prebend of Kilmainmore in the cathedral of Tuam, and is held with the vicarial union. The tithes of this parish amount to £399. 13. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, and of the union, to £582. 9. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of eight acres. The church is a plain neat building, to which a tower was added about 20 years since by the Rev. F. Rutledge. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, which is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a splendid building, lately erected by the Rev. J. Browne, a little to the west of Kilmain, on the road to the village of Neale. The parochial school is aided by annual donations of £5 from the rector and £6 from the curate, who has also given two acres of land, and Mr. Flanagan a house rent-free; a school is partly supported by the parish priest, in which about 160 children are educated, and there are two private schools, in which are about 70 children. In the centre of the village are the ruins of an ancient religious house, with a large burial-ground attached; and there are ruins of ancient castles at Turin, Ellistron, Ballisnahiney, Cragduff, and Killernan. A spring rising in the village soon disappears and takes a subterraneous course for about a mile; in the winter it forms a turlough. This place gives the title of Baron to Lord Kilmaine.

KILMALANOGUE.—See **KILNABRONOGUE**.

KILMALEERY, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATRY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1 mile (S. W.) from Newmarket, on the east bank of the river Fergus; containing 667 inhabitants. It comprises 2360 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The land is in general of superior quality, particularly on the shore of the Fergus, where it is exceedingly rich. At Carrigeary is a small quay, where turf and sea manure are landed, and whence corn is occasionally sent to Limerick; and at Cahirvane is the ancient seat of James Creagh, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tomfinlough or Tradree, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Kilnasoolagh. The tithes amount to £126. 0. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, of which £73. 16. 11. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Newmarket, and has a chapel at Carrigeary. The ruined castles of Urlin and Glenagh still remain; the latter, a lofty square tower nearly entire, was once the residence of the Mac Mahons.

KILMALKEADER.—See **KILMELCHEDOR**.

KILMALLOCK, an ancient corporate and post-town, and a parish, forming a liberty, in the county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Limerick, and 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the high road to Cork; containing 2834 inhabitants, of which number, 1213 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Killochia* and *Kilmocheallog*, derived its name from an abbey founded for Canons Regular by St. Mo-

cheallog or St. Molach, in the beginning of the 7th century. Its early history is involved in great obscurity, and of its progress to that state of distinction and importance which, from the magnificence of its ruins, obtained for it, long after its decline, the appellation of the "Balbec" of Ireland, little is now known. It appears to have been inhabited at a very early period by several of the chief nobility and gentry, and to have been a corporate town either by prescription or by charter, granted at a very early date, as its privileges as a borough are recited in a charter of Edw. III., by which that monarch granted to the provost and commonalty certain tolls and customs towards the repair of its fortifications. It was surrounded with a stone wall of great strength, fortified with mounds of earth, and having four gateway towers of lofty and imposing character, called respectively St. John's gate, Water gate, Ivy gate, and Blossom's gate, of which only the last is now remaining. In 1291, a Dominican monastery was founded to the east of the town, by Gilbert, son of John of Callan, Lord of Offaley, which was soon after amply endowed. A general chapter of the order was held in it in 1340, and it continued to flourish till the dissolution, when it was granted by Elizabeth to the corporation. The inhabitants obtained a grant of tolls for murage in 1482; and in consideration of the losses they had sustained in defending the town against the assaults of the enemy, they were again incorporated by Edw. IV., who also made the town one of the cities in which he established a royal mint. In 1483, it is enumerated among the principal towns in which a coin of Rich. III., then recently struck, was by act of parliament made current. During the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, the town was a principal military station of the English, and the garrison was frequently employed in the most important services. It was taken by surprise, in 1568, by James Fitz-Maurice, who put the sovereign and several of the principal inhabitants to death, and burned the town, in order to prevent its occupation by the Lord-Deputy, who was marching against him from Buttevant. It was, however, restored by the encouragement of Sir Henry Sydney, lord-deputy, who left a garrison for its defence; and in 1572, Sir J. Perrot, the first lord-president of Munster, compelled Fitz-Maurice to surrender, and to make his submission to the queen's mercy in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1579, Sir W. Drury came hither with a force of 900 men, to oppose Sir John of Desmond with his Spanish and Irish forces, and issued a proclamation summoning all the nobility and gentry of Munster to repair to his standard. Sir W. Pelham, who succeeded him, also issued another proclamation to the same purpose; and Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, declining to obey, was declared a rebel unless he surrendered himself within 20 days, on failing to comply with which his vast estates, consisting of 570,000 plantation acres, were forfeited to the Crown, and the Earl and his Countess suffered the severest hardships, secreting themselves in the woods and mountains around the town. Sir Nicholas Malby, who succeeded to the command of the forces, leaving a garrison of 340 men here, pursued, with the remainder of his forces, the troops under Sir John of Desmond, whom he defeated at Manister-Nenagh; and in 1582, a detachment of the garrison attacked the Earl in his retreat at day-break, slew his servants, carried off his

provisions, and would have taken himself and his Countess prisoners, had they not escaped by concealing themselves in the river, immersed up to their chins behind one of its banks. In 1584, after the death of the Earl, Elizabeth granted the town a new charter, with some extensive tracts of land and various tolls and customs; empowering the inhabitants to elect a sovereign, to hold courts of record with jurisdiction not exceeding £20, to levy assessments for the repair of the fortifications, to grant licences for making spirituous liquors, and various other privileges, as ample as those of Kilkenny and Clonmel, with exemption from all taxes except those assessed by parliament. In 1590, James Fitzgerald, who had assumed the title of Earl of Desmond, laid siege to the town, at the head of a formidable body of native Irish, but was compelled to retire by Sir Thomas Norris, Lord-President, assisted by the Earl of Ormonde; and in 1600 James, son of the late Earl, who had been educated in England, where he had been detained as a hostage, was sent over to Ireland by the English government to destroy the popularity of the chieftain who had usurped the title. The young Earl was received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants of the surrounding country; but on his attending divine service at the Protestant church on the following day, these demonstrations of joy were changed into expressions of abhorrence and disgust. The garrison soon after surprised and defeated the forces of James Fitzgerald, killed 120 of his party, and took all their arms, cattle, and horses. In 1642, the Irish army under the command of Lord Mountgarret, Lord Purcell, and Garret Barry, took possession of the town, which in May of the following year was besieged by Lord Inchiquin with a force of 700 men, but without success. The Earl of Castlehaven, commander-in-chief of the Irish army, in 1645 deposited all his military stores in this town, which afterwards fell into the hands of the parliamentarians; and the fortifications were soon after dismantled by order of Cromwell; they were subsequently restored by the corporation, but were again destroyed by the Irish forces under the Duke of Berwick, in 1690.

The town is pleasingly situated on the western bank of a small stream called the Lubach, and its walls enclosed a spacious quadrilateral area, in which were several castellated mansions inhabited by noble and wealthy families. They were all built of hewn stone, and communicated by noble castellated gateways with the streets of the city, inhabited by the trading and commercial classes, of which only the foundations can now be traced. Considerable portions of the walls are still remaining; but of the ancient mansions and castles only two have been preserved, one belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and the other to the family of Godsall. In the centre of the present town is the noble castle with its gateway, through which the road, now diverted to the east, formerly passed, and in which the Earl of Castlehaven deposited his military stores; it is still in good preservation, and was before and subsequently used by the corporation, whose property it is, as an armoury and citadel. On the southwest is Blossom's gate, through which the Charleville road passes; it is in good preservation, and from it is continued the ancient wall, nearly perfect, for about a quarter of a mile. Till lately the town had remained in

such a state of decay as to present only the appearance of a rural village; but since 1816, several good houses of stone have been erected in the principal street, which is now a handsome thoroughfare, inhabited by respectable tradesmen. The streets are neither paved nor lighted, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from the river Lubach. The property is much divided, probably from its great eligibility as a place of residence at an early period; the principal proprietors are the Earls of Buckinghamshire, Sandwich, Kenmare, Ranfurley, and Cork, Lord Lisle, Sir Leonard Holmes, and the Maunsell family. Close to the town are very extensive flour-mills, the property of Mr. Creed; and not far distant, on the same river, are the Glenfield oat-mills, belonging to Mr. Ivers, built in 1825, at a very great expense, on the site of the old manor mills, and employing about 20 persons. There is also a tanyard in the town; but except for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood, there is neither trade nor manufacture. The markets, formerly held on Monday and Thursday, have been discontinued for many years; but fairs are still held on Feb. 21st, March 25th, and Whit-Tuesday, chiefly for pigs, and sometimes for cattle and sheep, though very indifferently attended. By charter of the 27th of Elizabeth the corporation consists of a sovereign and an unlimited number of burgesses, of whom 12 form the council, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign, who may appoint a deputy, is annually elected from the burgesses on the Monday after Michaelmas-day by the council, and immediately on his election appoints 12 of the burgesses to be of the council for the ensuing year; and by this body all the corporate functions are performed. The sovereign is justice of the peace within the borough, and also one of the county magistrates, who have concurrent jurisdiction. The burgesses are elected by the council; there is no separate class of freemen distinct from them. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000, awarded as compensation, was paid to Richard Oliver, now Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq. The borough court, which had jurisdiction extending to £20, has been discontinued; and a court in the nature of a court of conscience is held every alternate Friday before the sovereign, or the deputy-sovereign, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. Petty sessions are also held on alternate Fridays, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The corporation, though nominally existing, is to all available purposes extinct.

The parish comprises 3868 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5497 per annum: of these, about eight are in common, and the remainder nearly in equal portions in pasture and under tillage; there are several quarries of stone for building, and the system of agriculture is improving. Near the town is Mount Coote, the seat of Chidley Coote, Esq., a spacious and handsome modern mansion, finely situated in the centre of an ample and picturesque demesne, highly improved by the proprietor with ornamental plantations, in which, and in the general improvement of his large estate, many of the labouring classes have found employment. Near the town is the Towers, the splendid seat of Eyre Evans, Esq.; a large castellated mansion

now in progress of erection in the ancient baronial style, consisting of a centre flanked by lofty circular towers, and two extensive wings, of which one on the west is connected with a noble gateway leading to the offices, which occupy the sides of a quadrangular area; the whole is of hewn limestone, forming a large and magnificent structure in a richly wooded demesne, commanding some fine views of mountain and vale, and embellished with a picturesque lake extending to the walls of the town. Abbey View, the residence of the Rev. J. Gabbett, is situated close to the town, and commands some interesting views and picturesque scenery; Mill View, that of E. Moore Creed, Esq.; and Riversfield, of T. Weldon, Esq., are pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Limerick, and the vicarage to the dean and chapter, to whom it was granted in 1674 by royal charter, which also united it to the rectory of Kilbreedy-Major, and to the rectories and vicarages of Particles, Ballingaddy, and Athnassy, together forming the economy fund of the cathedral. The parochial duties are performed by a stipendiary curate, who receives £90 per annum from the dean and chapter. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the lessee of the vicars choral, and £100 to the economy fund; and the aggregate tithes for the whole union amount to £805. 4. 7½. There is no glebe-house; the glebe lands of the union comprise 89¼ acres, of which 18½ are in this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and formerly collegiate, is an ancient and spacious structure, built in various successive styles of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, aisles, and south transept, which have been roofless since 1657, when it was partly destroyed by Cromwell, and of a spacious and lofty choir, which is fitted up for Divine service. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of massive square pillars, supporting lofty pointed arches, and the choir has an east window combining five lancet-shaped lights. In the aisles and transept are altar-tombs to the Fitzgeralds, Verdens, Healeys, Blakeneys, and Coppingers; they are generally of the 17th century, and rudely sculptured; the figures are sunk, and the inscriptions in relief. In the choir is a handsome monument to the family of Coote, of Castle Coote. The exterior of the church is embattled, and at the west end of the north aisle is an ancient round tower, pierced with numerous windows, and differing greatly from others of that class. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Tankards-town, Ballingaddy, and Kilquane, and parts of the parishes of Bulgadine and Uregare; and containing two chapels, situated at Kilmallock and Ballingaddy. The chapel in the town is a spacious building, erected in 1814, and subsequently enlarged: that at Ballingaddy is two miles from the town, and near it are the ruins of a former chapel, the cemetery of which, still used as a burial-ground, has been planted with trees by Mr. Coote, of Mount Coote. The male and female parochial schools are held in the castle belonging to the corporation, and are chiefly supported by the dean and chapter, by whom they have been endowed with about an acre of land, and by subscriptions; and there are three private schools, in

which are about 190 children. The remains of the Dominican monastery, situated on the banks of the Lubach, are extensive and beautifully picturesque; they consist of the lofty square central tower and the choir of the church, the former in a state of great dilapidation, and the latter tolerably perfect; the east window is of the lancet form, combining an arrangement of five lights, and the windows on the south side are enriched with delicate tracery; the choir is unrivalled for symmetry and elegance of design, and contains the broken tomb of the last of the White Knights, the representative of whom is the present Earl of Kingston; parts of the conventual buildings on the north are still tolerably entire. Close to the bank of the river are the ruins of the abbot's private residence, which after the Reformation was the residence of several of the sovereigns of the borough, and afterwards inhabited by the White Knight, in 1604. About half a mile to the north of the town are some ruins of ecclesiastical buildings, and the site of an ancient hospital for lepers is still called the Spital field. There are several traces of military encampments around the town, and great numbers of human bones have been discovered in the grounds of Mount Coote, which have been collected and interred near the spot where they were found, under a monument erected over them by the proprietor of the demesne. Kilmallock formerly gave the title of Viscount to a branch of the Sarsfield family, by whom it was forfeited in consequence of their adherence to Jas. II.

KILMALOG, KILMALLOCK, or KILMALOGUE, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Wexford; containing 1159 inhabitants. It comprises 3748 statute acres, which are chiefly under cultivation, with the exception of part of a bog called Itty. Blue and white marl are abundant, and building stone is found at Garryvanen. The principal seats are Ballinkeel, the residence of J. Maher, Esq.; Kilmallock, of Mr. R. Peare, and Willmount, of Mr. J. Goodall. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Castle-Ellis or Kilmalog; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £202. 12. 1., of which £120. 15. 5. is payable to the impropiator, and £81. 16. 8. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Crossabeg, and has a new chapel at Ballymurn. There is a private school, in which about 20 children are educated. Some remains of the old church exist in a large burial-ground, which is still used for interment.

KILMALOODA, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Bandon, on the road to Clonakilty; containing 3317 inhabitants. It comprises 6681 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4014 per annum, besides 298 acres at Clongough, which are tithe-free. The soil is in general light, being based on a substratum of clay-slate: four-fifths of the land are cultivated under the old system, and the remainder consists of rough pasture and furze brakes. Near Monteen and Skeaf are some veins of copper ore, and at Ballyscarthy is a large flour-mill. The principal seats are Kilmolodey House, the residence of Sampson Beamish, Esq.; Skeaf House, of W. Austin, Esq.; Skeaf, of Mrs. Roberts;

and the glebe-house, of the Rev. T. Walker. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Rev. T. Walker: the tithes amount to £675. Here is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £100 and lent £1500; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a large and neat edifice with a lofty square tower, was built in 1795. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Timoleague, and has a large plain chapel at Clongough. There is a parochial school, which was built and is chiefly supported by the rector, in which about 40 children are educated; also three private schools in which about 160 are educated, and a Sunday school under the rector's superintendence. To the west of the church are the ruins of Monteen castle, built by the Mc Carthys in 1346; and at Clongough are the picturesque remains of an abbey. — See BALLYMACARTHY.

KILMALY, a parish, in the barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Ennis, on the mountain road to Miltown Malbay; containing 4296 inhabitants. It comprises 22,584 statute acres, about one-half of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog, and the remainder of arable land of various quality: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Fairs are held at Cornally on Jan. 2nd, April 17th, July 18th, and Oct. 3rd. Lough Burke, the ancient seat of the family of Burke, and now occupied by the Lucas family, is picturesquely situated on the lake to which it gives name. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Dromcliffe, and the vicarage (separated in 1832 from the vicarial union of Dromcliffe) now forms a separate benefice, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £203. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £129. 4. 7. is payable to the rector, and £73. 16. 11. to the vicar. There is no church or glebe-house, but divine service is regularly performed in a licensed house at Gortnaganiff, which is also used as a school-house. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Inch, or West Dromcliffe; there are chapels at Kilmaly and Cornally. In the public school at Gortnaganiff about 30, and in two private schools about 150, children are educated. On every hill in this parish (nearly 30 in number) is an ancient fort or rath: the ruins of the old church are still to be seen in the burial-ground.

KILMANAGH, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Callan, on the road from Kilkenny to Ballingarry; containing 1663 inhabitants. The name of this place was originally Kilnamanagh, or the "chapel of the monks;" and it is stated that St. Natalis, founder and abbot of the establishment, died in 563. It comprises 5337 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which are almost equally divided between arable and pasture land, both of which are well cultivated. There is abundance of limestone, and culm is raised at Killeen; here is a grist-mill. Petty sessions are held fortnightly in the village, where there are a constabulary police station and a dispensary. The principal seats are Shipton, the handsome residence of J. Sandiford Lane, Esq.; Pottlerath, of T. Waring, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Hans Caulfield. The

living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the gift of the Bishop, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmanagh in the cathedral of Kilkenny; the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 201a. 3r. 18p. The church is a small plain building, erected about 90 years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballycallan, and contains a chapel, a plain building, with a school-house adjoining. There is a parochial school, to which the rector contributes £10 annually, and has endowed it with $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of land, and in which about 60 children are educated; also two private schools, in which 140 are educated. There are considerable remains of the old church, and of a castle at Pottlerath.

KILMANAGHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, but chiefly in that of KILCOURSEY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Moate, 3414 inhabitants, of which number, 1428 are in the county of Westmeath. This parish, which is also called Kilmonagh, comprises 6626 statute acres, of which a considerable quantity is bog; agriculture is in an improved state. There is a large woollen cloth manufactory in the parish. The principal seats are Kilfylan, the residence of E. W. Birmingham, Esq.; Ballinaminton, of Major G. Marsh; Telford, of W. Greenville, Esq.; Ballyboilan, of Mrs. Armstrong; Brookville, of D. Byrne, Esq.; Moyally, of M. Fox, Esq.; and Rockfield, of H. Higgins, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardnurcher; and there is also a perpetual cure, forming part of the union of Clara. The tithes amount to £247. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$., of which £147. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the perpetual curate receives a stipend of £80 from the vicar and £20 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe comprises 53 acres, valued at £106 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kilcumreagh, and called the union of Tubber and Kilmanaghan, in each of which is a chapel. There is a public school, in which about 60 children are educated; also four private schools, in which are 260 children. Part of the old church remains, with a burial-ground attached; and at Gurteen are the ruins of a castle.

KILMANAHEEN, a parish, in the barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Ennis to Miltown-Malbay; containing, with the post-town of Ennistymon and the village of Lahinch (both of which are separately described), 5475 inhabitants. It comprises 8545 statute acres, of which a large portion consists of hilly pasture, and from its situation on the bay of Liscanor, the portion under tillage is manured with sea weed and sand, which is here procured in abundance: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The principal seats are Ennistymon House, the residence of A. Finucane, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Ven. Archdeacon Whitty; Lahenzy, the property of A. Stackpoole, Esq.; Woodmount, of G. F. Lysaght, Esq.; and Moy, the occasional residence of Sir W. Fitzgerald, Bart. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora; the rectory is united to those of Kilmacrehy and Killaspuglenane, constituting the corps

of the archdeaconry; and their respective vicarages, together with those of Killeilagh and Kilmoon, form the union of Kilmanabehn, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes of this parish amount to £254. 2. 11½., the entire tithes of the archdeaconry to £393. 5. 7., and those of the vicarial union to £295. 1. 11½. The glebe-house is a modern building, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a loan of £369 and a gift of a similar sum, in 1828: there is a glebe of 43 acres, subject to a charge of £10 per ann. late currency. The church at Ennistymon, built in 1831, is also a handsome structure, for the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £1000. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ennistymon, which also comprises the parish of Clouney, and contains the chapels of Ennistymon, Lahinch, and Kilthomas. In the public schools at Ennistymon about 340 children are educated, and there are also in the parish nine private schools. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground.

KILMANLOE, or **KILROE**, a parish, in the barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 1291 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called *Scarlane*, is situated close to the town of Kanturk, of which it forms a suburb, but for all civil purposes it is considered to form part of the parish of Kilbrin. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, partly inappropriate in Col. Longfield, of Longueville, and partly appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithes, amounting to £128, are payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the appropriators. There is no provision for the cure of souls, but the perpetual curate of Kanturk performs the occasional duties. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kanturk. About 80 children are educated in three private schools.

KILMANMAN, or **CLONASLEE**, a parish, in the barony of **TINNEHINCH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Balliboy; containing 3186 inhabitants. The name signifies the "church of Manman," which he is said to have founded here in the 7th century. He also built the monastery of Lanchoil, or Laboil, and called it *Corrigeen*, or the "hermitage of the rocks." It is about two miles west from Kilmanman church, and near it is a barrow, called "the giant's grave." The parish comprises 5817 statute acres of arable and pasture land, besides between six and seven thousand acres of bog and mountain. It is in the diocese of Kildare; the rectory is inappropriate in Gen. E. Dunne; the vicarage forms part of the union of Rosinallis, or Oregan; and there is a perpetual curacy, consisting of this parish and two townlands of the parish of Rerymore, called Clonaslee, which is in the patronage of the vicar. The tithes amount to £283. 7. 8½., of which £177. 8. 1½. is payable to the impropiator, £59. 16. 6. to the vicar, and £46. 3. 1. to the perpetual curate. The church is in Clonaslee, and has lately been repaired by a grant of £377 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it forms the greater part of the union or district of Clonaslee, where the chapel is situated. There are two public schools, one at Clonaslee under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, in which about 150 children are educated, and four private schools, in which are about 130. In this parish is Lough Annagh, which is three miles in circumference, and abounds

with pike, roach, and perch. In the middle of this lake, where it is most shallow, certain oak framing is yet visible, and there is a traditional report that in the war of 1641 a party of insurgents had a wooden house erected on this platform, whence they went out at night in a boat and plundered the surrounding country. The principal residences are Brittas, that of Gen. Dunne; Castle Cuffe, of the Rev. J. Baldwin, in whose grounds are the ruins of the baronial house, erected by the first Sir Chas. Coote, Bart., and destroyed in 1641. Edge Hill, of Mrs. Corbett; Brocka Lodge, of W. Dunne, Esq.; Coolnabanch, of W. T. Lane; and the Cottage, of G. Fenamore, Esq. That this district was formerly well wooded appears from Queen Elizabeth having thanked an English commander for conducting a party of her cavalry in safety through the woods of Oregan. At Killyshane there was formerly a nunnery, the burial-ground of which, with several monumental stones of great antiquity, was discovered in 1768.—See **CLONASLEE**.

KILMANNAGH.—See **KILNAMANNAGH**.

KILMANNAN, or **KILMANNON**, a parish, in the barony of **BARGY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Wexford, on the road to Bannow; containing 794 inhabitants. It comprises 3339 statute acres, and contains Sledagh, the seat of B. Wilson, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Mulrankin; the tithes amount to £190. 0. 8. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rathangan, and has a chapel at Claristown. There are two public schools, one attached to the R. C. chapel, in which about 140 children are educated. The tower, or belfry, of the old church is still standing, and from its large size is called the castle of Kilmannon. Here is also an ancient castle called Great Gurteen.

KILMAOGUE, or **KILMAGUE**, a parish, in the barony of **CONNELL**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Kildare; containing 3004 inhabitants. This parish, through which the Grand Canal passes, comprises 6511 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; there is much bog, and agriculture is improving. A patent exists for fairs on May 25th, June 29th, and Sept. 25th, but none are held. The principal seats are New Park, the residence of J. Pimm, Esq.; Doro Ville, of W. Ireland, Esq.; and Annsboro', of G. Nelson Wheeler, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united in 1782 to the rectory and vicarage of Rathernon and the rectory of Lulliamore, which is a prebend in the cathedral of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £245. 14. 1., and of the benefice to £400. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 27a. 0r. 21p. The church is a plain edifice, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners intend to rebuild. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Allen and Milltown, comprising Kilmaogue, Rathernon, Feighcullen, Rathbride, and Pollardstown, and has a large chapel at the Leap. There are two public schools, in which about 220 children are educated, and five private schools, in which are about 170 children, also a Sunday school. Here are several Danish forts. A new village is being erected in the centre of the parish, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. J. Preston, which is intended to be "a refuge for Protestants."—See **ROBERTSTOWN**.

KILMASTULLA, a parish, in the barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Killaloe, on the road from Limerick to Dublin; containing 2834 inhabitants. The land is mountainous, but is chiefly under tillage; there is some bog and plenty of grit-stone. The principal seats are Craunagh House, the property of C. Going, Esq.; Bushfield, the residence of J. Philips, Esq.; Prospect, of Nathaniel Burton, Esq.; and Craunagh Mills, in the occupation of Mr. J. O'Gorman. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, united by act of council, in 1790, to the rectory and vicarage of Templeichally or Templekelly, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £318. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$., and of the benefice to £724. 12. $3\frac{3}{4}$.. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 1a. 0r. 31p., and there is another of 3r. 36p. at Templeichally. The church is a plain building, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500 in 1791. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballina, and has a very neat chapel at Boher. There are three private schools, in which about 160 children are educated, and a Sunday school.

KILMEADEN, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Waterford, on the river Suir; containing 2621 inhabitants, and comprising 8976 statute acres. Kilmeaden Castle, which from an early period was a chief seat of the Poers, was defended by one of them against Cromwell, but was taken and destroyed by his troops, and the unfortunate proprietor instantly hung on an adjoining tree. The estate was divided among soldiers of the republican army, who transferred their shares to a gentleman named Ottrington, by whom several families from Ulster were settled on the property. The tomb of this John Ottrington is in the churchyard, having been erected by his grand-daughter, Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile, through whom the estates were inherited by the present Viscount. At Fair Brook is an extensive paper-manufactory, affording employment to about 140 persons; and at Pouldrew is a large corn-mill and stores: the river Suir is here navigable for vessels of considerable burden. There is a constabulary police station at the village, and near it is a chalybeate spring. The principal seat is Mount Congreve, the property of J. Congreve, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery, precentorship, chancellorship, and treasurership of the cathedral of Waterford. The tithes amount to £396. 4. 3., of which £226. 4. 3. is divided among the appropriators, and £170 is paid to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1807, gave £100 and lent £380; and a glebe of 11a. 22p. is attached to the vicarage and one of 15a. to the rectory. The church is a plain building of great antiquity. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Viscount Doneraile, and another school is aided by Mrs. Christmas; they afford instruction to about 200 children; and there are also two private schools, in which about 140 children are educated.

KILMEAN, or **KILMAIN**, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Roscommon, on the road to Athlone; containing 2678 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6061 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is light, and the system of agriculture not much improved; there is a small quantity of bog. Limestone of very good quality is quarried and much used in the neighbourhood for building, and for manufacturing into mantel-pieces; a small pottery is also carried on, which is supplied with clay found in the vicinity. The only gentlemen's seats are Moate Park, the residence of Lord Crofton, a substantial building of limestone, situated in a richly wooded demesne, and commanding from some high hills in the grounds extensive views of the Shannon and surrounding country; and Ballymurphy House, the pleasant residence of Capt. E. W. Kelly. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, constituting part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £126. 14., half payable to the impropricators and half to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of St. John's; the chapel, a plain thatched building, is in the townland of Curroy. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. A school is supported under the patronage of Lord Crofton; and there are four private schools, in which are about 280 children. In the demesne of Moate Park are the remains of an old church, the cemetery of which is still used.

KILMEEDY, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Castletown: the population is returned with that of the union of Corcomohide. It comprises $5232\frac{1}{2}$ acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about one-eighth of which is under tillage, and the remainder is principally meadow and pasture, including some large dairy farms. Here is some profitable bog, and about 1000 acres of mountain land, consisting chiefly of silicious grit, of which there are some good quarries. The low lands are based on limestone. The principal seats are Heathfield, the residence of E. Lloyd, Esq.; High Mount, of J. Furlong, Esq.; and Feenah Cottage, of the Rev. M. Keily, P.P. The village is small; it has a cattle fair on Nov. 7th. At the village of Feenah there are a dispensary and a constabulary police station; it is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Corcomohide; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Limerick cathedral. The tithes are included in the amount for the union of Corcomohide. The church, which is near the village, was erected in 1665, when the vicarage was created; it is in bad condition, and will be rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballyegran, and has a chapel. There is a school built and supported by J. Warren, Esq., on his estate at Heathfield.

KILMEEN, a parish, partly in the East Fractions of the barony of **MAGONHY**, county of **KERRY**, but chiefly in the barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Newmarket, on the river Blackwater, and on the new road from Roskeen-bridge to Castleisland; containing 8322 inhabitants. It comprises 32,105 statute acres, as

apportioned under the tithe act, about one-fourth of which is arable land; of the remainder, which consists chiefly of mountain pasture and bog, a large portion is now likely to be brought into cultivation, and the state of agriculture improved, by means of the facilities afforded by the Government roads recently constructed through this previously wild and almost impassable district. A court for the manor of Castle M^cAuliffe is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable. The principal seat is Woodview, the residence of J. M^cCartie, Esq., situated in a well-planted demesne. A portion of the Crown estate of Pobble O'Keefe, now in progress of improvement, is within the limits of the parish. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Droumtariffe, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes, amounting to £740, are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Boherbee, which also includes small portions of the parishes of Droumtariffe and Nohoval-Daly. The chapel at Boherbee is a spacious modern building: there is also a chapel at Cushkeem or Cuscian. About 130 children are educated in three private schools. Of the ancient castle of M^cAuliffe, once the chief seat of the sept of that name, the foundations alone can now be traced.—See BOHERBEE and KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN.

KILMEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, but chiefly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Dunmanway; containing 3980 inhabitants. It comprises 8343 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4871 per ann., of which 5324 are arable, 1408 pasture, 864 bog, 80 woodland, and the remainder rough pasture and waste land. The surface is uneven and the soil light but productive; about half of the land has been brought into tillage under the old system since new roads were opened in 1820. At Oak Mount and Lisnabrinny are extensive remains of ancient woods; and there are large plantations round the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. E. H. Kenney. There is a constabulary police station at Ballygurteen, where cattle fairs are held on June 24th, July 25th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st. The principal seats are Bennett's Grove, the residence of Herbert Gillman, Esq.; Oak Mount, of J. Gillman, Esq.; and Lisnabrinny, of the Rev. Godfrey C. Smith. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £750. The glebe-house was erected by the last incumbent, with the aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1791; the glebe comprises 26a. 3r. 9p. The church is a very neat edifice with a square tower, for the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £460, in 1810. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising Kilmeen and Castleventry, and part of Kilkeranmore, in the two first of which are chapels; that of Kilmeen, which is at Rossmore, is a large plain edifice. The parochial school is under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and is aided by the rector: the master's house is a good building, and the school is endowed with two acres of land by Mr. Cox. In this and another public school about 70 children are educated, and about 110

are taught in two private schools; there are also a Sunday school and an infants' school on the glebe. To the west of the church is the strong castle of Ballinward, which was built by Randal Oge Harley; it was garrisoned by the English in 1641, subsequently dismantled by order of Cromwell, and granted with the adjoining lands to the Archbishop of Dublin by Chas. II. Here are several ancient raths, one of which, near Lisnabrinny, has a very curious entrance.

KILMEEN, a parish, in the barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E.) from Loughrea, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 852 inhabitants. Here are Ballydoogan, the seat of W. Burke, Esq.; and Rathfarn, of J. Tully, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilmeen in the cathedral of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithes amount to £116. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel. About 100 children are educated in a private school. There are the ruins of a castle at Ballydoogan.

KILMEGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of KINELEARTY, partly in LECALÉ, but chiefly in UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Castlewellan (which is described under its own head), 6921 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,971 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 1793 are in Kinelearty, 5983 $\frac{1}{2}$ (of which 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ are water) in Lecale, and 6195 $\frac{1}{4}$ (of which 107 are water) in Upper Iveagh. Of these about 500 are woodland, 800 pasture, 150 bog, and the remainder arable land. The greater part of the townland of Murlough is covered with sand, which is constantly drifted in from Dundrum bay: the land near Castlewellan is stony, cold, and marshy, but in other parts of the parish it is rich and well cultivated. There are several quarries of granite; lead ore has been found in different parts, and there are mines of lead and zinc in Slieve Croob and the hill above Dundrum, *which see*. Slieve Croob, situated on the northern boundary of the parish, rises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1755 feet above the level of the sea. The principal seats are that of Earl Annesley at Castlewellan lake; Ballywillwill, the residence of the Rev. G. H. M^cDowell Johnston; Mount Panther, of J. Reed Allen, Esq.; Wood Lodge, of H. Murland, Esq.; Woodlawn, of J. Law, Esq.; Greenvale, of J. Steele, Esq.; Annsbro', of J. Murland, Esq.; and Clanvaraghan, of T. Scott, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Kilkeel; the tithes amount to £500. The church is a large handsome edifice, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £109: divine service is also performed in the market-house at Castlewellan. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Castlewellan, and has chapels at Castlewellan, Aughlisnafin, and Ballywillwill. At Castlewellan is a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, of the second class, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, near the church, is supported by the Marquess of Downshire and the rector; his lordship has given the master a house, a garden, and an acre of land; he also supports a school at Dundrum. There are four other public schools, one aided by Earl An-

nesley, and three in connection with the National Board of Education, one of which is patronised by J. R. Allen, Esq., another by J. Murland, Esq., and the third is under the charge of trustees: there are male and female teachers in each school. There are also five private schools, in which latter about 360 children are educated. At Sliddery ford, near Dundrum, is a cromlech, of which the table stone is flat on the upper surface, and convex beneath, resting upon three upright stones, each four feet high; near it is a circle of upright stones, of which the entrance is marked by two stones larger than the rest. On a hill called Slieve-na-boil-trough, and near a small lake, is another cromlech, consisting of a table stone of rough grit, in the shape of a coffin, ten feet long and five feet in the broadest part, resting on three supporters, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground.

KILMELCHEDOR, or **KILMALKEADER**, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAGUINEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dingle, on the eastern side of Smerwick harbour; containing 2288 inhabitants. It comprises 11,129 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which chiefly consist of mountain pasture and bog. From the improvement of the roads in this district, and the abundance of sea manure, the state of agriculture is gradually improving: some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery of Smerwick harbour, and salmon is taken at the mouth of the Moorstown river, which runs into the harbour, and partly bounds the parish on the north. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Ventry, and the remainder, with the vicarage, one-fifth of the rectory of Ardfert, and the entire rectory of Fenit, constituting the union and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Ardfert, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £83, of which £13 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £222. 15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no church or glebe-house, but there is a glebe of about 11 acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Keel or Terreter, which also comprises the parishes of Dunurlin, Donquin, Kilquane, and Marbyn, and the detached portion of South Cloghane called the Lateeves. There is a chapel at Carrig, near the village of Muriagh, in this parish; and another at Boulteens, in the parish of Dunurlin. The parochial school, established in 1834, is chiefly supported by the incumbent; and there is a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, in which about 120 children are educated. The parish is remarkable for its remains of antiquity, among which the most curious is one of the stone-roofed anchorite cells, supposed to be the most ancient description of buildings in Ireland, except the round towers. It is about 20 feet long, 10 wide, and 20 high, with a small door at one end and a neat window at the other, and is formed by a kind of parabolic arch entirely of stone, strongly jointed, but without mortar: it is still nearly perfect. Near it is the ancient castle of Gallerus, built by one of the Knights of Kerry. The church of Kilmelchedor, now in ruins, is one of the oldest in the county, and is said to have been built by the Spaniards: at the entrance is a finely sculptured Norman arch. Some of the tombstones are inscribed with Ogham and other ancient characters, and in the churchyard is a curious ancient stone cross of considerable size. At Kill are the ruins of a friary, also

supposed to have been founded by the Spaniards when they colonised this district; and in the vicinity are the remains of an old fortification, and another stone-roofed cell, but in a less perfect state than the preceding. The beautiful crystals called "Kerry diamonds" are found on the rocky shore of this parish.

KILMENAN, a parish, in the barony of **FASSADINING**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ballynakill, near the river Nore; containing 316 inhabitants, and 1014 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Attanagh; the tithes amount to £60. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyragget.

KILMESSAN, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER DEECE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road to Bective-bridge; containing 812 inhabitants, of which number, 146 are in the village, which contains 25 houses. It comprises 3184 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Swainstown, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Preston, is a handsome residence in an extensive and well-planted demesne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united episcopally, in 1828, to the chapelry of Macetown, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £225, of which £50 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, is £321. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £28 per annum. The church, which was built in 1731, is a neat structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £297. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dunsany, and has a handsome chapel at Kilmessan. Here is a public school, in which about 150 children are educated.

KILMICHAEL, county of **CLARE**.—See **KILMIHILL**.

KILMICHAEL, a parish, partly in the Western Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, but chiefly in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Macroom, on the road to Dunmanway; containing 6166 inhabitants. It comprises 20,835 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £9463 per annum; of these, about half is good pasture, one-third arable, and the remainder bog and mountain. The substratum is slaty, containing indications of copper, particularly in the bed of the river Lee, which separates this parish from Kinneigh. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Cooldaniel, that of J. Barter, Esq.; Carrigbuoy, of E. Barrett, Esq.; and Greenville, of B. Swete, Esq., in whose demesne are some lakes with great numbers of swans and waterfowl; also an ancient rath, now planted, in which a bag of copper coins, and several apartments, communicating by narrow passages, have been discovered. The house was attacked in 1822 by the Whiteboys, who were repulsed, and several of them killed. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, episcopally united, in 1797, to part of the rectory and vicarage of Macloneigh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £692. 6. 2., and of the entire benefice to £942. 6. 2. There is no glebe-house; the glebe

comprises 7a. 1r. 18p. The church is a small ancient building. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also Macloneigh, Kilmurry, and Dunisky, and containing three chapels, two in Kilmichael, and one in Macloneigh. The parochial school, in which about 20 children are educated, is aided by a donation of £12. per ann. from the rector; and there are four private schools, in which about 140 children are educated.

KILMICHAEOLOGUE.—See GOREY.

KILMICKLIN, or **KILMILCON**, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road to Nenagh; containing 165 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, entirely appropriate to the archbishop's mensal; the tithes amount to £19. 0. $5\frac{3}{4}$.

KILMIHILL, or **KILMICHAEL**, a parish, in the barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Kildysart, on the road from Kilrush to Ennis; containing 3794 inhabitants, of which number, 79 are in the hamlet. It comprises 8089 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about two-thirds of which consist of arable land of medium quality, and the remainder of mountain pasture: there is also a considerable portion of waste and bog. Fairs are held at the village on May 19th, July 18th, and Sept. 29th; and a court for the manor of Crovrehan is occasionally held at Kilmichael by the seneschal, in which small debts are recoverable. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Castlecoote and John Scott, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilfarboy. The tithes amount to £192, of which £62. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to Lord Castlecoote's representatives, £55. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$. to John Scott, Esq., and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, which also comprises the parish of Kilmacduane, and contains the chapel of Kilmichael, and those of Cooreclare and Creegh in Kilmacduane. About 120 children are educated in two private schools. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground.

KILMINA, a parish, in the barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, adjoining the post-town of Newport-Pratt, and containing, with several inhabited islands, 9000 inhabitants. It comprises 9990 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7132 per ann., of which five-sixths are arable and pasture, and a small quantity is bog. Rosslands, the seat of Lewis O'Donnell, Esq., is delightfully situated on a creek of Clew bay, in which are several islands. The chief are Inishbee, Inishcuttle, and Inishnakellive, the property of Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.; Inishduff, on which are the ruins of an ancient church; Inishgowley, Island Tagart, Clynish, and Inish-turk, the property of the Marquess of Sligo; Inishrahen, Inishee, Inishleague, and Inishugh, on which is a coast-guard station, also a remarkable clay cliff, 90 feet high. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebends of Faldown and Killybegs in the cathedral of Tuam, and partly to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £350, of which £40. 7. 8. is payable to the prebendaries, and £309. 12. 4. to the vicar. There

is no glebe-house, but a glebe of six acres on Calf island. The church was erected in 1835, by a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and Kilmaclasser, in each of which is a chapel; that of Kilmina is a large handsome building, erected in 1822 at an expense of £1200. There are two public schools, to one of which the rector contributes £15 per ann., and in which about 100 children are educated; and eleven private schools, in which 250 are taught.

KILMOCAHILL, a parish, in the barony of GOW-RAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Gowran, on the road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 1391 inhabitants. It comprises 4396 statute acres, mostly good arable land, with the exception of 100 acres of mountain land at Knockadeen. Limestone and flag-stone abound, and there is a marble quarry at Butler's Grove. Here is a corn-mill, worked by a small stream, which falls into the Barrow. Indications of coal exist on the edge of the parish, adjoining Shankill. The principal seats are Mount Rothe, the property of Sir T. McKenny, Bart.; Viewmount, the residence of J. Flood, Esq.; and Paulstown Castle, of H. Flood, Esq. The last is an ancient square pile of building, said to have formerly been the residence of Sir Pearse Butler. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, Waterford, and Henry Flood, Esq. The tithes amount to £370, of which £200 is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, with five acres of glebe. The church is a neat structure, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1806, gave £500. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Grange-Silvae. The parochial school, in which about 20 children are educated, is partly supported by the vicar. The school-house was built at an expense of £150, of which £60 was contributed from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund, £30 by the vicar, and £60 by other individuals. There are also two private schools, in which about 130 children are taught.

KILMOCAR, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Castlecomer, near the river Nore; containing 1413 inhabitants. It comprises 4860 statute acres, of which about two-thirds are arable and pasture, and the remainder mountain. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithes amount to £258, of which £170 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Conahy, and partly in that of Ballyragget. There are two private schools, in which about 120 children are educated.

KILMOCREE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Wexford, on the south-western part of Wexford harbour, and on the high road from Wexford to Killinick and Rosslare; containing 203 inhabitants. It comprises 1066 statute acres, which are partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture. The cultivation of green

crops has been introduced, and agriculture generally is in an improved state. A small inlet, which separates this parish from Killinick, is navigable for lighters, which bring up coal and other articles. Grange, the seat of M. Wilson Palliser, Esq., is agreeably situated in a thriving plantation near the shore of the harbour. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Killinick; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £59. 18. 1½., of which £17. 17. 9¾. is payable to the impropriator, and £42. 0. 3¾. to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Piercetown, and has a chapel on the border of the parish. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial ground.

KILMODUM, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Castlecomer, on the river Dinin and the road to Kilkenny; containing 900 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Dunmore; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £210, of which £140 is payable to the impropriators, and £70 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of St. John's. There are two private schools, in which are about 80 children.

KILMODUMOG, a parish, in the barony of FAS-SADINING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Castlecomer; containing 985 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Mothell; the tithes amount to £157. 14. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Muckalee. About 30 children are educated in a private school.

KILMOE, a parish, in the Western division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the villages of Rock Island and Crookhaven (both of which are described under their respective heads), 6889 inhabitants. It forms a peninsula on the southern coast, bounded by Dunmanus bay and Crookhaven; and comprises 10,738 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. About one-third of the land is under tillage, chiefly by spade-husbandry, and the remainder is bog and mountain land, but the base of the mountains affords good pasturage; the highest mountain is Cahir, near Mizen Head. The scenery is very bold and interesting: the mountains are of schistose formation, based on argillaceous grit, with veins of quartz intermingled; deposits of copper are found in various places and masses of it are found in the mountain streams, but no mines have been opened: there are several small lakes. On its western and southern boundaries are three remarkable headlands, namely, Three Castle Head, Mizen Head, called by Ptolemy *Notium*, or the South Promontory, it being the most south-western land in Ireland, in lat. 51° 26' 16", and lon. 9° 50'; and Brow Head, also said to be the *Notium* of Ptolemy. Dunmanus bay, which bounds the parish on the north-west, has deep water and good anchorage almost as far up as Mannin island, but is greatly exposed to westerly winds, and is little frequented except by small vessels, which can ride in Dunmanus creek or above Mannin island. Besides this island there are in the bay Owen, Horse, Colt, Lamb, Bird, Furze, and Carbery islands, of which only the

last is inhabited. Within the limits of the parish are numerous bays and creeks, the principal of which are Ballydevlin bay, Crookhaven, and Barley cove, in each of which there is good anchorage. Petty sessions are held at Tourmore on alternate Wednesdays, and there is a constabulary police station at Goleen. The principal seats are Rockview, the residence of Florence McCarty, Esq.; Seaview, of D. Coghlan, Esq.; Rock Island House, of J. Notter, Esq.; Ballydevlin, of L. J. Fleming, Esq.; Crookhaven House, of R. Doe, Esq.; Ballynaule, of J. Baker, Esq.; Goleen House, of J. McCarthy, Esq.; and Tourmore, of R. Bailie, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £500. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 7a. 0r. 4p. Here are some extensive tracts of mountain land belonging to the see of Cork, but now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is at Crookhaven. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of West Skull, and has a chapel at Goleen, which was built in 1806. There are five public schools, in which about 400 children are educated, and about 200 are taught in five private schools; there are also three Sunday schools, but most of them are closed during the winter. The three castles which give name to a lofty promontory are detached buildings, within a gun-shot of each other: they are on the cliff and near a spacious and very clear lake, and are stated to have been built by the Mahonys in the 15th century. At Ballydevlin is a castle, called Desmond castle, which was built in 1495 by the Mahonys. Some remains of ancient castles also exist at Lisgriffin and on the shore of the lake of Dunkelly; and near the head of Barley cove are the ruins of the old parochial church.

KILMOGANNY, a parish, in the barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 2107 inhabitants, of which number, 514 are in the village. During the parliamentary war a party of Cromwell's troops had a skirmish here with the Walsh party, of Castlehall, which they defeated, and seized the estate. Wm. III. passed a night at Rossenarre, on his way to Limerick. The parish comprises 7381 statute acres, including about 500 acres of woodland and a large tract of mountain; it contains slate, limestone, freestone, and flagstone; also a mill. A patent for two fairs exists, but they are not much frequented. Rossenarre, the residence of W. Morris Reade, Esq., is an elegant seat in a demesne of about 600 acres, about 200 of which are planted. The village contains about 100 houses, which are generally handsome and well built; it is a constabulary police station, and has petty sessions and a dispensary: near it is a large nursery of forest trees. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Knocktopher. The tithes amount to £300. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819, gave £450 and lent £50: the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church, which is a handsome structure, was built in 1830 by a loan of £750 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Donamagan, and has a chapel. There is a public school of about 50 children, supported

by W. M. Reade, Esq., also two private schools of about 150 children, and two Sunday schools. There are remains of castellated residences of the Walsh family at Castlehill, Clone, and Kerehill; also some chalybeate springs.

KILMOILY, or **KILMAYLY**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Tralee, on the western coast; containing 3525 inhabitants. It comprises 12,219 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, chiefly in tillage. Several families of the settlers called "*Palatines*" reside at Toherbanne, in this parish, where a colony was established more than a century since by an ancestor of the present proprietor, Silver Oliver, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, appropriate to the see; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. The tithes amount to £450, of which two-thirds are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the bishop, who allows £5 per annum for discharging the clerical duties. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe; but divine service is regularly performed in the school-house at Toherbanne, and it is in contemplation by the bishop to procure the erection of a church. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ardfert; there is a chapel at Lerrigs. The school-house at Toherbanne, with apartments for the master, was erected by subscription in 1835: in this and in two private schools, about 150 children are educated. Near the churchyard are the ruins of Ballykealy castle, an ancient residence of the Fitzmaurices.

KILMOKEA, a parish, in the barony of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6½ miles (S.) from New Ross, on the road to Fethard; containing 1225 inhabitants. It comprises 3361 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is chiefly under tillage. The soil is light but in some parts very good; the green slab on the banks of the Barrow, containing a testaceous sediment equal to the finest marl, is used for manure, and the state of agriculture has been much improved under the auspices of the South Wexford Agricultural Association. A part of the parish, called "*the Island*," has since the recession of the tide been embanked and reclaimed. The Barrow is navigable here for vessels of the largest class, and an inlet from it extending to the village of Campile is navigable for small craft. Kilmanock is the residence of G. Powell Haughton, Esq.; and Fruit Hill, of G. Glascott, Esq., in whose demesne, which is remarkable for its fine timber, is a clump of evergreen oaks, here considered a great curiosity. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Whitechurch and of the corps of the prebend of that name in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithes amount to £297. 4. 7½. There is a handsome glebe-house, with a glebe of 12a. 0r. 38p. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Sutton's parish, comprising the parishes of Whitechurch, Kilmokea, and Ballybrazill, and part of Old Ross and St. James's: there is a handsome chapel at Horewood, with a commodious house for the priest; the old chapel has been converted into a school, with apartments for the master and mistress. About 130 children are educated in the school, and there is a private school, in which 40 are taught. Here are the remains of Ballykearogue castle and of its chapel; they

are stated to have been built by Roger de Sutton, who in 1170 accompanied Robert Fitzstephen and Hervey de Montemarisco into Ireland, and obtained from the latter large grants of land in the barony of Shelburne: this district is often called after him Sutton's parish. In "*the Island*" are vestiges of two intrenchments, by some supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes to defend the pass to Ballinlaw ferry.

KILMOLARA, a parish, in the barony of **KILMAIN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 2¾ miles (S.) from Ballinrobe, on the road to Cong; containing 1350 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Mask, and comprises about 2000 statute acres, principally in tillage; there are some fine limestone quarries. Neale Park is the handsome house and demesne of Lord Kilmaine. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united to the rectories and vicarages of Ballincalla and Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £200, and of the benefice to £945. The glebe-house and glebe of the union are in Ballincalla. The church, a neat plain building with a square tower, is situated in the parish of Cong, close to the boundary of this parish: it is the property of Lord Kilmaine, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called the Neale, comprising also the parish of Ballincalla; the chapel is at the Neale. There is a public school, in which about 80, and a private school in which about 100, children are educated. In the Neale park are some remarkable antiquities, particularly a stone on which are carved the figure of an unicorn opposite to a man surrounded with a glory, and a lion below them. According to an inscription beneath this stone, it was found in a cave near the spot, and the figures were the gods worshipped here by Edda and Con, after the latter of whom Connaught was named: the figures were called in Irish "*Dine Feale*," or "*Gods of Felicity*," from which the place was called *Nehale*, or "*The Neale*."

KILMOLASH, a parish, partly in the barony of **DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM**, but chiefly in that of **DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Lismore; containing 1397 inhabitants. It comprises 3979 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about three-fourths are arable, and includes some bog and mountain land and about 70 acres of woodland. The river Phinisk flows through the parish, and on its banks at Bewley there is a cavern in the limestone rock, near which was formerly a religious edifice, said to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The principal seats are Woodstock, the residence of T. Welsh, Esq.; and Ballinaparka, of T. J. Fitzgerald, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union of Kilrush and of the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore. The tithes amount to £232. 10. of which £155 is payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar. Here are the ruins of an ancient building, called Clough, where it is said King John and his attendants halted on their way from Waterford to Cork. It consisted of a quadrangle of about a quarter of an acre, enclosed with high walls, defended by towers at the angles, with a drawbridge on the south side; the towers alone appear to have been roofed. Part of the ruins of the church exist.

KILMOLERAN, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER-THIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the suburb of the town of **Carrick-on-Suir**, called **Carrickbeg**, 2896 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been erected at **Bolhendesart** by **St. Maidoc** of **Ferns**, in the 6th century. The parish consists of a small but beautiful tract on the southern bank of the river **Suir**, and includes the demesne of **Coolnamuck**, the seat of **C. W. Wall, Esq.**; around which are some remarkably fine trees: the ruins of a castle built by **Giraldus Wall** add considerably to the beauty of the place, and are preserved with great care. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Lismore**, forming part of the vicarial union of **Dysart**; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of **Dysart** in the cathedral of **Lismore**. The tithes amount to £192. 5. 2., of which £128. 3. 5. is payable to the prebendary, and £64. 1. 9. to the vicar. **Glan-Patrick**, which is now within the western boundary of the parish, was formerly a separate parish. In the **R. C.** divisions it is the head of a union or district, called **Carrickbeg**, comprising the parishes of **Kilmoleran**, **Dysart**, and **Fenagh**, with part of **Carrick**, and containing chapels at **Carrickbeg** and **Windgap**. There are three private schools, in which about 270 children are educated. The ancient castle of **Ballyclough** stands on a steep hill, all the accessible parts of which are commanded by loop-holes and embrasures. A circular staircase conducts to the watch tower, from which there is an extensive view.

KILMONEY, a parish, in the barony of **KERRICURRIHY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Cork**, on the road from **Robert's Cove** to **Carrigaline**, containing 716 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river **Ownabuy**, comprises 1400 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; about 50 acres are woodland, 100 bog and waste, and the remainder good arable land. The soil is generally fertile and most of the land under cultivation, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state. The principal manure is sea-sand, which is brought from **Crosshaven**; but in some places lime obtained from **Carrigaline** is used. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. **Kilmoney House** is the handsome residence of **M. Roberts, Esq.** It is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of **Cork**, forming part of the union of **Tracton**; the rectory is inappropriate in the **Earl of Shannon**; the tithes amount to £110. In the **R. C.** divisions it is part of the union or district of **Carrigaline**, also called **Templebready**. About 60 children are taught in a national school, and there is also a private school, in which are about 30 children. In the demesne of **Kilmoney House** are the ruins of the old church.

KILMONOGUE, a parish, in the barony of **KINNALEA**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (N. E.) from **Kinsale**, on the southern coast; containing 1217 inhabitants. This place, in 1642, became the head-quarters of a numerous body of the Irish forces, who encamped at **Belgoley** with the design of making a simultaneous attack upon **Cork**, **Bandon**, and **Kinsale**, of which plan part only was carried into execution. A very thriving village has recently sprung up here. In 1832, **Mr. Downing** erected some spacious boulting-mills, at an expense of £7000, which are worked by

machinery of the most improved description, and are capable of producing 15,000 bags of flour annually. There are also a manufactory of starch from potatoes alone, and a vinegar distillery belonging to **Mr. Jennings**, of **Cork**. Several neat houses are now in progress, and it is intended to erect a court-house, in which petty sessions will be held. Herrings frequent the bay in large shoals, and are sometimes taken in great quantities. Oyster haven, on the shore of which this place is situated, is a creek about two miles to the east of the entrance to the harbour of **Kinsale**, affording good shelter for vessels in nine feet at low water, and to which the entrance is on the west side of the **Sovereign's Isles**; the best anchorage is on the west side, in the mouth of that branch which runs to the westward. The parish comprises 3113 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2626 per annum: the soil is for the most part deep and rich; about one-fourth is under tillage, and the remainder principally in large dairy farms. The system of agriculture is very indifferent: there are large tracts of slab both at **Newborough** and **Mount Long**, which might be reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The principal manure is sea-sand, which is raised in great quantities in the haven, and brought up in large boats, of which about 40 are thus engaged, each employing three men. The chief seats are **Newborough**, that of **G. A. Daunt, Esq.**, a retired and pleasant residence on the eastern side of the haven, and in the midst of thriving plantations; and **Oatlands**, of **Capt. Knolles**, a handsome modern mansion, occupying an eminence commanding an extensive and varied inland prospect of great beauty, with a pleasing view of the groves of **Newborough** on the south; the ancient residence of this family, at **Killeigh**, is now in ruins. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Cork**; the rectory is partly inappropriate in the **Earl of Shannon**, and partly in the union of **St. Peter's, Cork**, and the corps of the archdeaconry; and the perpetual curacy is united to that of **Nohoval**. The tithes amount to £213. 3. 10., of which £66 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the archdeacon of **Cork**. In the **R. C.** divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of **Clontead**. The male and female parochial schools, for which the houses were built partly from the lord-lieutenant's fund, are supported by subscription and endowed with an acre of land, and a male and female school at **Newborough** is supported by **Mr. Daunt** and the **Cork Diocesan Association**. On the shore of the haven are the ruins of the old parish church, and not far distant are those of **Mount-Long Castle**, built by the family of **Long** in the reign of **Elizabeth**, which in the war of 1641 was taken by **Cromwell**, and with the annexed estate given to some of his soldiers.

KILMOON, a parish, in the barony of **BURREN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (N.) from **Ennistymon**, on the road from **Ballyvaughan** to the bay of **Ballyhaline**, containing 1088 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from an ancient conventual church of which no records are extant, comprises about 11,000 Irish statute acres, of which 5285 are applotted under the tithe act; the remainder consists chiefly of rocky mountain and bog. With the exception only of the townlands of **Lisdoonvarna** and **Ballytighe**, which belong to the **Stackpoole** family, the whole of the

parish, together with that of Kilheny or Killeany, and the Castle, town, and lands of Dangan in the barony of Bunratty, were granted by Chas. II. to Pierse Creagh, Esq., as a reward for his services against Cromwell, and in compensation for the loss of his estate of Adare, in the county of Limerick, great part of which are held, with the manorial rights and privileges, by his descendant, Pierse Creagh, Esq., of Rathbane. The surface is in general hilly and intersected by deep ravines formed by torrents rushing periodically from the mountain of Slieveilva, on the northern confines of the parish, one of the highest in the county, and celebrated for its abundance of grouse. Nearly two-thirds of the parish have a very rich substratum of limestone, lying about two feet beneath the surface, and producing most luxuriant herbage, highly prized for grazing cattle, of which large droves are sent to the Cork and Liverpool markets. Of the remainder, the greater part is dry bog covered with heath, which might be easily reclaimed and brought into cultivation, from the abundance and proximity of limestone. Very rich iron ore has been found in several places, and on the townland of Rathbane both coal and iron are stated to abound, though neither has yet been worked: slate also had been discovered on the mountain of Slieveilva. Rathbane is the residence of Pierse Creagh, Esq., who has greatly improved the ample and picturesque demesne in which it is situated; large plantations have been made along the romantic glens, and on the banks of two beautiful rivulets which encircle the grounds. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, the rectory forming part of the union of Killeilagh, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilmanabreen: the tithes amount to £73. 16. 11., of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Tuoclea. There are some slight remains of the convent, church, and cemetery of Kilmoon; and within the limits of the parish are three large earthworks, and five stone forts called Cahers, said to have been Danish encampments. There are also considerable remains of the old castle of Lisdoonvarna, with its terraces, garden walls, and fortifications; it was formerly the property of the Davorens, an ancient and powerful family in Burren, but now belongs to the Stackpoole family. On the demesne of Rathbane are several very powerful mineral springs, hitherto erroneously called the Lisdoonvarna spas, one of which is celebrated as being one of the strongest chalybeates in the kingdom: it contains so large a portion of iron, that in a few seconds it stains with a ferruginous colour any substance with which it may come in contact; and has been found peculiarly efficacious in hepatitis, consumption, scorbutic and bilious affections, and rheumatism. Near this is another spring, which on analysis was found to contain, in addition to the iron, considerable portions of sulphur and magnesia; the water is used with great benefit as an aperient. On the opposite side of a deep ravine, is a spring powerfully impregnated with naphtha, the exhalations of which taint the surrounding air; silver thrown into the water is instantly changed to a deep gold colour; and the water has been used with success as a cure for cutaneous diseases and for rheumatism. About a furlong further up the ravine, is a fourth spring, called the Copperas well; it has not been analysed, but has been used ex-

ternally from time immemorial with effect as a cure for ulcers. The Rathbane mineral springs, under the appellation of the Lisdoonvarna spas, have been known and appreciated for centuries; they are situated in deep ravines at the base of lofty hills of black slate, between the strata of which are found large quantities of bright metallic ore resembling silver; but from the bad state of the roads, and the want of proper accommodation, they have been comparatively neglected by invalids. Several cottages have, however, been recently built in the vicinity of these waters for the reception of visitors; and if the proprietor continues his improvements, and a facility of access be afforded, this place will probably become one of the most frequented spas in Ireland.

KILMOON, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from Dublin to Belfast, by way of Ashbourne; containing 825 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 1823 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1826, to the rectory and vicarage of Piercetownlandy, which is in the gift of the Crown, but Kilmoon is in the patronage of the Lord-Primate. The tithes amount to £146, and of the entire benefice to £315. 8. 0. There is a glebe-house near the church, on a glebe of 30 acres, valued at £45 per ann.; and a glebe at Piercetownlandy, let for £16 per annum. The church, which is at the north-western extremity of the parish, is a plain building; it was erected in 1816 by a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has been lately repaired by a grant of £106 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Curragha or Creekstown. There is a private school of about 20 children.

KILMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of O'NEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Armagh to Belfast; containing, with the post-town of Richhill (which is described under its own head), 14,037 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Kilmore-Aedhain*, derived that name from the foundation of a church in the territory of Huadneth, by St. Mochtee, the founder of Louth, by whom it was dedicated to St. Aedan. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $17,274\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $4799\frac{3}{4}$ are in the barony of Lower Orior, and $12,474\frac{3}{4}$ in that of O'Neilland West. The soil is fertile; the system of agriculture is highly improving; there is no waste land and only a small quantity of bog. There are several quarries of whinstone, which is raised for building; and limestone is found in great abundance, and quarried both for building and for manure. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and towards the south and east are some beautiful views extending to the sea, and comprehending the mountains of Mourne. The principal seats are Richhill Castle, the property and residence of Miss Richardson, situated in an extensive and embellished demesne; Wheatfield, of H. Clendining, Esq.; Bellview, of G. Langtreay, Esq.; Killynhanvagh, of Major T. Atkins; Anna Hill, of H. Walker, Esq.; and Course Lodge, of J. Orr, Esq. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, employing a great number of persons; and a court is held at Richhill on the first Friday in every month for the manor of Mul-

lalelish and Legaony, in which debts under 40s. are recoverable. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Armagh, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £1213. 4. 4. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, was erected in 1793; it is a spacious and handsome residence, situated in grounds tastefully disposed; the glebe comprises 679 acres of profitable land. The church, with the exception of the ancient tower, was rebuilt in 1814, at an expense of £2800, of which £2000 was a loan from the same Board; and in 1825 the massive square tower was surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire covered with copper, at an expense of £300, of which half was defrayed by the rector and the remainder by subscription; it occupies a commanding eminence, and is seen to great advantage at a distance. A church was built in 1775 at Mullyvilly, for the accommodation of the parishioners in that part of the parish: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, both small buildings, situated respectively at Richhill and Mullavilly. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and for the Society of Friends and Independents. About 550 children are taught in eight public schools, of which two are supported by the rector, two by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, one by Miss Richardson, of Richhill Castle, and two are endowed with an acre of land each by the rector, who also built the school-houses. There are also two private schools, in which are about 70 children, and six Sunday schools in connection with the Established Church and the several dissenting congregations, two of which are aided by annual donations from the rector and Mr. Caulfield. A payment of £3. 1. 6. is annually made to the poor, arising from land near the village, called the Honey Pot field; and Mr. Atkinson, of Greenhall, in 1827, bequeathed £50, of which the interest is annually divided by the rector among the Protestant poor. There are a mendicity association and a voluntary poor fund. In the townland of Castle Roe are extensive ruins of the castle which gave name to the district, and which is said to have been founded by Rory O'Nial in the reign of Elizabeth; it occupied a lofty eminence, commanding the entire country. The former glebe-house was part of the ancient abbey, and contained several dormitories and cells with narrow lights and very massive walls; but the only vestige of the abbey is the holy well, enclosed in the rector's garden. On a high hill in the parish, Cromwell is said to have had an encampment.

KILMORE, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, partly in the barony of CLONMAHON, but chiefly in that of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Cavan, on the road to Killesandra; containing, with part of the market-town of Ballinagh (which is separately described), 7161 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name, signifying the "Great Church," from the abbey of Cella Magna, founded here at an early period by St. Columba, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,886 statute acres, of which 2154 are in Lough Oughter, and 14,114 are apportioned under the tithe act. The soil is various, and the

land in some parts under profitable cultivation; there are some quarries of good building stone, and gold and silver have been found in some parts. The principal seats are Lismore Castle, that of Major Nesbitt; the Rocks, of J. C. Tatlow, Esq.; Castle Corby, of J. Whitthorne, Esq.; Belleville, of Capt. A. Fleming; Bingfield, of H. T. Kilbee, Esq.; Drumheel, of R. Bell, Esq.; Lisnamandra, of G. L'Estrange, Esq.; Drumcorbin, of G. T. B. Booth, Esq.; Tully, of Major R. Stafford; and Hermitage, of R. Stephens, Esq.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The DIOCESE of KILMORE does not appear to have been of very ancient foundation; the first prelate of whom any mention occurs is Florence O'Conacty, who succeeded in 1231, under the designation of Bishop of Bressny, from the territory of that name, in which the see was situated; and his successors are styled indifferently Bressnienses, and Triburnenses, or bishops of Triburna, from the small village of that name, near which they generally resided. The first who was styled Bishop of Kilmore was Andrew MacBrady, who, in 1454, with the consent of Pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Felimy, or Fedlimid, of Kilmore, into a cathedral church, in which he placed 13 secular canons; and since that period Kilmore has given name to the see. From the unsettled state of the district which constituted this diocese, it was not affected by the Reformation so soon as others, and it continued under the control of the bishop appointed by the Pope till 1585, when John Garvey, Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin, was appointed the first Protestant bishop, on whose translation to the see of Armagh, this diocese remained without a bishop for fourteen years, during which period it was annexed to the bishoprick of Down and Connor, till the appointment of Robert Draper, in 1603, who obtained this see, together with that of Ardagh, by letters patent of Jas. I. In 1643 the see of Ardagh was united to that of Kilmore, and continued to be held with it till 1752, when it was annexed in commendam to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, with which it has ever since continued. Among the most eminent prelates were the venerable Bishop Bedell, and Bishops Sheridan and Cumberland. It is one of the ten dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends part of the county of Meath, in the province of Leinster, part of Leitrim in the province of Connaught, part of Fermanagh and the greater part of Cavan, in the province of Ulster; extending about 74 English miles in length, and varying from 13 to 25 in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 497,250 acres, of which 2200 are in Meath, 184,750 in Leitrim, 29,300 in Fermanagh, and 281,000 in Cavan. The lands belonging to the see comprise 28,531 acres; and the gross annual value of the bishoprick, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £7477. 17. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$. The corporation consists of a bishop, dean, and archdeacon, but there are neither prebendaries nor canons to form a chapter; even the archdeaconry has no corps, but is annexed by the bishop to

any parochial living at his discretion; neither is there any economy fund. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar, deputy-registrar, and proctor; the registrar is keeper of the records, which are all of modern date, the earliest being a registry of wills commencing in 1693. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 39, comprised in 38 benefices, of which 8 are unions of two or more parishes, and 30 single parishes: all are in the patronage of the Bishop, except the deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown; the living of Killesandra, in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; Armagh, in that of the Earl of Farnham; and Drumgoon, in that of the Hamilton family. The total number of churches is 45, and there are 5 other places in which divine service is performed; the number of glebe-houses is 31. By the Church Temporalities Act of the 3rd of Wm. IV., the bishoprick of Elphin, on its next avoidance, or on the demise of either of the bishops of Elphin and Kilmore, will be annexed to the diocese of Kilmore, and its temporalities vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is a small ancient edifice, having at the entrance a richly sculptured Norman doorway, removed from the abbey of Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter. The Episcopal palace, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, has been recently rebuilt on a more eligible site near the former structure, which is about to be taken down. In the R. C. divisions this diocese forms a separate bishoprick, and one of the eight which are suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh; it comprises 44 parochial benefices, or unions, containing 76 chapels, served by 80 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 44 are parish priests, and 36 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Drumgoon, where he resides.

The living of Kilmore is a vicarage, united by royal authority, at an unknown date, to the vicarage of Ballintemple, and the rectory and vicarage of Keadue, together forming the union and the corps of the deanery of Kilmore, in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £350, of which £127. 17. 4. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar; the aggregate tithes of the benefice are £843. 10. 6. The glebe comprises 270½ acres of profitable land, and 26¾ of bog; there is also, in the parish of Ballintemple, a glebe of 103½ acres, besides which are 436½ acres of profitable land and 47 acres of bog belonging to the deanery, though not in any of the parishes within the union. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Ballinagh and Drumcor, the latter built in 1809, at an expense of £150. About 350 children are taught in six public schools, of which two are parochial, and three are supported by Lord Farnham; there are seven private schools, in which are about 330 children, and three Sunday schools. In the churchyard are interred the remains of the venerable Bishop Bedell, whose death was occasioned or accelerated by the severities he endured while in the hands of the insurgents in 1641. In such esteem was this exemplary prelate held, even by those who had hastened his decease, that they attended his funeral obsequies with the most unbounded demonstrations of respect and sorrow.

In the same vault was also interred Bishop Cumberland. On Trinity island are the remains of an abbey; and on a small island in Killekeen lake are the ruins of the castle of Cloughoughter, in which Bishop Bedell was confined.

KILMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of KINLEARTY, but chiefly in that of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Ballinahinch, on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast; containing 6602 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 12,854 statute acres, of which 6387¾ are in the barony of Kinlearty, and 6466¼ in Upper Castlereagh. Of these, 94 are water, 60 bog, 400 waste, 250 woodland, 600 pasture, and the remainder arable land in a high state of cultivation, and producing a great quantity of barley. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £714, of which £394 is payable to W. Sharman Crawford, Esq., lessee under the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1794, at an expense of £461. 10., towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £92. The glebe comprises 29a. 1r. 17p., statute measure, valued at £22 per ann., and subject to a rent of £8. 5. The church is a small edifice, built about 1792, principally at the expense of the family of the present W. S. Crawford, Esq. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilmore, Inch, and Killileagh, and has two chapels in Kilmore, and one in each of the other parishes. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Remonstrant Synod, of the second class, in the burial-ground of which Dr. Moses Nelson, who was minister here, and his son, Dr. William Nelson, are interred; also meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class, and with the Seceding Synod, of the second class. There are four public schools, in which about 360, and nine private schools, in which 310, children are educated; also seven Sunday schools, one of which, held at Crossgar House, is supported by Miss McNeil Hamilton.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Summerhill, on the road from Dublin to Navan; containing 1266 inhabitants. It comprises 4000 acres, about one-third of which are arable, and the remainder pasture land, with about 16 acres of ornamental plantations, and two nurseries. The principal seats are Larch Hill, the residence of S. E. Watson, Esq., the grounds of which are embellished with grottoes and temples; and Philpotstown, the handsome residence of T. Walsh, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £330. 13. 4. There is a glebe-house, which cost £1300, towards which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813, gave £250 and lent £500: the glebe comprises 12 acres, and is beautifully laid out as a landscape garden. The church is a small ancient building, and the churchyard is judiciously planted. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Moynalvey, containing Kilmore, Galtrim, Kiltale, and Dirpatrick; there are chapels at Kilmore and Galtrim, the former a large building in the village of Moynalvey, which was erected in 1834, by

subscription, of which the greater part was contributed by members of the Established Church. On the outside is a fine bust of our Saviour, after Michael Angelo, presented by Miss Gregory. Here is a school for all denominations, superintended and entirely supported by the rector, Dr. Tighe Gregory, and containing about 30 children; also a private school of about 60 children. A dispensary, Dorcas institution, repository, and poor shop, have been founded by Dr. Gregory, who intends to erect dwellings for destitute widows and orphans. In the churchyard is a curious round stone, placed on a pillar by the present incumbent, by whom it was discovered. The crucifixion is represented on one of its sides, and the crown of thorns, bleeding heart, &c., on the other. Dr. Gregory also found a flat stone, dated 1575, containing a representation of the crucifixion, with a legible inscription in Latin, and a defaced one in Irish, and a request to pray for the soul of Roger Mac Mahon Guineff, or Guinness. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from the present are the ruins of an ancient church, and of a castle, called Arodstown; the remains of a church are also visible at Moynalvey, about a mile to the south of which cells, extending a considerable distance under ground, were discovered in 1834; and near them is a tract still retaining the name of "the college." To the south of the parish, sepulchral remains have been discovered within a considerable embankment: these ruins, between which are visible the remains of fortified stations, encircle the parish; and in the centre stands an ancient bush on a mount, known by the name of *Killa-more*, the "great hill," and *Seach-na-Killa-more*, or the "bush of Kilmore." The number of these antiquities creates an opinion that Kilmore was formerly a place of religious importance.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony and county of **MONAGHAN**, province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Monaghan, on the road to Clones; containing 5095 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises $8689\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including a detached portion of $334\frac{1}{4}$ acres, several small lakes, and some bog. The principal seats are Ballyleck, the residence of the Hon. R. Westenra; Brandrim, of Owen Blayney Cole, Esq.; and Rosefield, of Ralph Dudgeon, Esq. The Ulster Canal will pass through the northern part of the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £286. 3. There is a glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 in 1792; the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is a plain edifice with an elegant tower, erected in 1788, and for the repair of which £109 was lately granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Drumsnat, and has a chapel at Corcahan. There are eight public schools, in which about 520 children are educated; and two private schools, in which are 60 children; also a Sunday school supported by the curate.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of **BALLINTOBER**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Drumsna, on the road to Elphin; containing 5086 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north and east by the river Shannon, which on the latter side expands into the picturesque Lough Bodarig; on the south it borders

upon the lough of Gillstown. The approaches from Drumsna and Jamestown are by handsome bridges over the river, affording a facility of communication with those places, which are its chief markets. Of its entire extent, 5883 statute acres are apportioned under the tithe act, of which about 1000 are waste and bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land. The surface is greatly undulating; many of the hills afford good pasturage, though the tops are generally swampy and wet, and the arable land is under profitable cultivation. Limestone of very good quality is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes; and freestone, also of good quality, fit for mill-stones, abounds but is not worked. Near the shores of Lough Bodarig, which rise boldly from the water and are agreeably diversified, is Ballycommen, formerly the seat of the Earl of Roscommon, now occupied by Lieut. Rodrick J. Hanly; and farther to the north is Cloonteen, a handsome and newly erected lodge, belonging to the Marquess of Westmeath. A short canal, which has been made to avoid the rapids on the Shannon, crosses the north-eastern extremity of the parish; and between it and the river is Charlestown, the seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., beautifully situated in a richly embellished demesne, and approached by a noble avenue of lime trees, through which the small town of Drumsna, one of the prettiest in Ireland, is seen to great advantage. The other seats are Kilmore House, built in 1630, that of A. A'Hmuty, Esq., M.D.; Tully, of J. W. Kelly, Esq.; Lake View, of W. Mac Donnell, Esq.; Ashfort, of Hubert K. Waldron, Esq.; Ashfort Vale, of J. Watkins, Esq.; Fortview, of Erasmus Lloyd, Esq.; Moyglass, of the Marquess of Westmeath; Lowfield, of J. Wade Lawder, Esq.; Rushport, of Laughlin Conry, Esq.; Danyan, of P. O'Beirne, Esq.; Rhawrowanagh, of Jas. Hogg, Esq.; Meelick, of Mr. Lawrence Mannion; Feeragh, of Mr. Owen Reynolds; Cartron, of Mr. Gilbert Hogg; Tooluscan, of Mr. J. Hogg; and Carrowquille Lodge, of the Rev. E. Keough, P. P. A fair is held at Danyan on the 25th of May, which is noted for milch cows; and petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. There is a small barrack for the accommodation of six policemen. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of A. A'Hmuty and J. W. Kelly, Esqrs., representatives of the Lawder family; the tithes amount to £200. The glebe-house, built in 1828 by a loan of £360, and a gift of £369 from the late Board of First Fruits, is a good residence; the glebe comprises nine acres of excellent meadow land, held by the rector, the Rev. R. Jones. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board granted a loan of £923 about the same time, is a neat building in good repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, at Danyan, is of modern erection. A school of about 30 boys and girls, and another of about 15 girls, are aided by subscriptions collected by the rector, who rents a small house for the former, and the latter is kept in his gate-house; and there are five private schools, in which the number of children fluctuates from 100 to upwards of 200. A loan fund has been established, under the superintendence of A. A'Hmuty, Esq., which, though of small extent, has been very beneficial to the poor. The late Mr. Lawder, of this parish, bequeathed £20 per ann., late currency, for clothing six poor men and six poor women; and

a small donation was left by the Abbé O'Beirne, of Versailles, to the R. C. chapel, and for the erection of a school-house, which has not been built. An abbey was founded here, according to some, by St. Patrick, and a priory by Con O'Flanigan, in 1232; the latter was granted on lease, in 1580, to Tyrrell O'Farrell, at a rent of £3. 10., and subsequently to Sir Patrick Barnwell, who leased it to Dr. King, Bishop of Elphin. There are the remains of an old church near Ballycommen, named Tubber Patrick, where are also the remains of a nunnery. At that place is a fine spring, called by the old people Patrick's Well, whence the place takes its name. At Kilbride are the remains of another old church, with traces of a cemetery, said to have been formerly the parochial burial-place. There are several chalybeate and sulphureous springs in the parish.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Cashel; containing 1029 inhabitants. It comprises 1973 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Kilmore is the residence of Austin Cooper, Esq.; and Ballywalter, of F. V. Wayland, Esq. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £100. 8. $7\frac{1}{4}$. There is a private school of about 100 children.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Nenagh, on the new road to Tipperary; containing 4717 inhabitants. It comprises 8957 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain and bog; agriculture is much improved. The mines in this parish are described in the article on Silvermines. Kilboy, the splendid seat of Lord Dunalley, is situated in a well-planted demesne of more than 600 Irish acres, which contains a fine sheet of water and a deer park, and is backed by a range of mountains: the mansion was erected about 60 years since. The other principal seats are Lissen Hall, the property of R. Otway Cave, Esq., and in the occupation of Rowan P. Cashel, Esq.; Tulla, the property of Major-Gen. Sir Parker Carrol, K. C. B.; and the glebe-house, the residence of the Very Rev. Gilbert Holmes, Dean of Ardfert. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1801, to the rectories and vicarages of Kilnaneave and Lisbunny, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the precentorship of the cathedral of Killaloe, and to the bishop's mensal. The tithes amount to £323. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$., of which £203. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the lessee of the bishop, £18. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$. to the precentor, and £101. 10. $9\frac{1}{4}$. to the vicar; the tithes of the benefice amount to £909. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812: there is a glebe of 16a. 2r. 32p. The church, which is in Silvermines, is a very neat edifice, for the erection of which the late Board lent £900, in 1809. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Silvermines, comprising also the parish of Ballynaclough, and containing a chapel at Silvermines and another in Ballynaclough. A school in which about 150 children are taught is supported by Lord Dunalley; and there are three private schools, in which 100 children are educated. A poor's fund has been instituted, and is chiefly supported by Lord and Lady Dunalley and

the incumbent. There are some remains of the old castles of Ballycahill and Tullahedy, also of the ancient castle of Dunalley, which gives the title of Baron to the Prittie family. This castle was besieged by the disbanded soldiery of Jas. II., who, after investing it for 21 days, effected an entrance by treachery, and threw Mr. Henry Prittie, its proprietor, from the summit of it, but he escaped unhurt. An interesting account of this siege, written by Mr. Prittie, is preserved among the family papers. Here are also the ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached, which is the place of sepulture of the Prittie family. An abbey, of which there are no vestiges, is said to have been founded here in 540.

KILMORE, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Wexford; containing 1796 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern shore of the lough formed by the burrow of Ballyteigue, a long narrow sand bank extending from Ballyteigue for nearly four Irish miles, to the entrance of the lake at its western extremity: the burrow abounds with rabbits, and the lake with a variety of wild fowl. The parish comprises 3331 statute acres, which are partly good grazing land, but principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been much improved; with the exception of the burrow, there is neither bog nor waste land. Limestone exists on the lands of Ballycross, but has not yet been quarried; an abundance of sea mauure, or tag weed, procured at spring tides and after storms, affording an excellent dressing for the lands. Good building stone is found on the townland of Sarcilla. The seats are Ballycross, that of J. Rowe, Esq.; Ballyharty, of S. Green, Esq.; Ballyseskin, of H. Archer, Esq.; and Ballyteigue, of J. Young, Esq. At Crossfarnogue Point is a small pier, where coal is occasionally landed; and more than 100 boats, averaging four men each, all of which rendezvous here, are engaged in the herring, lobster, and cod fisheries off this coast. The construction of a good pier at this point, which might be accomplished at an expense of about £1500, would afford protection to the numerous fishing vessels frequenting the place, and enable the fishermen to render more effectual assistance to vessels in distress. The steam-boat Water Witch was wrecked off this place in 1833, and several lives were lost. The present pier is small and of very rude construction, having been built by the fishermen themselves, about 25 years since. The tide at this point rises from 11 to 12 feet at high water of springs, and 6 feet at neap tides. A coast-guard station, one of the six forming the district of Wexford, has been established at the point. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is inappropriate in John Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Tomhaggard. The tithes amount to £453. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., of which £337. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £115. 15. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Mulrankin, Tomhaggard, and Kilturk, in each of which, except the last, there is a chapel; that of Kilmore is a spacious building, erected in 1803, adjoining which a house for the priest has been lately built. There are two schools under the New Board of Education, chiefly supported by the proceeds of an annual charity sermon and a public din-

ner: a parochial school-house also has been recently erected. Near Crossfarnogue Point, where was formerly a telegraph, are the remains of Ballyteigue castle, formerly belonging to the Whitty family, and now incorporated with the modern mansion of J. Young, Esq.

KILMORE-ERRIS, a parish, in the barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Belmullet; containing 9159 inhabitants. This parish forms the remotest district of the mainland of Connaught, and extends for more than 15 miles from north to south, including the principal portion of the peninsula called the Mullet. It is separated from the parish of Kilcommon by the town of Belmullet, and comprises 29,160 statute acres, of which 13,950 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £5558 per annum. The lands are chiefly arable, with a considerable portion of good pasture, and a large tract of mountain and bog; the soil is light and sandy, and the inhabitants are much annoyed by the drifting of the sand, which is of so penetrating a quality as to find its way into the interior even of watch cases. The system of agriculture, though backward, has been greatly improved under the auspices of the Very Rev. J. P. Lyons, D.D., of Binghamstown, who has employed great numbers of poor labourers in reclaiming the waste land and bogs. The land towards the coast is exposed to violent storms, which frequently destroy the potatoe crops, and involve the poorer peasantry in all the miseries of famine. Considerable quantities of barley and potatoes are sent to the markets of Westport and Newport, when the crops escape injury from the western blasts, to protect them from which the ridges are made in a direction from north to south; quite low on the eastern, and raised about two feet on the western side. The chief manure is sea-weed and shell sand, which are found in abundance on the coast. The cattle fed here are of very inferior quality, though the pasture is tolerably good; the fences are of very rude construction, consisting only of a few sods; and the dwellings of the farmers seldom contain more than one apartment, formed of stone at the base and of sods above. The peasantry subsist chiefly on sea fish of various kinds, on shell fish found on the coast, and on sloak or laver which they gather from the rocks. On the northern shore are some quarries of stratified granite of a very beautiful description, and of good quality for building, but it is not worked, on account of the difficulty of conveyance to any port; and on Tarmon Hill, near the southern extremity, are other quarries of granite, from which was raised the stone for building the pier at Blacksod haven. Iron ore is also found in various parts and in great abundance. The principal seats are Bingham castle, the residence of Major Bingham; Binghamstown, of the Rev. J. P. Lyons; and Bay View, the property of W. Bingham, Esq. The parish is washed by the Atlantic on every side except the east, where it is separated from the mainland by Blacksod bay, and on the north-east, where it is bounded by the bay of Broadhaven; the isthmus between these bays, which is not more than 200 yards in breadth, can be approached only through a tract of wild mountainous country. On the western side of the peninsula are numerous rocky islets, of which the two largest are North and South Inniskea; and off the north-western extremity, about four miles from Erris Head and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Scotch Port, the nearest harbour for boats, is Eagle

island, a sharp rocky height comprising about 15 acres, of which 12 are covered with rich grass and 3 are barren and rugged rock. On this island the Ballast Corporation of Dublin, under the direction of Government, have erected two lighthouses, at an expense of £30,000, both displaying bright and steady lights visible at a great distance. The stone of which they are built was partly brought from Kingstown, near Dublin, and partly quarried on the island; and the buildings contain convenient dwellings for the light-keepers. Between Blacksod Point, at the southern extremity of the peninsula, and Saddle Head on the island of Achill, is the entrance to Blacksod bay; and to the eastward are the entrances to the bays of Tulloghan and Bullane. Blacksod harbour is very spacious and much to seaward, extending boldly into the Atlantic, and within it works to any extent might be constructed for the security of vessels taking shelter; it is separated only by a narrow isthmus from the harbour of Broadhaven. The best anchorage is on the west side of the bay, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Barnach Isle, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms of water; but vessels not drawing more than 10 feet of water may ride farther up in 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The anchorage on the north side of the peninsula of Cleggan, though less exposed than in the open bay, is very indifferent; vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet must go up at half tide, as there is only 9 feet off the western side of Cleggan at low water; the rocks at the north side of the anchorage are dry at half ebb. From the peculiar situation of these harbours and the abundance of fine granite fit for engineering purposes which the immediate neighbourhood affords, this might be rendered a highly advantageous station for steam communication with North America. A pier has been built at Saleen or Binghamstown, which affords great convenience for shipping large quantities of agricultural produce, for which merchandise is brought back in exchange; and a small expenditure in completing the inner dock would make this harbour more extensively useful than it is at present. A pier has also been constructed at Tarmon, of granite from the quarry on Tarmon Hill, at an expense of £1000 granted by the Board of Fisheries; and about 20 hookers of 6 tons each, and 100 yawls, are employed in the fishery off this coast, which is carried on by persons who are also farmers; there is a small landing pier at Belmullet. Nearly opposite to Eagle island is the headland of Annagh, projecting boldly into the bay; and about half a mile to the west of it is a shoal called Monaster Ladizi, over which the sea constantly breaks with great violence. Fairs for live stock are held at Binghamstown on the first day of every month; there is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held weekly at that place and Belmullet, each of which is described under its own head.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the precentorship of the cathedral of Killala. The tithes amount to £260, of which one-half is payable to the precentor and one-half to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £180, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, a neat plain edifice with a square tower, towards the erection of which the same Board gave £200, in 1820, occupies a very elevated situation at Binghamstown; the Ecclesiastical

Commissioners have lately granted £138 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a large edifice, is situated at Binghamstown, and there is another chapel also at Tarrane. About 130 children are taught in a national school, and there are five private schools, in which are about 170 children. Near the glebe-house is a remarkable subterraneous cavern, called Pullinashantina, into which the sea rushes nearly a quarter of a mile, with extreme violence and noise: the rock is singularly formed, and part of it has fallen in, leaving a wide gap which adds to the awful grandeur of the scene. Near the cavern is a detached mass of rock that appears to have been severed from the other portion by some violent convulsion, and on the summit of which is a rich field of grass. In that part of the peninsula called the Mullet are some ruins of the small monastery of Cross, or the Holy Cross, which was dependent on the abbey of Ballintobber; and nearly buried in the sands are some of the walls of an ancient church, said to have belonged to a nunnery formerly existing there. On the shore of Broadhaven are the small remains of Knocknalina castle; and about four miles from it, on Blacksod harbour, are the ruins of Barnach castle, a square building of small dimensions. About a mile and a half to the north-west of the Mullet is Coulogh castle, and on a bold headland opposite to Eagle island are the remains of the ancient fort of Dunamogh. On the island called Innis Glora is an ancient burial-ground, which is still used as a place of interment. There is a very strongly impregnated chalybeate spring at Binghamstown.

KILMOREMOY, a parish, partly in the barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, but chiefly in that of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the river Moy; containing, with the market and post-town of Ballina and the town of Ardnaree (both of which are separately described), 14,586 inhabitants. Here is much bog, and agriculture is in a backward state. The principal seats are Belleek Abbey, the residence of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Knox Gore, a noble mansion in the later English style of architecture, erected by the proprietor at an expense of £10,000, and beautifully situated on the banks of the Moy, in a fine demesne tastefully laid out and richly planted; Belleek Castle, the handsome residence of E. Howly, Esq.; and Ardnaree Cottage, of T. Jones, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Ardagh; the rectory is appropriate to the precentorship of Killala cathedral. The tithes amount to £472. 3. 7½., of which £49. 17. 11½. is payable to the precentor, and £422. 5. 8. to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1794, and which was rebuilt by a loan of £600 and a gift of £200 from the same Board, in 1828: the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church of the union, which is in Ardnaree, was built in 1763, by aid of a gift of £300 from the late Board, which granted £1400 as a loan for its enlargement, in 1816, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £573 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a handsome unfinished cathedral at Ardnaree. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. There are eight public schools, to one of which the Rev. Mr. Hueston subscribes £20 per annum,

and in which about 520 children are educated; and nine private schools, in which are about 370 children. Here are a cromlech and the remains of an ancient castle, which gives name to the village of Ardnaree, or "the king's height;" and some ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILMORGAN, a parish, in the barony of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Ballymote, on the road to Dromahaire; containing 2229 inhabitants. It comprises 5736 statute acres, principally under tillage, with some pasture land and bog: the soil is generally good, and there is excellent limestone. A manorial court is held on the first Monday in every month. The principal seats are Kilmorgan, the residence of R. Weir, Esq.; Newpark, of R. King Duke, Esq., Kincrevan, of J. Duke, Esq.; and Branchfield, of the Rev. W. Duke. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfad; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir H. Montgomery, Bart. The tithes amount to £223. 15., of which £103. 15. is payable to the impropriator, and £120 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballymote, and has a chapel at Kincrevan, and a nunnery. There are two public schools, one of which is aided by an annual donation from H. Clifford, Esq.; about 200 children are educated in them. Part of the old church remains, in which is a large tomb of the Mac Donough family, by one of which the church was probably built. Here are several mounds of earth covering stone graves, in which bones and urns containing ashes have been found, whence it is inferred that a battle was anciently fought here.

KILMOVEE, a parish, in the barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Ballaghadireen, on the road to Castlebar; containing 4240 inhabitants. It comprises 19,668 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including 8500 acres of bog, and the remainder is very barren and mountainous. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Castlemore; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Dillon. The tithes amount to £200. 8. 10., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Kilmovee and Glen. About 330 children are educated in four private schools. There are some remains of the old church in a burial-ground.

KILMOYLAN, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (S.) from Tuam, on the road from Mount-Bellew to Galway; containing 1788 inhabitants. This parish comprises the villages of Anbally and Doncanamore, near the former of which are the ruins of Anbally castle; there are also within its limits the remains of the castles of Tavanagh and Curofin. The principal seats are Curofin, that of Pierce Blake, Esq., and Annagh, of J. Bodkin, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Moylough; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Kilmoylan in the cathedral of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £280, half payable to the prebendary and half to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Clare-Tuam; a chapel is now in progress of

erection at Curofin. There is a public school, in which are about 80, and a private school, in which are 10, children.

KILMOYLAN, a parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, adjoining the post-town of Shanagolden, and containing 3326 inhabitants. This parish is near the river Shannon, and comprises 14,197 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the land in the northern part is fertile and rests on limestone, but the southern parts are hilly. About one-third of it is in cultivation; the remainder is rough mountain pasture and bog. There are very few agricultural implements, as most of the land is under spade husbandry. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Vicars Choral of Limerick cathedral, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £232. 7. 11., of which one-third is payable to the vicar and the remainder to the lessees of the vicars choral. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Shanagolden, and has a chapel in the small village of Ballyhabill. There is a private school, in which about 80 children are educated. Here are the remains of Shanid castle, one of the principal fortresses of the Earls of Desmond, and from which originated their war cry of *Shanid-a-boo*: the walls are ten feet thick and forty high, and rest upon an artificial conical mound on the top of a hill, which rises abruptly from a fertile plain and is surrounded by numerous intrenchments. Near the castle is a spacious circular fort surrounded by embankments and fosses.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a parish, in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Oulart, on St. George's channel, and on the old coast road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1380 inhabitants. It comprises about 2500 statute acres, principally under tillage: the soil is a rich loam resting on a substratum of marl, which forms the chief manure; it is peculiarly adapted for tillage, and the state of agriculture has in consequence been highly improved. There is but little bog, but coal is occasionally landed at Morris Castle. The principal seats are Upton, the handsome residence of W. Morton, Esq., commanding an extensive view of the sea coast; and Walshfield, of J. Walsh, Esq. The village of Kilmuckridge contains 270 inhabitants, of which 189 are in this parish and the remainder in the parish of Killancooly. A lucrative herring and oyster fishery is carried on at Morris Castle, the former employing about 12 boats, principally belonging to this neighbourhood, and the latter about 40, principally belonging to Arklow. There is a constabulary police station in the village, and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Easter-Monday, June 24th, and Sept. 29th. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, held with that of Melina and the vicarage of Ballyvalden; the rectory is inappropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The tithes amount to £150, payable to the impropiator. The church is a neat structure, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £650 in 1815, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £138 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Litter, which also comprises the parish of Killancooly and the greater part of

Monamolin: the chapel is at Litter, in this parish. About 50 children are educated in a public school; and there are four private schools, in which are about 130 children.

KILMUD, or **KILMOOD**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, contiguous to the post-town of Killinchy, on the road from Belfast to Downpatrick; containing 2219 inhabitants. This parish, called also Kilmoodmanagh, together with an extensive manor having various important privileges, formed part of the possessions of the ancient monastery of Comber. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4634 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about 34 are water, 38 consist of plantations in the demesne of Florida, from 40 to 50 are bog, and 3613 are applotted under the tithe act. The soil is generally fertile, and the land in a high state of cultivation: there is very little waste land; and the bog, as it becomes exhausted, is brought into cultivation. In almost every part of the bog are found numbers of oak, birch, and fir trees of full growth, which last especially are in high preservation; they are sawn with difficulty, and the timber, said to be more durable than oak, is much used in building. The oaks are large, some measuring 30 feet in girth, and are found beneath the fir at a depth of 26 feet, but in general much decayed. Florida manor-house, the elegant mansion of David Gordon, Esq., D.L., is the principal seat in the parish. A court leet and baron is held every third week by the seneschal of the manor, at which debts under 40s. are recoverable, and of which the jurisdiction extends over the whole of this parish and the townland of Drumreagh in the parish of Killinchy. Petty sessions are also held on alternate Saturdays in the manor court-house, a handsome building erected in 1822. During the disturbances of 1798, the manor of Florida raised a battalion of yeomanry; the men still retain their arms and accoutrements, but of late have been seldom called out by government to exercise. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Marquess of Downshire and David Gordon, Esq., in the latter of whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes amount to £151. 12. 8., of which £65. 12. 8. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. A handsome glebe-house has been erected by the patrons, aided by a gift of £415 and a loan of £129 from the late Board of First Fruits; and Mr. Gordon has given 10 acres of land as a glebe, and endowed the vicarage with a rent-charge of £40 payable out of his estate of Florida. The church, after the dissolution of the monastery of Comber, fell into decay, and the tithes were annexed to those of the parish of Hillsborough, 14 miles distant; but in 1819, the present church, an elegant structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower and spire rising to the height of 120 feet, was erected near the site of the ancient ruins, at the joint expense of the lord of the manor and the Marquess of Londonderry, aided by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. The interior is handsomely fitted up with Riga oak; the east window, of large dimensions and elegant design, appears to have been copied from that of Salisbury cathedral, and in the churchyard is a splendid mausoleum belonging to the Gordon family. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Saintfield. About 200

children are taught in four public schools; of these one, for which a handsome school-house was erected by Mr. Gordon and the Marquess of Londonderry, is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who pay the master £30 per ann.; and one at Drumnahirk was built and is supported by Lord Dufferin. There are also two private schools, in which are about 150 children. A mendicity society has been established, for raising funds to be applied to the relief or maintenance of the poor, which are distributed at their own dwellings monthly; and an extensive religious lending library is kept in the court-house for the use of the poor.

KILMULLANE.—See **KILLASPIGMULLANE**.

KILMURRY, a parish, partly in the Western Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, but chiefly in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Macroom, on the road to Bandon; containing 4147 inhabitants. Its surface is undulating, and its substratum slate: the soil is generally cold and badly cultivated, except the demesne farm of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart., of Warren's Court, which is a large and handsome house in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which are the ruins of the old church of Kilbarry or Macloneigh. The other seats are Ballytrasna, that of the Rev. B. Gash; Shandangan, of S. Penrose, Esq.; Greenville, of B. Swete, Esq.; and Elmville, of T. Gollock, Esq. At the village is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held on Feb. 1st, May 1st, Sept. 8th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st., principally for horned cattle and pigs. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, who pays the curate of Moviddy a stipend for performing the parochial duties. The tithes amount to £750, but have not been paid for forty years. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmichael, and has a small chapel in the village. There are four hedge schools, in which are about 180 children. Here is the shattered ruin of the ancient castle of Clodagh, built by McCarty More. The remains of the old church are near the village; and near the boundary of Kilmichael parish are the ruins of Dunisky church.

KILMURRY, a parish, in the county of the city of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Limerick, on the southern bank of the Shannon; containing 1803 inhabitants. It comprises 3277 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, besides $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe and about 35 acres of bog. The soil is very fertile, and the land is mostly meadow or pasture, and is well planted near the Shannon. Limestone is quarried at Newcastle and other places in the parish. There are a paper and an oil mill at Ballyclough, a paper-mill at Annacotty, and flour-mills at Ballysimon. The principal seats are Newcastle, the residence of M. O'Brien, Esq.; Plassy, of R. Harvey, Esq.; Milford, of T. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Shannon View, of T. Kelly, Esq.; Willow Bank, of Capt. Hickey; Shannon Cottage, of G. McKern, Esq.; Killonan Cottage, of H. Rose, Esq.; and Ballyclough, of P. Cudmore, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, episcopally united in 1792 to the rectory of Derrygalvin, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £364, and of the union to £492. The glebe-house was erected in 1790, by aid of a gift of £100

from the late Board of First Fruits: there are three glebes, comprising together $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a substantial edifice, with a tower and spire of hewn stone; for its erection the same Board granted a loan of £580, in 1812. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of St. Patrick's, Limerick. About 120 children are educated in three private schools. On the banks of the Shannon, boldly situated on a basaltic rock, are the ruins of Castle Troy, which was erected by Dermot O'Brien in the reign of Hen. III.; above it is a modern gazebo, and not far distant are the ruins of the ancient church of Killonan or Killowen.

KILMURRY, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, near the river Suir and the high road from Clonmel to Waterford; containing 2220 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilsheelan: the tithes amount to £504. 18. 11. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with Grange-Mockler; there is a chapel in each. There is a private school, in which about 100 children are educated.

KILMURRY-CLONDERLAW, a parish, in the barony of **CLONDERLAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, on the road to Kilrush; containing 3859 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western side of the bay of Clonderlaw, and on the river Shannon. The bay is an open but insecure roadstead, near the bottom of which is a creek; and at the village of Knock is a small pier for the convenience of boats landing sea manure and occasionally shipping grain to Limerick. The parish is estimated to comprise about 7380 statute acres, of which 6955 are apportioned under the tithe act and mostly under tillage; and from the abundant supply of rich manure afforded by the bay, the crops are very good: the state of agriculture has of late years been gradually improving. There is a large portion of bog, and in some places coal is supposed to exist, but has not yet been worked. Fairs are held at Kilmurry-McMahon on the 24th of May, July, and Sept.; and a seneschal's court for Lord Egremont's manor of Clonderlaw is occasionally held, in which small debts are recoverable. The gentlemen's seats are Clonderlaw, that of G. Studdert, Esq.; Kilmore, of Poole Hickman, Esq.; Thornbury, of W. Studdert, Esq.; Woodlawn, of Jos. Studdert, Esq.; Oaklands, of R. Hunt, Esq.; and Carabane, unoccupied. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1774 to those of Killofin, Kilmacduane, Kilfedane, and Killeymur, together constituting the union of Kilmurry, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in John Scott, Esq. The tithes amount to £207. 13. $10\frac{1}{4}$, of which £120 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the tithes of the entire benefice amount to £516. 6. 2. The glebe-house was built in 1811, when the late Board of First Fruits granted £450 as a gift and £53 as a loan towards its erection; it is at present in indifferent repair. The glebe comprises 15 acres, subject to a rent of £3. 1. per acre; and there is an old glebe of 1a. 3r. near the church. The church, built in 1810 on the site of the ancient edifice, and towards which the late Board granted a loan of £600, is a small plain structure with a square tower; it is at present in a dilapidated state, but it is in

contemplation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners either to rebuild or thoroughly repair it. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, which also includes the parish of Killofin, and contains the chapels of Kilmurry and Rhine: a spacious and handsome chapel is now in progress of erection at Dromdigus. The parochial school-house was built on the small glebe by the Rev. J. Martin, the present incumbent, aided by subscriptions and a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund; and a large public school has been lately established at Kilmurry M^cMahon: in these and in four private schools about 320 children are educated. In the demesne of Clonderlaw are the remains of a castle, formerly the residence of Sir Teigue M^cMahon.—See **KNOCK**.

KILMURRY-ELY, a parish, in the barony of **CLONLISK**, KING's county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Shinrone, on the road from Roscrea to Banagher; containing 1504 inhabitants and 4077 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Shinrone: the tithes amount to £238. 15. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Shinrone, and has a chapel at Brusna. About 50 children are educated in a private school.

KILMURRY-IBRICKANE, a parish, in the barony of **IBRICKANE**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S.) from Miltown Malbay, on the road to Kilrush; containing, with Mutton island or Enniskerry, 8433 inhabitants. It forms part of the dangerous western coast called "The Malbay," where if a vessel be embayed, its only chances of being saved are on the northern side of Liscanor bay, on the north-eastern side of Dunmore bay, or within the ledge of rocks opposite to Enniskerry, extending eastward from Seafeld Point, in this parish. At each of these places a pier has been erected by the late Fishery Board; that at Seafeld can only be approached at spring tides by vessels of 12 tons' burden, but it is considered capable of being much improved, and would then be of great service. Here is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the six comprised in the district of Miltown-Malbay. The parish comprises 17,954 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog: the arable land is generally manured with seaweed and sand, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A court is occasionally held at Tromaroe by the seneschal for the manor of Moih Ibrickane, in which small debts are recoverable. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, entirely inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont: the tithes amount to £184. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Miltown: there is a chapel of ease at Mullogh. In a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, and in six private schools, about 350 children are educated. The mountain streams in this parish form several picturesque cascades.—See **ENNISKERRY** and **MULLOGH**.

KILMURRYNEGAUL, a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road to Tulla; containing 628 inhabitants. It comprises 2129 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, mostly under tillage: the state of agriculture has of late been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of

T. Studdert, Esq., of Kilkishen, whose residence, a handsome mansion surrounded by a well-wooded and highly improved demesne, is within the limits of this parish, and adjoining the village of Kilkishen, in the parish of Clonlea. It is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithes amount to £78. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, of which £41. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Six-mile-bridge, and has a chapel near the village of Kilmurry. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground, and within the limits of the parish are the ruined castles of Rossroe, Kilmurry, and Kilkishen; the last stands in Mr. Studdert's demesne.

KILMURVEY, a village, in the parish of **ARRANMORE**, barony of **ARRAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**: the population is returned with the parish. The small village is situated on the island of Arranmore, in the bay of that name, which is also called Portmurvey. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and there is also a coast-guard station, forming one of those included in the district of Galway.

KILNABRONOGUE, or **KILMALANOGUE**, a parish, in the barony of **LONGFORD**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Portumna, on the road to Eyrecourt; containing 988 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £71. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, of which £17. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £53. 13. 1. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Portumna. In the adjoining parish of Clontuskert is a convent of Dominican friars, at Bouldas, who superintend a school of about 300 children.

KILNADEEMA.—See **KILLEENADEEMA**.

KILNAGLORY, a parish, partly in the county of the city of **CORK**, but chiefly in the barony of **BARRETT'S**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Cork, on the old road from Ballincollig to Ovens; containing 1129 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the heart of a retired district, comprises 4558 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3365 per ann. A portion of it dips into the limestone district near Ovens, and again near Ballincollig castle, but the stone lies too deep to be profitably worked, as it can be easily procured from the adjoining parishes. The southern portion of the parish, adjoining Inniskenny, rests entirely upon a substratum of clay-slate. The surface is hilly and the land full of springs, which is a great impediment to cultivation, especially in wet seasons. The northern or lower portion partakes of the rich and excellent quality of the limestone plain of which it forms a part, and the soil is extremely fertile. About one-third of the land is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving; the holdings being in the possession of a few individuals, who have both skill and capital, are in an excellent state of cultivation. Here is Ballinora, the seat of J. Beamish, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, partly constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilnaglory, in the

cathedral church, and partly appropriate to the treasurer of St. Finbarr's, Cork; and in 1785 episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Athnowen, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £360, of which £325 is payable to the prebendary, and £35 to the treasurer. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballincollig; there is a neat chapel at Ballinora. About 45 children are taught in a private school. There are several raths or forts.

KILNAGROSS, or **KILNACROSS**, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Bandon; containing 2068 inhabitants. It comprises 3067 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2422 per ann., of which about 100 acres are waste land or bog, and the remainder arable. Agriculture is in an imperfect state, the heavy wooden plough being still in use; sea sand is used for manure. There is a quarry of excellent slate at Forkhill, and a large flour-mill at Shannon Vale. The principal seats are Shannon Vale, the residence of T. Allin, Esq.; Fort Prospect, of R. Wheeler, Esq.; Ballymacowen, of R. Stowards, Esq.; Castle View, of J. Hayes, Esq.; and Kilnagross Cottage, of the Rev. W. Sullivan. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £370. The church, which was built in 1821, is a small plain edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clonakilty. There is a parochial school of about 40 children, which is aided by the rector, and endowed with a house and an acre of land by T. Hodnet, Esq.; it is closed during the winter; there is also a Sunday school. On the summit of an eminence, about a mile eastward from the church, are the remains of a very large cromlech.

KILNALECK, a village, in the parish of **KILDRUMFERTON**, barony of **CASTLERAGHAN**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Cavan, on the road from Ballyjamesduff to Ballinagh; containing 64 houses and 347 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has fairs for cattle on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, May 13th, June 11th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 12th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 17th.

KILNAMANAGH, or **KILLENAMANAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Castlerea; containing 2815 inhabitants. It comprises 3126 statute acres, principally under tillage, and includes extensive bogs and marshes. Limestone is plentiful. About a mile above Lough Gara the river Breeogue is crossed by a long low causeway bridge, near which a village has arisen. The principal seat is Kingsland, the residence of J. Conmee, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton and R. Young, Esq., of Castlerea. The tithes amount to £82. 8. 2., of which half is payable to the vicar, and half to the impropiators. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 25a. 3r. 26p. statute measure, valued at £21, and subject to a rent of £2. 12. 6., per annum. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Lough Glen, and contains a chapel. There is a

school aided by an annual subscription from Lord Lorton, in which are about 30 children; and there are about 130 in three private schools.

KILNAMANNAGH, or **KILMANNAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **BERE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Castletown; containing 5612 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south-western coast, forming a peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Ballydonagan, and comprises 8895 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3316 per annum. Of these, 3126 are arable, and 5769 bog and mountain. The land is tolerably fertile, and is chiefly cultivated by the spade, and manured with sea-weed and sand. The mountains consist of slate, of which there are excellent quarries at Lickbarren, but imperfectly worked. Asbestos is found at Kenlogh, and near Blackhall; lead and copper ore are frequently discovered in small masses, and iron ore is abundant. At the south-western extremity of the parish is Crow head, in lat. 51° 34' 20" and lon. 10° 11' 40". Here is also Blackhall Head, on which is a signal station, and between it and Sheep Head is the entrance to Bantry bay. Dursey island is separated from the western coast by a deep and dangerous channel, about 50 yards wide, through which the tide runs with great rapidity. There is a coast-guard station at Garinish Point, one of the three in the Castletown district. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, forming part of the union of Kilaconenagh; the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Riversdale, and partly appropriate to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £278. 12. 3½., of which £130 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is in the diocese of Kerry, and is the head of a union or district, called Castletown, comprising this parish and Kilaconenagh; there is a chapel at Cahirmore. There are five private schools, in which about 380 children are educated. The old church is a picturesque ruin.

KILNAMARTRY, or **KILNAMARTIN**, a parish, in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Macroom; containing 2604 inhabitants. It comprises 11,021 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4262 per annum, lying between the rivers Toome and Sullane. Agriculture is backward, and the land is generally cold and unproductive; not more than one-third is in cultivation, the remainder being rough rocky pasture, bog, and marsh. Good building stone and inferior slate are raised in several places, and there are indications of copper ore. The principal seats are Raleagh, the residence of W. Minhear, Esq.; Cahirdahy, of H. Ashe, Esq.; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. J. C. Mongan. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £420. There is a large and handsome glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1814, gave £100 and lent £900: the glebe comprises 29a. 0r. 28p. The church is a large handsome edifice with a square tower: it was built in 1808 by a gift of £600 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £235 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, also called Theronadromman, comprising the parishes of Kilnamartry and Ballyvourney, and part of Clondrohid, and containing a chapel at

Caradagher, and one in Ballyvourney; the former is a large plain substantial building. The parochial school is supported by the rector, and there is one connected with the R. C. chapel, in which together about 50 children are educated; and about 120 are taught in three private schools. The castle of Kilredagh stands on a lofty hill and commands the passes of both the rivers which bound this parish. It was very strongly built, and remained tolerably entire till 1833, when a considerable part fell.

KILNANARE.—See **KILLANEAR**.

KILNANEAVE, or **KILLINAFEE**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Nenagh, on the old road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 2136 inhabitants and 4594 statute acres. Here is Monaquil, the residence of — Atkins, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilmore: the tithes amount to £221. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Templederry.

KILNASEAR.—See **CALLABEG**.

KILNASOOLAGH, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, adjoining the post-town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, on the road from Ennis to Limerick; containing 1319 inhabitants. It comprises 5116 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of excellent quality and mostly under tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart. Limestone of superior quality abounds, some of which admits of a high polish. The Latoon river, which separates this parish from Quin on the north, is navigable to the bridge for lighters of 50 tons: sea manure is here landed, and corn is occasionally sent hence to Limerick. A cotton-manufactory was established a few years since, but was soon discontinued. The Newmarket petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday at Rathfoland, on the southern border of the parish, immediately adjoining the town. Dromoland, the seat of Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart., is a superb edifice in the castellated style, lately erected on the site of the ancient mansion, and surrounded by an extensive and richly wooded demesne, in which great improvements have recently been made. On an eminence in the deer-park is a turret that forms a conspicuous land mark in the navigation of the Fergus. Carrigorin, the seat of Sir Wm. Fitzgerald, Bart., is a handsome mansion commanding a fine view of the junction of the Fergus and Shannon, and of the numerous islands by which the former is studded. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united to those of Dromline and Kilmaleery, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Tradree or Tomfinlough. The tithes amount to £242. 1. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £147. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$., is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar: the entire tithes of the vicarial union amount to £184. 12. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. The glebe-house, erected about 1815, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted £400 as a gift and £260 as a loan, stands on a gentle eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the Fergus and Shannon and their numerous islands: the glebe comprises 12 acres, subject to a rent of £9 late currency, and there is a small glebe of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre near the church. The church, a large and

handsome building with a tower surmounted by a spire, was rebuilt in 1815, at an expense of about £1500, towards which the same Board granted a loan of £900. It contains a finely executed monument to Sir Donat O'Brien, and some mural tablets of the Fitzgerald family. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newmarket, where the principal chapel is situated. At Dromoland is a large school, with a garden and apartments for the master, entirely supported by the O'Brien family; a female school is also supported by Lady O'Brien; in these schools about 110 children are educated. There is also a small private school in the parish; and the parochial school-house near the church, destroyed by accident some time since, is intended to be rebuilt by subscription. At Mohawn and Rathfoland are the ruins of the castles respectively so called.

KILNAUGHTEN, a parish, in the barony of **IRAGHTICONNOR**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the southern shore of the river Shannon; containing, with the post-town of Tarbert (which is described under its own head), 4371 inhabitants. The parish is estimated to comprise about 9960 statute acres, of which 8340 are apportioned under the tithe act: the land is in general good and mostly under tillage, and there is a considerable portion of bog in the southern part of the parish. Limestone is brought from Askeyton by the boats employed in conveying turf from Tarbert to Limerick, and used for manure, and the state of agriculture has latterly been much improved. On the estate of Col. Halliburton is a quarry of excellent stone, adapted for flagging and building; the flags are chiefly sent to Limerick and other places for the streets: the stone for the bridewell and new R. C. chapel at Tarbert was taken from this quarry. The seats are Sallow Glen, the residence of T. W. Sandes, Esq., a spacious and handsome mansion, situated in a finely wooded demesne of more than 100 acres extending along the picturesque glen of that name; Pyrmont, of W. Sandes, Esq., commanding a fine view of the Shannon; Carrunakilly, of the Rev. F. Sandes; Lislaghtin Abbey, of Pierce Crosbie, Esq.; Tarbert House, of R. Leslie, Esq., commanding a fine view of the bay of Tarbert and the river Shannon; Ahanna, of Pierce Leslie, Esq.; and Leslie Lodge, late the residence of the family of that name, recently purchased by the Hon. Col. D. G. Halliburton. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in Anthony Raymond, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin and Listowel. Of the tithes, amounting to £267. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. The church for this portion of the union, a neat modern building, is near Tarbert. In the R. C. divisions the parish (with the exception of the townland of Kilmurly) forms part of the union or district of Ballylongford, also called the district of Tarbert, at which latter place is a handsome chapel of recent erection. At Sallow Glen is a school supported by Mr. Sandes; near Tarbert is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, with two acres of land and an excellent house for the master; and a third school is chiefly supported by the Methodists of Tarbert. In these and in four private schools about 260 children are educated. The ruins of the old church at Kilnaughten still remain in the burial-ground; and at Kilmurly, or Kilmacrehy, are

vestiges of another old church or chapel. On the eastern side of the creek of Ballylongford are the picturesque ruins of the abbey of Lislaghtin, founded by O'Connor Kerry for Franciscans of the strict observance: the tower, choir, and several other parts of the buildings remain; these ruins, with the modern mansion, are in the parish of Aghavallin.

KILNEBOY, a parish, in the barony of **INCHQUIN**, county of **CLARE**, province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Curofin (which is separately described), 3678 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ennis to Kilfenora, and comprises an extensive tract, of which about 6800 statute acres are assessed to the county rate; a very large portion of the land is rocky pasture, a small proportion only being under tillage; the soil varies from the poorest to the richest quality, resting on a substratum of limestone. There are some very extensive tracts of bog in the eastern portion of the parish; coal has been discovered on the mountains of Clifden, lead ore at Glanquin, and a rich silver mine lately in Tullacommon, but none have been worked. The surface is boldly diversified and embellished with the picturesque lakes of Inchiquin and Tadune, the latter of which is but partly in the parish. The lake of Inchiquin is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and is situated at the base of a richly wooded range of hills, forming a fine contrast to the bare limestone rocks in the vicinity. On its northern side are the interesting ruins of Inchiquin castle, from time immemorial the property and long the residence of the O'Brien family, whose descendant, the Marquess of Thomond, derives his title of Earl of Inchiquin from this estate; they consist of a very ancient castle in a greatly dilapidated condition, and a mansion attached to it, and contribute much to the beautiful scenery of the lake. On the opposite shore is the mansion of the Burton family, the residence of E. W. Burton, Esq.; and in the immediate vicinity of the lake are several seats, of which that called Adelphi is the elegant cottage residence of W. and F. Fitzgerald, Esqrs., adjoining which are the picturesque ruins of an old tower. An excellent road has been formed over the hill of Inchiquin from Adelphi to Crossard. The lake is well stored with brown and white trout; and a regatta, recently held, is likely to become an annual amusement. The other seats are Elm-vale, that of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Poplar, of P. Powell, Esq.; Inchiquin Cottage, of M. Blood, Esq., M.D.; and Richmond, of the Rev. S. Walsh, P.P. A manorial court is occasionally held at Curofin, and petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1801 to the rectory and vicarage of Kilkeedy and the vicarages of Dysert, Rath, and Inchicronane, together forming the union of Kilneboy, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £104. 13.; those of the entire benefice to £469. 4. $5\frac{1}{4}$. The glebe-house is in Kilkeedy; the glebes comprise $28\frac{3}{8}$ acres. The church, situated at Curofin, is a neat edifice, erected by aid of a loan of £369 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1829; there is also a church in the parish of Kilkeedy. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Curofin, comprising also the parish of Rath; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Kilneboy, Curofin, and Rath. At Richmond is a large school under the superintendence of the R. C.

clergyman, and another school is held in the chapel at Kilneboy; in these, in the parochial school at Curofin, and in a private school, about 290 children are educated.

There are some ruins of the ancient church of Kilneboy, which appears to have been built long before the Reformation; and near them is the base of an ancient round tower, now reduced to a height of only 12 feet, and without any aperture either for door or window. At a short distance to the north-west, and at the boundary of the lands formerly attached to the church, is a remarkable stone cross, fixed in a rock, and consisting of a shaft with two arms curving upwards; on each of which, near the top, is a head carved in relief, and in the centre two hands clasped; it is said to have been erected in memory of the reconciliation of two persons who had been long at violent enmity. The small village of Kilneboy is stated traditionally to have been formerly a large town, of much earlier origin than Curofin. Within a short distance from it are the ruins of a square fortress, with the remains of two angular towers, in which cannon was formerly mounted; it is supposed to have been erected about the time of Elizabeth, is situated in low ground by the side of the river, is of difficult access, and is said to have been at one time the residence of the Deans of Kilfenora. About half a mile from the ruins of Kilneboy church are those of the church of Cood, apparently of great antiquity. Near this spot, and within the old race-course of Cood, part of the army of Jas. II. encamped in 1689. To the east of Curofin is the cemetery of the ancient church of Kilvedane, of which, though existing within the memory of many persons living, no vestige can now be traced. In this cemetery was interred Hugh Mac Curtin, a celebrated Irish antiquary, scholar, and poet; he was author of the antiquities of Ireland, an Irish grammar, and Dictionary, and other works. At Glanquin was anciently a church, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, of which there is now no vestige, except the cemetery, which is still used; and a Moravian church was built at Crossard, in 1793, but the society was soon dissolved and the building fell into dilapidation; it was afterwards used as a R. C. chapel, and is now unoccupied. About two miles to the north of Kilneboy, are the remains of the ancient castle of Lemenagh, formerly the residence of the O'Brien family. On the road side, about a mile eastward from Curofin, are the beautiful and very perfect remains of the castle of Ballyportree. On the common of this parish is a very large cromlech, and there are two holy wells; one, situated near the R. C. chapel, is surrounded with large trees, and near it are the remains of an ancient stone cross. Near Crossard is an extensive natural cavern; and at Thaiscogh, on a rocky eminence, is a remarkable spot where seven springs have their source, and unite into one stream, which takes a subterraneous course for nearly a mile, and again emerges. Dr. Charles Lucas, a distinguished political writer on Irish affairs, is said to have been a native of this parish.

KILNEDDY, or **KILNEADY**, a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Knocktopher, near the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 38 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of

Knocktopher. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyhale. At Ballytarsney is a chalybeate spring, from the sides of which stalactites of iron ore are taken, and iron ore fit for smelting is said to exist in the parish.

KILNEGARRUFF, or **KILNEGARIFF**, a parish, partly in the barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and partly in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, county of **LIMERICK**, but chiefly in the county of the city of **LIMERICK**, in the province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Castleconnell, on the road from Limerick to Dublin; containing 2361 inhabitants. It comprises 2900 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and about 500 acres of valuable bog. The land is based on limestone; part of it is extremely rich and part sterile. Agriculture is improving rapidly, and the cultivation of green crops has been introduced. Towards the western termination of the parish there are several flourishing plantations, which form part of the Earl of Clare's demesne. The principal seats are Thornfield, the residence of Major-Gen. Sir R. Bourke; Woodsdown, of Major Gough; Mulcaher, of the Rev. J. Crampton; and Rich Hill, of W. Howly, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Castleconnell: the tithes amount to £271. 14. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church was destroyed in the war of 1641, and was rebuilt, but is now in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union or district of Castleconnell, and has a large new chapel at Ahane. About 200 children are educated in three schools, to one of which Gen. Bourke, who built the school-house, subscribes £14 annually. Here is a dispensary, connected with that of Castleconnell.

KILNEHUE, or **LAMOGUE**, a parish, in the barony of **GOREY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Gorey, on the high road to Carnew; containing 3363 inhabitants. This parish comprises 14,872 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which nearly the whole is under tillage. The soil is in general light, with the exception of some heavy clay near Gorey; the system of agriculture has of late been much improved; but the want of lime, which is not to be obtained nearer than the county of Carlow, is a great obstacle to the progress of its improvement. Marl pits occur in various parts of the parish; and at Slievebawn, near Moneyseed chapel, are some quarries of good slate. A constabulary police force is stationed at Moneyseed. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory forming part of the union of Gorey and of the corps of the deanery of Ferns; the perpetual curacy, which was erected in 1828, and of which the stipend is £120, is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithes amount to £465. 16. 9., with the exception of the townland of Buckstone, of which the tithes have from time immemorial been paid to the rector of Carnew. The curacy extends over 30 townlands, comprising the greater part of this parish, and also over two townlands in the parish of Kilkevan. A glebe of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres has been allotted to the curate, in exchange for the original glebe of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A neat church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800, was built in 1813, at Holyforth; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £141 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Gorey, but chiefly in that of Camolin; there is a chapel

at Moneyseed. The parochial school is supported by a grant of £7 per annum from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and also by a contribution from the curate.

KILNEMANAGH, a parish, in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (N. E.) from Oulart, on the old road to Gorey; containing 759 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Awen-Banna, comprises 2615 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Nearly the whole of the land is under tillage, with some small tracts of pasture; the soil is in general fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. Ballanahown and Ballanvach, are two deserted mansions belonging to the Irvines of Ownavarra. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £126. 18. 5. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, is situated on a glebe of 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of cultivated land. The church, towards which the same Board gave £600, in 1804, is a neat edifice, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £104 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Oulart, where the parochial chapel is situated. The parochial school, under the superintendence of the rector, is supported by subscription. Near Oulart, but within the limits of the parish, is a fever hospital, with a dispensary and residence for a medical attendant.

KILNEMONA, a parish, in the barony of **INCHQUIN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 1767 inhabitants. This parish, though only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, extends nearly five miles in length: it comprises 5033 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, about two-thirds of which are excellent arable and pasture land, and the remainder is chiefly reclaimable bog; the state of agriculture is improving. In the eastern part is a quarry of limestone of superior quality, used for various purposes, and producing stones of considerable size which are easily detached, the strata being regularly disposed one above the other. Magowna, the residence of Ralph Cullinan, Esq., is situated near the ruins of the castle of that name, formerly the residence of Bryan O'Brien. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union, of Dromcliffe. Of the tithes, amounting to £125, three-fifths are payable to the rector and the remainder to the vicar. There is a small glebe of about one acre. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Inagh, and has a chapel, which is about to be rebuilt. About 90 children are educated in a school chiefly supported by subscription. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground: at Shallee are the ruins of the castle of that name, of which no particulars are extant, and there are several ancient forts or raths.

KILNENER.—See **KILLINOR**.

KILNERATH, or **NEWPORT** (St. JOHN'S), a parish, in the barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (E.) from Newport, on the upper road to Nenagh; containing 2749 inhabitants. It comprises 5147 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4180 per annum; with the exception of an extensive tract of bog,

affording excellent fuel, the land is in general of good quality and in an improved state of cultivation. The scenery is of very interesting character; the banks of the river are bold and rocky, presenting some very striking features, and masses of rock lying in its channel give an artificial rapidity to its course. The principal seats are Castle Waller, that of R. Waller, Esq., pleasantly situated in a tastefully embellished demesne; Oakhampton, the property of Lord Bloomfield, and residence of S. W. Philips, Esq.; and Rockvale, the property of the Rev. M. Moore. At Rockvale are considerable flour-mills. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council to the rectories and vicarages of Kilcomenty, Killoscully, and Kilvolane, together constituting the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's Newport, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £300, and of the entire benefice to £1407. 16. 10½. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe of the union comprises 8½ acres. The principal church of the union is at Newport; there is also a church in the parish of Killoscully. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of two unions or districts, one called Newport, comprising also parts of the parishes of Kilvolane and Kilcomenty, in each of which is a chapel; and the other called Ballynahinch, comprising also Killoscully, in which latter parish is a chapel. The chapel at Ballynahinch, to which a school-house is attached, was built on ground given by Lord Dunally. About 400 children are taught in four private schools. There are some remains of the old church, and also of the chapel of Kilpatrick; near which is a chalybeate spring, not much used.

KILNOE, a parish, in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Scariff, on the road to Ennis; containing 3314 inhabitants. It comprises 9940 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 5913 consist of arable land of medium quality, and the remainder of mountain pasture and bog. The state of agriculture is likely to be much improved, in consequence of the new roads lately made in the vicinity of Lough O'Grady, a portion of which lake is within the limits of the parish. Fairs are held at Bodike on Jan. 1st, April 2nd, July 1st, and Oct. 5th; and a court for the manor of Doonass is occasionally held at Coolreath by the seneschal, for the recovery of small debts. The seats are Coolreath, the residence of Ralph Westrop, Esq.; St. Catherine's, of D. Sampson, Esq.; and Kilgorey, of M. O'Connell, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: part of the rectory is appropriate to the prebend of Tomgraney, and the remainder forms part of the rectorial union of Omulod; the vicarage is part of the vicarial union of Kilseily. The tithes amount to £226. 17. 1¼., of which £33 is payable to the prebendary of Tomgraney, £92. 6. 1¼. to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The ruins of the old church still remain. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Tomgraney, and has a chapel at Bodike. In a school aided by the incumbent about 120, and in a private school about 220, children are educated. Near the southern shore of Lough O'Grady are the ruins of the castle of Coolreath, and of another at Ballynahinch.

KILPATRICK, a parish, partly in the barony of KERRYCURRIGH, but chiefly in that of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles

(S.) from Carrigaline, on the road to Robertscove; containing 1142 inhabitants. It comprises 1428 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly under tillage: the soil is generally poor and badly cultivated. The strand of Ringabella bay furnishes sea sand for manure, in the conveyance of which about 10 boats belonging to this parish and Tracton are employed, and great quantities are landed at the bridge over the river Menane. The principal seats are Ballea Castle, that of F. Hodder, Esq.; Fountaintown, of G. Hodder, Esq.; Gurtnagrenan, of Luke Shea, Esq.; and Broomley, of G. Daunt, Esq. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Shannon; the tithes amount to £120. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Tracton. There is a private school, in which about 40 children are educated in summer. The ruins of the old church, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, are at the head of a picturesque glen.

KILPATRICK, county of MEATH.—See CASTLE-TOWN-KILPATRICK.

KILPATRICK, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Tipperary; containing 1483 inhabitants and 2475 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple; the tithes amount to £148. There are two private schools, in which about 160 children are educated.

KILPATRICK, or DORSAKILE, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Killucan; containing 416 inhabitants. It comprises 1388 statute acres; the soil is fertile and principally under tillage, and there is abundance of limestone. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ-Church cathedral, Dublin, to whom the tithes, amounting to £110, are payable. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of St. Mary's. There is a private school, in which about 65 children are educated. Here are the ruins of an old church, with the vestiges of a fortified building nearly adjacent, and part of another fort is on the lands of Tuitestown. There are also five large raths.

KILPATRICK, a parish, in the barony of SHELMA-LIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N.) from Wexford, on the mail coach road to Dublin; containing 852 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated partly on the river Slaney and partly on its estuary, above Wexford bridge, comprises 2835 statute acres of good land in an excellent state of cultivation; the system of agriculture being superior to what generally prevails in this part of the country, and green crops having been cultivated for some years: there is neither bog nor waste land. The river Slaney is unsurpassed for the richness and beauty of the scenery on its banks, and the surrounding country is agreeably and strikingly diversified. Saunderscourt, the property of the Earl of Arran, and now the residence of A. C. Barlow, Esq., commands a fine view of the bridge and harbour of Wexford; and Kyle, the seat of W. Harvey, Esq., is embosomed in woods of the richest foliage, and embellished with pleasure grounds and gardens tastefully

laid out, and commanding extensive and varying views of the scenery of the Slaney. On a rocky eminence in Lower Kyle, overlooking the river, is a monumental obelisk, erected in 1786 by the Rev. C. Harvey, D.D., to commemorate the exertions and patriotism of Gen. George Ogle and the independent volunteers of Ireland, the first corps of which was raised in this county. The "Kyle Model Gardens," lately established by C. G. Harvey, Esq., (who has appropriated nearly eleven statute acres of his best land for that purpose) are intended for the practical instruction of the labourer in garden husbandry, in order to the due improvement of an allotment of half a rood of land to each of six labourers' families, for the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and bees, on the system of the "London Labourers' Friend Society," and for the profitable employment of his spare time without interfering with his ordinary occupation. This garden, besides affording perfect specimens of cottage gardening on a minute scale, under the superintendence of an experienced gardener, who will give gratuitous instruction, will also contain a patch of land devoted solely to the support of a cow, in order to give the small holder a practical proof of what may be accomplished by good management on a very small allotment. Mr. Harvey has liberally undertaken to advance the funds requisite to render this institution available to the promotion of horticulture and rural economy, with a view to improve the physical and moral condition of the labourer. Some handsome cottage residences have been lately erected on the Kyle estate, of which that called Broomley is occupied by C. Huson, Esq., and Kyle Cottage, by Capt. Dayrell; Sion Hill, the residence of A. Lyster, Esq., is also in the parish. On the Saunderscourt demesne is a quarry of conglomerate or pudding stone, which is used for building, but not worked to any great extent. A brewery has lately been built at the village of Kyle; a penny post to Enniscorthy and Wexford has been established, and there is also a constabulary police station.

This parish was formerly included in the union of Ardcolumbe, from which it was separated in 1829, and, with the greater portion of the contiguous parish of Tickillen, formed into a distinct parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Arran. The tithes amount to £146. 18. 5., of which £61. 7. 5. is payable to the impropriator, and £85. 11. to the vicar; the entire tithes of the union payable to the incumbent amount to £145. 11. The church, which was for some years the domestic chapel of Saunderscourt, has a handsome Norman doorway, which was removed from the ruins of the old church of Ballynaslaney; under the altar are interred the remains of the first Earl of Arran. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district called Crossabeg, comprising also the parishes of Artramont, Tickillen, and a portion of Kilmallog; the chapel, near Crossabeg, is a plain neat building, adjoining which is a house for the priest; there is also a chapel at Ballymourne. Two neat school-houses in the Swiss cottage style were built a few years since by Mr. C. G. Harvey, by whom the school for boys is wholly supported; the other for girls has recently been aided by a grant of £12 per ann. from the National Board. An association of Ladies for the employment of the female poor in spinning and weaving

was established in 1823, and is supported by subscriptions of the resident gentry of this and the neighbouring parishes; and a branch of the Scryne and Ardcolumbe dispensary has been recently opened at Kyle. The Kyle Charitable Loan Fund, established in 1835, has been attended with the most beneficial results. Some fossil remains, consisting of a pair of antlers of the elk or moose deer, of large dimensions, were lately found at Kyle.

KILPEACON, a parish, partly in the baronies of Coshma, Costlea, and Pubblebrien, but chiefly in that of Small County, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Fedamore; containing 947 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1189 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally of good quality and very productive, though the system of agriculture is far from being in an improved state; the substratum is limestone. The fences, except around the demesnes, consist chiefly of loose stones, but in various parts the scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some highly interesting. The manor was granted, in the reign of Jas. I., to William King, Esq., who erected a very strong castle, which has recently been taken down. The park was extensive and well planted; part of it remains, and the oaks are some of the finest and most stately in the country. The late proprietor, on taking down the old castle, erected a very handsome mansion on a more elevated site, which is now the property and residence of E. Cripps Villiers, Esq. Ballyclough, the residence of E. Moroney, Esq., and Leamonfield, of H. Bevan, Esq., are also in the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, united by act of council, in 1803, to the vicarage of Knocknegaul, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilpeacon in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £92. 6. 2., and of the entire benefice (including the Hackneys, a detached portion of the parish in the barony of Costlea, and separately compounded for) to £323. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1817, by a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe, which is situated in Knocknegaul, comprises 11 acres. The church, a neat edifice with a square embattled tower, was in 1762 destroyed by the whiteboys, and rebuilt the following year; in 1820 it was enlarged, for which purpose the late Board granted a loan of £400; it contains a handsome monument to Sir William King. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Fedamore, and partly in that of Loughmore. The parochial school is built on an acre of land given by the late E. Villiers, Esq., and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation from the rector. There is a dispensary in the parish. In the neighbourhood is a place called *Bawnachumtha*, or the "Camp Field," in which are some raths and circular fortifications; and on the summit of Greenhill is a rath or doon, about 320 feet in circumference and 18 feet high. In the adjoining fields are several smaller forts, surrounded by a single vallum and quite level within; near these forts a crown of gold, in the form of a shell, and weighing 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, was dug up by a peasant in 1821, and sold to a goldsmith in Dublin for £18. 18.

KILPEDDER, a village, in the parish of Kilcoole, barony of Newcastle, county of Wicklow, and pro-

vince of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 11 dwellings and 72 inhabitants. Petty sessions are held here once in three weeks.

KILPIPE, a parish, partly in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Clonegal; containing 3377 inhabitants. It comprises 1960 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The surface is varied, and part of the Croghan mountain is within its limits; the system of agriculture is greatly improved; there is an extensive bog near the river Derry, and some small turbaries near the mountain. Wingfield is the residence of H. Brownrigg, Esq.; in the grounds is an ancient rath. There are also several handsome and substantial farm-houses, including those of R. and W. Dowse, Esqrs., and others. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united in 1782 to the vicarage of Killinor, and in the patronage of the Representatives of Mrs. Hatten; the rectory is impropriate in Sir R. Steele, Bart., the tithes amount to £378. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £230. 15. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £147. 13. 10. to the vicar; and the tithes of the entire benefice, to £203. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Killinor, is a neat residence, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £350 and a loan of £180, in 1819; the glebe comprises 17a. 3r. 20p. The church, a neat building, was repaired and enlarged by a loan of £100, in 1817, from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £183 for its further repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killavany. About 80 children are taught in the school of Carraghlean, which is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam, who has endowed it with two acres of land and built the school-house, a good stone building, at a cost of £150; there is also a private school, in which are 130 children. There are some remains of the old church, the burial-ground of which is still used; and at Kilcashel are also the ruins of a church.

KILPOOLE, a parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the greater portion of the town of Wicklow, 2269 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, was anciently the extremity of the English pale, and formed part of the possessions of the priory of Kilmainham: it comprises 2695 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Off the coast is the sand bank called the Horse Shoe, which extends south-west for about a mile, with about 5 feet of water on it at the north end, which is the shallowest part. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Wicklow; the rectory is impropriate in Earl Fitzwilliam. The tithes amount to £120, of which half is payable to the impropriator and half to the vicar. There are four private schools, in which are about 120 children.

KILQUADE.—See KILCOOLE.

KILQUANE, or ST. PATRICK'S NORTH, a chapelry, in the barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Limerick, on the north side of the river Shannon; containing 2028 inhabitants. It comprises 3719 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, which are chiefly in tillage;

the state of agriculture has of late years considerably improved, from its proximity to the city of Limerick, of which it includes a small portion of the north liberties; midway between Corbally mills and St. Thomas's Island is the boundary mark called the "Liberty stone." There is a considerable portion of bog; and limestone, containing fossil shells, is used for building and burnt for manure. On the river Blackwater, which runs into the Shannon, are two large flour-mills, the property of S. Caswell, Esq. Manorial courts for the recovery of small debts are occasionally held at Athlunkard and Parteen; and at Ardnacrusha is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Spring Hill, the residence of P. M^cAdam, Esq.; Quinsborough, of Martin Honan, Esq. (formerly the residence of Lord George Quin); Whitehall, of Capt. R. Kane; Fairy Hill, of E. Burnard, Esq.; Thomas Island, of J. Tuthill, Esq.; and Cottage, of R. Rogers, Esq. It is a perpetual cure, forming with Singland, or St. Patrick's South, the rectory of St. Patrick, in the diocese of Limerick, and part of the union of St. Patrick and of the corps of the treasurer'ship of the cathedral of Limerick. The tithes, amounting to £184. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., are payable to the rector; the curate has a stipend of £75, and £12 per ann. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church is a neat building with a tower and spire, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted £700, in 1819. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Parteen, or Kilquane, which also includes part of the parish of Killely or Meelick, and contains the chapels of Ardnacrusha and Parteen; the former is a handsome edifice of hewn stone. The parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector, who allows £10 per ann. and discharges the rent of the school-house; and at Parteen is a large national school, chiefly supported by a grant of £30 per ann. from the Board. The school-house, erected by Mr. Honan in 1833, consists of a centre and two projecting wings, and contains apartments for the master and mistress. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground.

KILQUANE, or KILCOAN, a parish, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Cork, on the road to Tallow; containing 2335 inhabitants. It comprises 5842 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2725 per annum. The land is generally fertile, but part of it is irreclaimable mountain, and the state of agriculture is improving: the mountain of Knockcumcreagh rises to a considerable elevation, and affords pasturage for cattle. There is a paper-mill at Knockra. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the corps of the prebend of Killaspigmulane in St. Finbarr's cathedral: the tithes amount to £265. The church was rebuilt by a gift of £650 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Cahirlog, or Glauntane, and has a large chapel at Knockra. There are two public schools, one of which is endowed with a bequest of £10 per ann. from the late Rev. M. O'Keane, in which 250 children are educated; and a private school, in which 40 are educated.

KILQUANE, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Loughrea;

containing 1674 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4801 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. It is a rectory, prebend, and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate partly to the see, partly to the prebend of Kilquane in the cathedral of Clonfert, and partly to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Dononaughta. The tithes amount to £112. 12. 3½., of which £55. 7. 8½. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £7. 16. 11. to the dean, £7. 16. 11. to the prebendary, and £41. 10. 9½. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Queenborough, comprising this parish and that of Fahey, in each of which is a chapel. There are two private schools, in which about 200 children are educated.

KILQUANE, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAGUINEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Dingle, on the eastern side of Smerwick harbour, on the western coast; containing 1982 inhabitants. This parish comprises *13,543 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about one-half consists of coarse mountain pasture, bog, and rocky cliffs. It includes the headland of Ballydavid, where there is a detachment of the coast-guard from the station at Ferriter's cove. Salmon is taken at the mouth of the Moorstown river, which runs into the harbour and partly bounds the parish on the south, and some of the inhabitants are occasionally employed in the fishery off the coast. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £102. 15. 4½. There is no church or glebe-house, but there is a glebe of 6a. 1r. 20p. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Keel or Ferreter. About 60 children are educated in two private schools. Some remains of the old church still exist in the burial-ground.

KILQUANE, or **BALLYSHONBOY**, a parish, in the barony of **COSTLEA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kilfinnan; containing 820 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4112 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the land in the lower part is tolerably good, and some of it under tillage; but nearly one-half of the parish is mountainous and uncultivated, and the greater portion of the remainder is in demesne and meadow. The mountains form the range of Jamestown, Ballyhough, Ballyshondebuie, and Ballylopin, extending to the boundary of the county of Cork; they everywhere afford good pasturage for sheep and young cattle, and comprise about 2000 acres, much of which might be brought into cultivation. Among these mountains the unfortunate Earl of Desmond suffered many privations after his attainder in 1579, but the extensive woods and forests in which he took refuge, with the exception of those of Mount Coote and Riversfield, the former the seat of Chidley Coote, Esq. (described in the article on Kilmallock), and the latter of T. Weldon, Esq., have wholly disappeared. It is a rectory, appropriate to the see of Limerick: the tithes amount to £66. 3. 1., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmallock. There is a private school, in which are about 65 children. Near Ballyshondehaigh is an ancient mansion, which was for many years the residence of the

Hall family; near it are the remains of extensive fortifications. At the base of the mountain, near Mount Russell, are the remains of the ancient church, which tradition supposes to have belonged to an establishment of Knights Templars. Great numbers of human bones found in this parish, and supposed to be those of the followers of the Earl of Desmond, have been collected and interred in the grounds of Mount Coote, near the spot where they were discovered.

KILRAGHTIS, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Ennis, on the road to Gort; containing 1866 inhabitants. It comprises 4594 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and though only one mile broad is nearly six miles long. At Ballyally is the seat of Andrew Stackpoole, Esq., and at Barefield is a very picturesque lake. The parish is in the diocese of Kilaloe; the rectory forms part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Dromcliffe. The tithes amount to £97. 7. 8½., of which £46. 3. 1. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Dowry or Doorra: there is a chapel at Barefield. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground. About 230 children are educated in three private schools.

KILRANE, a parish, in the barony of **FORTH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. E.) from Wexford; containing 714 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast and partly on the bay of Roslare, outside Wexford harbour; and comprises 1962 statute acres, under an improving system of cultivation, in which sea weed is used as a manure: good building stone is obtained at Ballyhire. The principal seats are Ballytrent, the residence of Mrs. Redmond; Ballycronigan, the property of J. Howlin, Esq.; and Ballyhire, of Miss Edwards. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring fishery, and during the summer in the fishery off the Tuscar rock. On this rock, which lies in St. George's channel, about 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Greenore Point, is a light-house, 101 feet high, erected in 1815 by the Ballast corporation: it has a revolving light of three faces, two of which are bright and the third deep red; and in foggy weather bells are rung by the same machinery that causes the lights to revolve. Greenore Point is in lat. 52° 14' 20" (N.), and lon. 6° 12' (W.): near it are two small rocks. At Ballygeary is a coast-guard station, which is included in the Wexford district. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Kilsoran, or Tacumshane, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns cathedral; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Kilrane, and is in the gift of the bishop. The tithes amount to £177. 7. 8., of which £120 is payable to the prebendary, and £57. 7. 8½. to the vicar. There are two glebes, comprising nearly seven acres. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Tagoat, and has a neat chapel. A school, in which about 80 children are educated, was built by the R. C. priest; and there is a private school, in which are about 30. At Ballytrent is an ancient Danish rath, with a double mound, which has been lately converted into a garden and shrubbery.

KILRANELAGH, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER TALBOTSTOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of

LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Baltinglass, on the road from Dublin to Hacketstown; containing 1831 inhabitants. It comprises 4293 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 1053 are mountain land, including Cadeen, which is 2155 feet high, and Kilranelagh hill, which rises to the height of 1289 feet: the land is chiefly in pasture. In the demesne of Kilranelagh is found porcelain clay, consisting of decomposed felspar, equal in purity to the Cornish china clay: granite and slate are abundant, and large masses of hornblende and a sort of greenstone frequently occur. There is a constabulary police station near Fort Granite. The principal seats are Kilranelagh, the residence of F. W. Greene, Esq., which is in a well-planted demesne of 200 statute acres; Ballynrowan, of G. Cummin, Esq.; Fort Granite, of T. S. Dennis, Esq.; and Barraderry, of Vaughan Pendred, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Kiltegan: the tithes amount to £193. 16. 11. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rathvilly, and has a chapel at Englishtown, where also are national schools for boys and girls. In the demesne of Fort Granite is a handsome school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, built and supported entirely by the proprietor and his family, in which more than 80 boys and girls receive a strictly religious education; there is also an infants' school and dwelling-house for the mistress, at which between 20 and 30 children daily attend; and a Sunday school, held in the school-house, is numerously attended both by children and adults. A kistvaen was discovered some years since on the estate of Mr. Greene, in which was an urn containing bones, now in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. At Talbotstown, the property of W. Kirkpatrick, Esq., are the remains of a square fort with a large fosse, which must formerly have been of consequence, as it gave name to the barony; and there is a large old burial-ground.

KILRAUGHTS, or **CILRAGHTS**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DUNLUCE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Ballymoney, on the roads leading respectively from Coleraine to Belfast and from Ballymena to Bushmills; containing 1837 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $5132\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which very little is waste; the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state. The land is of excellent quality, and is generally occupied by small farmers, who devote a portion of their time to weaving; consequently the due cultivation of the soil is neglected. There is only a small portion of bog, not more than sufficient to afford a moderate supply of fuel. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Rasharkin in the cathedral of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £150. The church is a ruin, situated on an eminence; attached to it is a burial-ground, which is still used. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class, for Seceders of the second class, and for Covenanters. About 45 children are taught in the parochial school, which is aided by the rector; the school-house was built by subscription in 1824; there are two private schools, in which are about 70 children, also two Sunday schools.

KILREA, or **KILREE**, a parish, in the barony of **KELLS**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 611 inhabitants. It comprises 1895 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Kilree is the residence of T. Shaw, Esq.; and Chapel Izod, of W. Izod, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithes amount to £130. 5. $6\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Donemagan. Among the ruins of the church is a very handsome and perfect cross, formed of a single block of freestone, about eight feet high, ornamented with interlaced rings. Tradition states it to have been erected to commemorate the death of Neill Callan, King of Ireland, who it is stated was drowned while endeavouring to save the life of a nobleman who had fallen into a river. Here is also the tomb of Richard Comerford and his wife, dated 1622, and ornamented with hieroglyphics of the crucifixion, &c. About 10 feet from the north-western angle of the church, is an ancient round tower, which at four feet above the ground is $50\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference: it is about 93 feet high, and the door is five feet from the ground.

KILREA, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of **COLERAINE**, but chiefly in that of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 28 miles (S. E.) from Londonderry, and 110 (N.) from Dublin, on the roads leading respectively from Coleraine to Portglenone and Castle Dawson, and from Garvagh to Ballymoney; containing 4262 inhabitants, of which number, 973 are in the town. This place is situated on the western shore of the river Bann, over which is a substantial stone bridge of seven arches, forming a communication between this neighbourhood and the county of Antrim, with which there is a great intercourse. The town, which has a sub-post-office to Portglenone, is near the river, in that part of the parish which is within the barony of Loughinsholin, and consists of a square and four principal streets, comprising 237 houses, of which about 12 are slated, and the remainder thatched. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public fountain in the south-eastern angle of the square. A spacious and commodious hotel, and a handsome residence for their agent have recently been erected by the Mercers' Company, of London, who are proprietors of the town and surrounding district. Their estate of which this town may be considered the head, comprehends 41 townlands, of which 9 are in this parish, 9 in Desertoghill, 11 in Maghera, 5 in Tamlaght-O'Crilly, 4 in Aghadowy, and 3 in Killylagh, together comprising an area of 21,060 statute acres, of which nearly one-fourth part is bog and rocky ground. The spinning of yarn and weaving of linen are carried on generally throughout the district; and the river is navigable for lighters from Belfast and Newry, through Lough Neagh, to Portna, about a quarter of a mile distant from the town. The market is on Wednesday; a flax and linen market is held every alternate market day; and fairs for cattle and horses are held on the second Wednesday in every month. A large and handsome market-house is now in progress of erection on the north side of the square, at the expense of the Mercers' Company, who have also built a barrack in Bridge-street for the constabulary police. Ma-

norial courts are held occasionally, and petty sessions on the first Mouday in every month.

The parish extends along the western banks of the river Bann more than six miles, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $6314\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 3486 are applotted under the tithe act, and $138\frac{1}{2}$ are in the Bann. The soil, though varying in different parts, is generally light, resting upon a substratum of basalt, which in many places rises above the surface, and of which detached blocks of various sizes are scattered in the wildest confusion. There is neither limestone nor stone for building in the parish; nor is there any timber or plantation in the neighbourhood; but many of the leases having expired, the Mercers' Company have already commenced some extensive and valuable improvements. The land is principally under tillage, producing tolerably good crops; the system of agriculture, though better than formerly, is still capable of farther improvement; there is an extensive tract of bog, affording an abundant supply of fuel. The line of road between this place and the county of Antrim is now being changed, which will greatly increase the facility of travelling. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £258. 9. 3. The glebe-house, situated near the church on a glebe of three acres, was built in 1774; and there is a glebe in the parish of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, comprising 351 acres. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, with a bell turret on the western gable; arrangements are in progress for the erection of a larger at the expense of the Mercers' Company. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Desertoghill, called also Kilrea. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class; and a small congregation of Seceders assemble in a temporary building. About 550 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by subscriptions, aided by the rector; one by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, for which the Mercers' Company erected a handsome stone building, in 1813, at an expense of £700; and two others by the same company. There are also three private schools, in which are about 140 children. The company support 22 schools on their estate, in which together about 1000 children are gratuitously instructed and supplied with books. There are some picturesque remains of the ancient castle of Movanager, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of the present town: during the parliamentary war it was garrisoned for the king, but shortly after fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, by whom, after being repeatedly taken and retaken, it was finally dismantled in 1649. The ford at Portoneil, and the ferry across the Bann, were in the same war scenes of much slaughter; and in 1688 they were severely contested and alternately in the possession of both parties.

KILRENNY, a parish, in the barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kinnegad, on the road from Edenderry to Clonard; containing 608 inhabitants. The land is good and almost equally divided between an improving system of tillage and pasture: there is but little bog, and no waste land. Kilglass is the residence of J. Shaw, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rec-

tory is impropriate in the Loftus family of Killyon. The tithes amount to £45, of which £30 is payable to the impropriator and £15 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballyna, or Johnstown.

KILRICKILL, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of ATHENRY, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Loughrea, on the road to Ballinasloe; containing 2003 inhabitants. A nunnery is said to have been founded by St. Patrick for his sister, St. Richella, at Kilbought, at which place the Whaley family founded a monastery for the third order of Franciscans, of which there are some remains. The parish comprises 4580 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Here are some good stone quarries; one at Dartfield produces a black stone which takes a high polish. Limestone is also procured; and there is a small quantity of bog, which has been much reduced by injudicious cutting. Dartfield is the seat of R. Blake, Esq., J.P. There is a constabulary police station in the village, and a manorial court is held once every three weeks. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Loughrea: the rectory is appropriate to the deanery and the prebends of Droghda and Ballynoulter in the cathedral of Clonfert. The tithes amount to £102. 10., of which £30 is payable to the dean, £27. 10. to the prebendary of Droghda, £25 to the prebendary of Ballynoulter, and £20 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and Killalaghton, in each of which is a chapel. Here is a school in which about 100 children are instructed. At Kilbought are the remains of an ancient chapel, said to have belonged to the Franciscan friary; the burial-ground has been recently enclosed and planted with yew trees. The castle of Wallscourt gave the title of baron to the family of Blake.

KILROAN, KILLOWEN, or KILLOWNEY, a parish, in the barony of COURCEYS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Kinsale, on the western side of the entrance to Kinsale harbour; containing 641 inhabitants. This small parish, which is surrounded by the parish of Ringrone, except on the eastern side, where it is bounded by the sea, contains several picturesque glens. The soil is good, but indifferently cultivated: the substratum is of schistose formation, changing into transition rocks traversed by numerous veins of quartz. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, entirely appropriate to the vicars choral of Cork cathedral: the tithes amount to £112. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Courceys. On the cliff at Courtafuteen are the picturesque ruins of the old church, built of unhewn stone and with loop-hole windows.

KILROE.—See **KILMANLOE**.

KILROGUE, a village, in the parish of LACCAGH, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Galway, on the road to Tuam; containing 48 inhabitants. This small village, consisting only of a very few scattered dwellings, has, since the census of 1821, decreased to nearly one-fourth part of its population at that time.

KILRONAN, county of GALWAY.—See **KILLARARAN**.

KILRONAN, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 9 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing, with the town of Keadue (which is described under its own head), 6940 inhabitants. This parish contains the iron and coal works of Arigna, which are described in the article on the county, and comprises about 14,200 acres, of which 300 are woodland, 6000 arable, 4000 pasture, 2000 bog, and 2000 mountain and waste land. It is bounded on the east by Lough Allen, which is the first great expansion of the river Shannon, and about six miles from its source; this beautiful sheet of water is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, but is considerably narrower towards its southern extremity. On each side are steep and barren mountains, which render it liable to storms and gusts of wind; and within its limits are O'Reilly's island, which has been lately planted, and the small island of Inse, which is described in the article on Innismag Rath. Beneath the mountains on the south is Lough Meelagh, near which is some charming scenery; and here is also Lough Skean. The village of Lough End consists of straggling houses, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the collieries, or the sandstone and limestone quarries. The principal seats are Castle Tenison, the residence of Col. Tenison; Alderford, of T. McDermott Roe, Esq.; Greyfield, of Hugh O'Donnell, Esq.; Mount Allen, of Hugh McTiernan, Esq.; and Knockranny, of J. C. Dodwell, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in W. Mulloy, Esq. The tithes amount to £260, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £328, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe comprises 30 acres, subject to a rent of £10. The church is a neat building with a spire, towards the erection of which the same Board gave £500, in 1788. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Keadue and one at Arigna, which was erected by the Mining Company. There are four public schools, one of which is aided by Col. Tenison, another is supported by Miss Tenison, and one is aided by Mr. Dingnan; in these schools about 250 children are educated. There are three private schools, in which about 150 are educated, and a Sunday school. At Keadue there is a dispensary. The ancient church is in ruins; the burial-ground is still much used. In it are interred the remains of Carolan, the last and one of the most celebrated of the Irish bards, who died at Alderford, the seat of the McDermott Roes, in 1738. There is a circular-headed portal in the walls of the old church, ornamented with carved cylinders. Near it are a celebrated well and cromlech.

KILRONAN, a parish, in the barony of **GLENAHIRY**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clonmel, on the new road to Dungarvan; containing 3843 inhabitants. It comprises 15,390 statute acres, including a considerable quantity of mountain land, much of which, however, is planted or under cultivation. Limestone is found in several places. Some of the scenery is extremely rich and varied, particularly where the river Suir, which forms the northern and western boundaries of the parish, separates Kilmanahan Castle, the seat of Lieut.

Col. Nuttall Greene, from Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore. There are constabulary police stations at Kilmanahan-bridge and Four-Mile-Water: and fairs are held at Windygap on June 21st and Aug. 21st. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £387. 13. 4., of which £221. 10. 4. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newcastle, or Four-Mile-Water, at which latter place is a neat chapel. There is a public school of about 70 children, to which Lady Osborne contributes £5 annually, also three private schools, in which about 280 children are educated. Here are some remains of the church and of the fort of Castlereagh; also of Castle Conagh, a square building, occupying the summit of a limestone rock on the bank of the river Neir.

KILRONAN, or **BUTLERSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford; containing 112 inhabitants and 519 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Butlerstown castle is stated to have been captured by Cromwell's forces, in retiring from the siege of Waterford, who partially destroyed it with gunpowder; it has been repaired and is now the residence of R. Backas, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Waterford, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Killure: the tithes amount to £35. There is a glebe of 10 acres, adjacent to the site of the old church. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Trinity Without, or Ballybricken, and contains a chapel.

KILROOT, or **KILROI**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER BELFAST**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Carrickfergus, on the road to Larne; containing 536 inhabitants. At Kilroot Point, the French general Thurot, with three ships and 600 men, landed in 1760 and attacked Carrickfergus, which being at the time unprovided with a regular garrison, was obliged to capitulate. He also threatened to lay siege to Belfast, but on the approach of the forces which were advancing to expel him, he re-embarked his troops at this place, and set sail for France. The parish, which is situated on the bay of Carrickfergus, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 2418 statute acres; the land is in general in a good state of cultivation, and the most improved system of husbandry prevails. Castle Dobbs, the residence of R. Dobbs, Esq., and Bella Hill, the property of Marriott Dalway, Esq., are the principal seats: there are some interesting ruins of the ancient mansion of Castle Dobbs. Basalt and limestone exist in great abundance: of the former a regular quarry of the columnar formation has been opened; the tops of the columns, which are of four, five, and six sides, are only a few inches below the surface; all dip to the northward, and are nearly as perfect as those of the Giants' Causeway, resembling in some degree those massive columns called the Giants' Organ; between them are thin layers of decomposed rock; the ends of the joints are in some almost flat, and in others concave and convex. There is an extensive bleach-green belonging

to Michael Andrews, Esq., of Ardoyne, in which the elegant royal damasks from the Ardoyne manufactory are finished, to the number of more than 10,000 pieces annually, affording constant employment to 25 persons. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united by charter of Jas. I. to the rectory of Ballynure and the vicarage of Templecorran, together forming the union and corps of the prebend of Kilroot in the cathedral of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Donegal. The tithes amount to £151. 6. 7., of which £101 is payable to the impropriator, and £50. 6. 7. to the vicar; those of the entire benefice amount to £560. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church has been in ruins for more than 200 years; the church of the union is at Ballynure. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrickfergus and Larne. A school for girls was built and is supported by Mrs. Dobbs; and a school-house was built in 1836, which is in connection with the New Board of Education. A nitrous spring rises in a bed of marly clay in the parish, the water of which has an aperient quality. Dean Swift held the prebend of Kilroot, which was his first preferment.

KILROSS, or **KILRASSE**, a parish, in the barony **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Collooney, on the road to Dromahaire; containing 1669 inhabitants. The church of the Holy Trinity, or Athmoy, was built here for Premonstratensian Canons, brought from Lough Kee by Clarus Mac Moylin O'Moillehonry, archdeacon of Elphin, in the 13th century: the outer walls still remain, with a burial-place attached. The parish comprises 1426 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and contains abundance of limestone. Castle Dargan is the seat of J. Ormsby, Esq., and near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Boyle; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Lorton. The tithes amount to £82. 10. 9., of which £41 is payable to the impropriator, and £41. 10. 9. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Sowe. There are two public schools, in which 140 children are educated, and a private school of about 40.

KILROSSANTY, a parish, in the barony of **DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kilmacthomas, on the old road from Waterford to Dungarvan. This parish comprises 16,196 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is generally of an inferior quality, and there are about 1000 acres of bog. It extends from the eastern base of the Cummeragh mountains, and includes the hamlets of Cummeragh and Glendaligan. The principal seats are Roxborough, the residence of Col. Wray Palliser; Mount Kennedy, of E. Kennedy, Esq.; and Brook Lodge, of J. Ryall, Esq. Fairs are held at Ballycaroge on the 2nd and 21st of October. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the gift of the Bishop, who also presents to the rectory, which forms the corps of the prebend of Kilrossanty in the cathedral of Lismore: the tithes amount to £600, of which £400 is payable to the prebendary, and £200 to the vicar. The glebe-

house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £314 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church was built in 1810, by a gift of £500 from the same Board, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £240 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and Fewes, in each of which is a chapel. There is a public school of about 20 children, to which Col. Palliser subscribes £40 annually, besides giving the school-house: and near the R. C. chapel a commodious school-house has been recently erected by subscription, on a site given by Pierse G. Barron, Esq., in which about 70 children are educated. There are also three private schools, in which are about 250 children. In the bed of a stream is a detached fragment of rock split through, called *Clough Lowris*, or "the speaking stone." At Barnakile are some remains of a castle, and there was one at Ballycaroge belonging to the Walsh family.

KILRUANE, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Nenagh, on the road to Parsons-town; containing 1384 inhabitants. It comprises 3726 statute acres, principally under tillage; the drill system of agriculture is general. There are some limestone quarries, and a bog of about 50 acres. The principal seats are Rapla, the residence of W. C. Crawford, Esq.; Rathurlys, of T. Brereton, Esq.; Ballinware, of J. Otway, Esq.; and Claremont, of F. Evans, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £198. 8. 2. The church, which is a neat structure, was built by a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of CloghJordan, and contains a chapel. There is a private school of about 50 children. In the demesne of Rathurlys there are the remains of a circular castle and of a Danish rath, covering about two acres, in which are the picturesque ruins of the old church; and near it are the remains of a druidical altar.

KILRUSH, a sea-port, market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **MOYARTA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 21 miles (S. W.) from Ennis, and $130\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 9732 inhabitants, of which number, 3996 are in the town. This town is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, about 15 miles from its mouth, and on the creek to which it gives name, and to the convenience of which for export trade it owes its present importance. It is neatly built, and consists of a market-square intersected from east to west by a spacious street, from which smaller streets branch off; the total number of houses, in 1831, was 712, since which time several others have been added. The principal streets are well paved and flagged; and the roads in the vicinity have been greatly improved within the last few years. The manufactures of the town and neighbourhood, chiefly for home consumption, are friezes, flannels, stockings, strong sheetings, and a serviceable kind of narrow linen, called bundle cloth. There are works for refining rock salt for domestic use, a tanyard, a soap manufactory, and a manufactory for nails. The chief

trade is in corn, butter, cattle, pigs, and agricultural produce; and a considerable number of hides are sold in the market. About 20 small hookers belonging to the port are engaged in fishing and dredging for oysters off the coast, in which about 200 persons are employed. The port is free of dues, except a small charge for keeping the pier in repair. The pier, which is of very solid construction, is protected by a sea wall of great strength, and is very commodious both for commercial and agricultural uses; it affords great facility for landing passengers from the steam-vessels which regularly ply between this place and Limerick. During the bathing season at Kilkee these vessels ply daily, and at other times only on alternate days; public cars are always in attendance at the pier to convey passengers to Kilkee. The pier extends from the shore towards Hog island in the Shannon, and was erected partly at the expense of the Board of Customs, and subsequently extended 168 feet by the late Board of Fisheries and Mr. Vandeleur, at an expense of £1800. The custom-house, a neat modern building near the quay, erected in 1806, is under the control of the port collector of Limerick. The harbour is about 9 miles below Tarbert; it is frequented by vessels that trade in grain and other commodities: its peculiar advantage arises from its depth of water, which admits the entrance of vessels of the largest size. Ships of war and Indiamen anchor in the roadstead, and there is a tide harbour with piers and quays; also a patent slip for repairs. Hence it is a good asylum harbour for vessels in distress; its proximity to the mouth of the Shannon renders it easy of access and eligible for vessels to put to sea at any time of the tide; and therefore it must be considered the best position for an American packet station. About one mile south from the shore, and between the island of Inniscattery and the mainland, is Hog island, comprising about 20 acres of land, and containing only one family. A coast-guard station, forming part of the district of Miltown-Malbaw is established at Kilrush, and a revenue cutter is stationed off the shore. Branches of the National and Agricultural banks have been opened in the town. The market is on Saturday, and by patent may be held daily; the fairs are on May 10th, and Oct. 12th, and there is also a fair at Ballyket on July 4th. The market-house, a commodious and handsome building in the centre of the market-square, was erected at the expense of the late Mr. Vandeleur, to whom the town owes much of its prosperity; there are also some meat shambles and a public slaughter-house. Quarter sessions are held here at Easter and Michaelmas; petty sessions are held every Tuesday; and a court for the manor of Kilrush is held on the first Monday in every month by the seneschal of Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., lord of the manor. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house, a neat and commodious building, was erected in 1831, on a site given by Mr. Vandeleur; and a small bridewell was built in 1825, and is well adapted to the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 4310 statute acres, as assessed to the county rate, exclusively of a large extent of bog; the system of agriculture has latterly been much improved, and tillage very considerably extended; within the last seven years the quantity of wheat grown has increased tenfold. This improvement is chiefly to

be attributed to the facility of communication with Limerick, afforded by the steam navigation company; the quantity of agricultural produce which passed through the market, in 1835, including pigs, amounted in value to £50,000. Great quantities of turf are cut and sent chiefly from Poolanishary harbour, on the western shore of the parish, to Limerick and its neighbourhood, by boats manned by three persons, and each boat is calculated to earn about £200 annually in this trade. At Knockragh is an excellent quarry of flags, the smaller of which are used for roofing; and flags of superior quality are also quarried at Moneypoint, on the shore of the Shannon, and sent to Cork, Tralee, and other places; good grit-stones, from four to eight feet in length, and from two to four feet wide, are procured at Crag and Tullagower, with sand of a good quality for building. There are also quarries of good building stone and slate; and in several parts of the parish are indications of lead and copper, but no mine of either has been yet explored. The principal seats are Kilrush House, the residence of Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., a handsome and spacious mansion immediately adjoining the town, and commanding an extensive view of the Shannon, and the Clare and Kerry shores; Mount Pleasant, of Capt. J. L. Cox; Cappa Lodge, of Randal Borough, Esq.; and Oaklands, of W. Henn, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is partly inappropriate in John Scott, Esq., but chiefly appropriate to the prebend of Inniscattery in the cathedral of Killaloe; the vicarage also forms part of the corps of the same prebend, to which were episcopally united, in 1777, the vicarages of Kilferagh, Kilballyhone, and Moyarta, together constituting the union of Kilrush, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £429. 4. 7½., of which £36. 18. 5½. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the prebendary; and the vicarial tithes of the three other parishes amount to £365. 12. 9¾. The glebe-house, built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the same Board, is a handsome residence near the church; the glebe comprises about 3 acres. The church, a large edifice with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1500, was built in 1813, near the site of the ancient church, of which the ruins form an interesting and picturesque appendage: it contains a well-executed mural tablet to the late Mr. Vandeleur, and has been lately repaired by a grant of £121 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Killeymur: the parochial chapel is a spacious building, with a well-executed altarpiece; there is also a chapel at Knockragh, erected in 1833. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists in the town, recently erected on ground presented by Mr. Vandeleur. About 280 children are taught in three public schools, of which one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master £30 per annum; the parochial school is chiefly supported by the incumbent, and there is a large school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman, who allows the master £12 per ann.: the two former are held in the upper part of the market-house, but Mr. Vandeleur has it in contemplation to build a school-house for their use. There are also four private schools, in which are about 360 children; and a school-

house has been lately built by subscription at Knock-eragh. About two miles from the town, on the road to Miltown, and also near the Ennis road, are chalybeate springs, both considered efficacious in the cure of bilious diseases. At Mullagha are the ruins of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been built by St. Senan, who is said to have been a native of that place; attached to it is a burial-ground still in use, and near it a holy well. There are several ancient forts or raths in the parish.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of **WEST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Kilcullen, on the road to Athy; containing 704 inhabitants. An abbey for Augustinian Canons was founded here at the commencement of the thirteenth century by William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, which subsisted till the Reformation. In 1642, the Earl of Ormonde, returning from the relief of the royal fortresses in Kildare, was opposed on the high grounds of Kilrush and Bullhill, by Lord Mountgarrett and other Roman Catholic leaders, whom he entirely defeated on a neighbouring eminence since called Battle-mount. This victory was considered so important that the English House of Commons voted him £500 for the purchase of a jewel, and petitioned the King to create him a Knight of the Garter. The parish comprises 4219 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act and valued at £2554 per annum. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Ballysonan. The tithes amount to £221. 10. 9½. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Sancroft.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of **CRANAGH**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (W.) from Freshford, on the road to Johnstown; containing 754 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Freshford and of the corps of the prebend of Aghoure in the cathedral of Kilkenny. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Urlingford. In civil arrangements it is reckoned part of Clomantagh.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of **DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dungarvan; containing 724 inhabitants. It comprises 1401 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and is nearly surrounded by the parish of Dungarvan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to the rectories of Ballybacon and Kilmolash, together forming the union of Kilrush and the corps of the archdeaconry of Lismore, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £152. 6. 3., and of the union to £845. 6. 4. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20 acres, besides 30 acres belonging to the archdeaconry. Here are some interesting remains of the old church, covered with ivy.

KILRUSH, a parish, in the barony of **SCARAWALSH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, adjoining the post-town of Newtownbarry, and containing 2731 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,036 statute acres of land generally fertile; but with the exception of some pebble limestone, manure is scarce, and limestone is brought from the county of Carlow. It is watered by the river Slaney, over which are two stone bridges, one connecting it with Newtownbarry, and the other crossing the river at Clohamon. The principal seats are Ballynapark, that of G. Browne, Esq.; Clohamon

Lodge, of N. Browne, Esq.; Ballyrankin, of Major Devereux; and Newlands, of the Rev. W. Hore, all pleasantly situated on the banks of the Slaney. Part of the demesne of Woodfield, the beautiful seat of Lord Farnham, is also in this parish. Clohamon is a neat and thriving village of recent origin, and the population is chiefly employed in the large flour and cotton-mills of Mr. William Lewis, from the latter of which are produced on an average about 200 pieces weekly. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilrush in Ferns cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £694. 3. 1. The church is a small plain edifice, and has recently been repaired by a grant of £262 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, including this parish and that part of Carnew which is in the county of Wexford, and containing chapels at Kilrush and Askamore; the former is a neat modern building, attached to which are a residence for the priest and a school. About 150 children are educated in two public schools, to one of which the rector contributes £10, and to the other Grogan Morgan, Esq., £2, annually.

KILSALLAGHAN, a parish, in the barony of **CASTLEKNOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the old mail road to Drogheda; containing 78 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Kilsaughan, is bounded on the north by a small stream, called the Fieldstown river, which falls into the sea a little to the north of the town of Swords. It comprises about 2595 statute acres, of which about 190 are common, 1134 arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the system of agriculture is improving and tillage increasing; the chief and almost the only manure is a rich black marl, which is plentiful, and building stone of good quality is found in the parish. There are several good houses, of which the principal are the residence of — Smith, Esq., on the grounds of which are the ruins of Kilsallaghan castle, forming a conspicuous feature for many miles round: New Barn, of J. Segrave, Esq., where is a rath or moat; and Dunmickary, of J. T. Armstrong, Esq., near which is a rath surrounded by a deep ditch. Fairs for horses, cattle, and pigs, are held on Ascension-day, and Sept. 8th; and on the grounds of New Barn is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, the rectory appropriate to the incumbent for the time being, provided he be resident, at a reserved rent of £10. 7. to the Crown; and the vicarage united to that of Chapelmidway, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes, including those of Chapelmidway, amount to £170. The glebe-house was built in 1748, by a gift of £173 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 32 acres of well-cultivated land. The church, rebuilt in 1812, by a loan of £768 from the same Board, is a neat small edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Rollestown. About 120 children are taught in two public schools, of which one is supported by subscription, and the other under the New Board of Education.

KILSARAN, or **KILSORRAN**, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Belfast; containing, with the parish of Gernoustown and

the post-town of Castle-Bellingham, 3254 inhabitants. A commandery of Knights Templars was founded here in the 12th century by Matilda de Lacy, which was granted, in the reign of Edw. II., to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1483, Keating, prior of Kilmainham, appointed Marmaduke Lomley preceptor, but some time after threw him into prison, where he died of a broken heart. According to the Ordnance survey the parish comprises $3393\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 3127 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £3732 per ann. The land is of superior quality, and is chiefly under a good system of tillage; there is neither waste nor bog. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome seats, among which are Milestown, the residence of J. Woolsey, Esq.; Greenmount, of T. Macan, Esq.; Maine, of B. B. Stafford, Esq.; and Kilsaran, of M. Chester, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united by statute of the 9th of Anne, cap. 12, to the rectory of Gernonstown, and in the patronage of J. McClintock, Esq.: the tithes of this parish amount to £359. 1. 6.; and the value of the union, including tithes and glebe, is £544. 16. 10. The glebe-house was built about 70 years since by Mrs. Spencer; the glebe comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres of profitable land, valued at £39 per ann. The church of the union is at Castle-Bellingham. In the R. C. divisions this is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilsaran, Gernonstown, and Stabannon, and containing chapels at Kilsaran and Stabannon, of which the former is a large building adjoining the ruins of the ancient church. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation of £10 from the rector; adjoining the R. C. chapel is a national school; and there are also a female and an infants' school, supported by subscriptions: about 320 children are educated in these schools.

KILSCANLAN, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from New Ross, near the road to Wexford; containing 333 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1129 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which are chiefly under tillage. It is an improper cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross; the rectory is a part of the mensal of the bishop, who pays the improper curate 40s. late currency per ann. for the discharge of the clerical duties; the tithes amount to £43. 16. 11. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Old Ross.

KILSCANNEL, a parish, in the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Rathkeale; containing 1031 inhabitants. It comprises 3141 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the soil is of superior quality, being based on a substratum of limestone; about one-half of the land is under an excellent system of tillage, producing abundant crops; and the remainder is rich meadow and grazing land, affording plentiful pasture to great numbers of milch cows. There are several large dairy farms, and great quantities of butter are sent hence to Cork and Limerick for exportation. The principal gentlemen's seats are Elm Hill, the handsome residence of I. Studdert, Esq.; and Kilsconnell House, of R. L. Condon, Esq.: there are also several substantial and well-built farm-houses, occupied by highly

respectable farmers. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Limerick: the tithes amount to £210. The glebe comprises 12 acres of profitable land in two detached portions. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £115, is a very neat edifice with a square embattled tower, and was erected in 1822, by a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Ardagh and Rathkeale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, for which a neat school-house with a residence for the master and mistress was built by subscription in 1825. Near the present church are some remains of the ancient structure.

KILSCORAN, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Broadway; containing 626 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Greenore bay on the eastern coast, comprises 2103 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is principally under a gradually improving system of tillage; sea-weed, which is found in abundance on the shore, is the principal manure. Building-stone of tolerable quality is found at Kishough Cross. In the bay, during moderate weather, or with westerly winds, a vessel may ride in safety on the south side in two or three fathoms of water. Hill Castle, the seat of G. M. Dance, Esq., occupies a commanding situation and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the surrounding landscape. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Tacumshane, Ballymore, Killilane, and Rosslare, the vicarage of Kilrane, and the improper curacy of St. Margaret's, together forming the union of Kilscoran, also called Tacumshane, and the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £226. 17. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and of the entire benefice, to £987. 10. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. The glebe-house is a handsome and spacious residence; the glebe comprises $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres exclusively of about 9 acres in the other parishes of the union. The church, a neat structure, was built by a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818, and was recently repaired by a grant of £157 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Tagoat. About 60 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by the rector, Dr. Elrington, who allows the master £20 per annum, and at whose expense the school-house, a neat rustic building, was erected.

KILSEILY, a parish, in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Killaloe, on the road to Ennis; containing 4227 inhabitants. It comprises 10,008 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about 7600 are good arable land under an improving system of tillage, and the remainder mountain pasture and bog. Good building-stone of a gritty quality is found in the parish; and at Ardskegh, Hurlston, and Lyssane are quarries of slate, the produce of which is extensively used in Limerick and Ennis. The principal seats are Woodfield, that of C. Walker, Esq.; Hurlston, of J. Bently, Esq.; and Violet Hill, of J. Goring, Esq. Lake Doon

near Broadford, abounds with pike and bream; and the neighbourhood affords a variety of game. A canal from Broadford to Bunratty, on the Shannon, might be constructed at a moderate expense, the line being nearly level, and mostly through a chain of lakes. Two fairs are held at Broadford, *which see*; and a manorial court for the recovery of small debts is also held there. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, the rectory forming part of the union of Omulod, and the vicarage united to the vicarages of Killurane and Kilnoe, constituting the union of Kilseily, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £240, one-half payable to the rector and the other to the vicar; and the entire tithes of the vicarial benefice to £313. 17. 1. The church was built at Broadford by a loan of £795 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1811. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Broadford, comprising also the parish of Killokennedy; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Broadford, Glanomera, and Kilbane. The parochial school at Broadford is supported by the incumbent, and there are four private schools, in which are about 330 children; and a dispensary. There are some slight vestiges of Doon castle on the border of the lake; and near Broadford is a mineral spring, formerly in great repute.

KILSHALVEE, or **KILLOWSHALWAY**, a parish, in the barony of **CORRAN**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballina; containing 2034 inhabitants. It comprises 5118 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and principally under tillage: the land is generally good; there is but little bog; limestone is abundant. Atville is the seat of E. Knott, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killaraght; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Kingston. The tithes amount to £338. 9. 3., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Buninaden, and has a chapel at Killarvin. About 300 children are educated in a national school; and there is another public school at Riversdale. There are some remains of the old church.

KILSHANE, a parish, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Corroge, and part of the town of Tipperary, 1050 inhabitants. It comprises 1544 statute acres, and contains limestone and brownstone, the latter of which is of good quality for building. Here is a small flour-mill. The principal seats are Spring House, the residence of J. Low, Esq.; and Kilshane Cottage, of Capt. Blackmore. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, entirely inappropriate in the representatives of W. Moore, Esq.: the tithes amount to £66 per annum. Here are the ruins of the old church and of a castle, also several Danish raths. A well, called Lady's well, is much resorted to by the peasantry; and there are some chalybeate springs.

KILSHANIG, or **KILSHANICK**, a parish, in the barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Mallow, on the road to Millstreet; containing 8057 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Glauntane, is situated on the southern side of the river Blackwater, and is partly bounded

on the east by the Clydagb, and on the south-west by the Bogra moors. It comprises 26,229 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £10,762 per ann.; about two-fifths are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of about 1290 acres of common, and 260 of woodland, is chiefly mountain pasture and bog. The system of agriculture is gradually improving; limestone is found on the lands of Newberry, but not in sufficient quantity for the supply of this extensive parish, the deficiency being made up from quarries near Mallow. The principal seats are Dromore House, that of A. Newman, Esq., occupying a commanding situation in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape; Danesfort, of E. Lombard, Esq.; Millfort, of G. Foote, Esq.; Woodfort, of T. Ware, Esq., in the grounds of which is a thickly planted conical hill with a turret on its summit, commanding a fine view of the rivers Blackwater and Clydagb, the town of Mallow, and the numerous seats in the vicinity; Clydagb, of the Rev. M. Becher; Clydagbville, of Mrs. Sankey; Lombardstown, of T. Bolster, Esq.; Allworth, of Jas. Hunt, Esq.; Upper Dromore, of the Rev. B. Williamson; Betteshorough, of — Magner, Esq.; and Newberry House, of Mrs. Newman. At Millfort, Lombardstown, and Gortroe are some small flour-mills. A court for the manor of Newberry is occasionally held at Glauntane, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency; and there is also a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £738. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$., and the glebe comprises about $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is a plain neat edifice with a square tower, originally surmounted by a spire, which was taken down in 1815. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel of Glauntane was rebuilt in 1821, and is situated in a picturesque glen; there is also a chapel at Kilpadder, in a dilapidated state, which is about to be rebuilt. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. About 120 children are taught in three public schools, of which one was founded and endowed with 4 acres of land by the Misses Lombard, and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation from the rector; another was built by the late, and aided with £10 per annum and school requisites by the present, Mr. Newman, and an annual donation from the Rev. Mr. Becher; the third is held in the Methodist chapel, and supported by subscription. There are also ten private schools, in which are about 830 children, and three Sunday schools. The late Mrs. Newman bequeathed £200 late currency, the interest to be divided annually between ten poor men and ten widows, to enable them to provide a dinner on Christmas-day. The late Rev. H. Newman also bequeathed £100 for distribution annually among the poor. The extensive remains of the castle of Dromineen, the ancient residence of the O'Callaghans, occupy a bold and romantic situation on the southern bank of the Blackwater, and command an extensive view of the surrounding country, in which Mount Hilary, the property of Lord Lismore, recently planted by Capt. Townsend, and on which are the remains of an ancient building called Money's Castle, forms a conspicuous and interesting object.

KILSHANNY, a parish, in the barony of **CORCOMROE**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Ennistymon, on the road to Kilfenora; containing 2013 inhabitants. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Corcomroe, which at the dissolution was, with its appurtenances, mills, and fisheries, granted to Robert Hickman. The parish comprises 9349 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly under tillage: there is a considerable portion of bog. A court for the manor of Corcomroe is occasionally held by the seneschal at Kilshanny, for the recovery of small debts. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kilfenora, partly appropriate to the deanery, but chiefly inappropriate in R. M. G. Adams, Esq.: the tithes amount to £158, of which £150 is payable to the impropriator, and the remaining £8, being the tithes of the townland of Ballymacrenan, to the dean. In the R. C. divisions this parish is held separately and gives name to the district: the chapel is at Kilshanny. In a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman about 90, and in a private school about 70, children are educated. At Smithstown, a seat of Viscount Powerscourt, are the ruins of an ancient castle.

KILSHARVAN, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Drogheda, on the road to the Naul; containing 487 inhabitants, of which 169 are in the hamlet, which contains about 30 houses. It comprises 2061 statute acres, of which about 40 are woodland and 100 waste: the land is of moderately good quality, and is almost equally divided between pasture and tillage. Here is plenty of limestone; and on the Nanny water are extensive bleach-works, the property of A. Armstrong, Esq., contiguous to whose tastefully laid out grounds are the picturesque ruins of the old church, the burial-ground of which is still used. The other principal seats are Mount Hanover, the residence of J. Mathews, Esq.; Cooper Hill, of J. Cooper, Esq.; and Annagor, of P. Mathews, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Colpe; the rectory is partly inappropriate in G. Pepper, Esq., and partly appropriate to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £110, of which £74 is payable to the impropriator, and £36 to the vicar. There is a glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £12 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of St. Mary's, Drogheda. A bequest of £10 per ann. was made by the late H. Smith, Esq., to the poor of this parish and Colpe.

KILSHEELAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, but chiefly in that of **IFFA and OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road from Clonmel to Waterford; containing 1531 inhabitants, of which number, 283 are in the county of Waterford. The village comprises 57 houses and 290 inhabitants, and is a constabulary police station. Here is a bridge over the river Suir. The principal seats are Newtown Anner, the residence of Lady Osborne; Landscape, of — Congreve, Esq.; and Gurteen, of E. Power, Esq., of which only the stables are yet built. Adjoining the magnificent woods of this demesne, which contains a cromlech, is a large ravine composed of strata of red sandstone, white silicious sandstone, and soft slaty rock, which decomposes into a pure yellow ochreous earth. It is a vicar-

age, in the diocese of Lismore, united to the rectory of Kilmurry, and in the gift of the Marquess of Ormonde, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £380. 11. 11., of which £250. 7. 2. is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropriator; the tithes of the benefice amount to £754. 19. 1. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilgrant or Riverstown, and contains a chapel. About 80 children are educated in two schools, one of which is principally supported by Lady Osborne. The late W. Power, Esq., of Ballydino, left 30 acres of land and £5000 for the establishment of an almshouse, which is not yet finished. Here are some remains of the ancient church and of a castle, also a large moat.

KILSHINANE, or **KILLISHANE**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Listowel, on the road to Castleisland, containing 1668 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by the Knockfodery, or Lackfodery, mountains; and consists chiefly of mountain pasture and bog: coal exists, but has not been worked. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn. The tithes, amounting to £149. 15. 2., are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly included in the district of Listowel, but chiefly in that of Lixnaw. The ruins of the old church still exist in the burial-ground, near which is a holy well, resorted to by the peasantry for devotional purposes.

KILSHINE, a parish, in the barony of **MORGALLION**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Navan, on the road from Dublin to Kingscourt; containing 654 inhabitants. This parish was the scene of a skirmish during the disturbances of 1798. It comprises 1369 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, three-fourths of which are under a good system of tillage; there is some bog. Petty sessions are held at George's Cross every Monday. Mountaintown House, the handsome residence of A. H. C. Pollock, Esq., is situated in a fine demesne of 300 plantation acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1809 to the rectory of Clongill, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, the former having one turn and the latter two. Although the rectories are thus nominally united, they are held by two incumbents. The tithes amount to £92. 6. 2., and the value of the benefice is £284 per annum. The church, which is a very neat structure with a spire, was rebuilt by a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815. The glebe-house is in Clongill, where there is a glebe of 21 acres, valued at £63 per annum, besides a glebe in this parish of 7 acres, valued at £21. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Kilpatrick. There is a national school, in which about 90 children are educated, and to which Sir W. Plunket de Bathe, Bart., subscribes £15 per annum, besides allowing a house and ground.

KILSILLAGH, a parish, in the barony of **IBANE and BARRYROE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Clonakilty; containing 166 inhabitants. This small parish, which is entirely surrounded by the parish of Lislec, comprises

only 237 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, the whole of which belongs to the see of Ross. The land is very fertile, and is wholly under cultivation; the substratum is clay-slate, and the chief manure sea weed and sand, which are obtained with facility in great abundance; there is neither waste land nor bog. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, forming part of the union of Lisle: the tithes amount to £42. 14. 2. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Abbeymahon. There are some slight remains of the ancient parish church, to which is attached a small burial-ground.

KILSKERRY, a parish, in the barony of **OMAGH**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from **Enniskillen**, on the road to **Omagh**; containing, with the market-town of **Trillick**, 8790 inhabitants. This place, during the war of 1641, was attacked by the Irish forces under **Sir Phelim O'Nial**, whom the inhabitants succeeded in driving back to the mountains; but they suffered severely in a subsequent attack, in which the assailants were successful. Near **Corkhill Lodge** are the remains of a fortress, which was garrisoned by the inhabitants, who resolutely defended the ford of the river, where a handsome bridge was subsequently erected. The army of **Jas. II.** encamped twice in this parish during his contest with **Wm. III.**, and marched hence against **Enniskillen**. The parish, which is six miles long and as many broad, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 20,439 statute acres, of which 14,650 are applotted under the tithe act; the surface is boldly undulating and the soil generally fertile. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving; more than 1000 acres of waste land have been already brought into cultivation, principally under the encouragement of the rector. The principal seats are **Trillick Lodge**, the property of **Gen. Archdall**, near which are the remains of **Castle Mervyn**, built by a person of the name of **Mervyn**, from whom **Gen. Archdall** derives his title to his estate in this county; **Relagh**, of **J. H. Story, Esq.**; **Corkhill Lodge**, of **J. Lendrum, Esq.**; **Corkhill**, of the **Rev. A. H. Irvine**; and the glebe-house, of the **Rev. J. Grey Porter**. There are two other seats almost dilapidated, which were formerly the residences of the **Barton** and **Bryan** families. There are several mountains in the parish, and several lakes, from which small streams descend to **Lough Erne**, between which and **Lough Foyle** it is in contemplation to form a communication by a canal. There is a small establishment for milling blankets. A manorial court, petty sessions, and fairs are held at **Trillick**, *which see*. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Clogher**, constituting the corps of the prebend of **Kilskerry** in the cathedral of **Clogher**, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £675. 9. 4. The glebe-house, a spacious and handsome residence, surrounded by old plantations, was built in 1774 at an expense of £1200, of which £92. 6. was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 380 acres of profitable land, valued at £1 per acre, besides which there are 636 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of mountain glebe, which is annually in process of being reclaimed and rising in value. The church, an elegant structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, was built in 1790, at an expense of £1060, defrayed by the **Rev. Dr. Hastings**; the original spire was taken down

and the present one erected in 1830, at the expense of the parish. Divine service is performed by the clergymen of the Establishment in the Wesleyan meeting-houses at **Trillick**, monthly in winter, and once a fortnight in summer. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a spacious building, is at **Maralough**. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists at **Trillick**. The parochial school is supported by the rector and the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and a school-house at **Magheralough** was built by the **Rev. A. H. Irvine**, curate, on land given by **Col. Perceval**, who allows a salary to the master; one by **J. H. Story, Esq.**, a female school on the glebe by **Mrs. Porter**, and there are four other public schools, 12 private, and six Sunday schools, and a dispensary. Here was a monastery in the 7th century, of which no vestiges can be traced, nor are any particulars of its history recorded.

KILSKYRE, or **KILSKEER**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing, with the post-town of **Crossakeel** and several villages, 4537 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here at a very early period, which was destroyed by the Danes, but some of its ruins still exist. The parish comprises about 11,340 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, which are chiefly under tillage. There are about 800 acres of bog and waste land, and abundance of limestone. Near **Bensfort** extensive operations for draining the land are in progress. The principal seats are **Newgrove**, the residence of **H. O'Reilly, Esq.**; **Miltown**, of **J. Kearney, Esq.**; **Silvan Park**, of **W. Keating, Esq.**; the glebe-house, of the **Rev. C. Osborne**; and **Boltown**, the property of **Col. Battersby**. The village of **Kilskyre**, which is the property of **W. Blayney Wade, Esq.**, comprises 29 neatly built houses and 156 inhabitants. Petty sessions and fairs are held at **Crossakeel**, *which see*. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Meath**, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £425. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 22 acres. The church, which is a handsome structure with a lofty spire, is built on an eminence at **Crossakeel**, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £137 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions this is the head of a union or district, comprising **Kilskyre**, **Clonabreny**, and **Diamor**, and containing chapels at **Kilskyre** and **Ballinlough**, the latter of which is a neat edifice. There is a school at **Crossakeel** on **Erasmus Smith's** foundation, in which about 100 children are educated, and to which **W. Blayney Wade, Esq.**, contributes £6 per annum, besides granting two acres of land, on which the school-house was erected at an expense of £200, partly defrayed by **Mr. Wade** and partly by the trustees. There are also two private schools, in which about 120 children are educated, and a Sunday school. **Viscount Killeen** has given a site for a school-house at **Kilskyre**, and another is about to be established at **Ballinlough**.

KILSUB, or **BAWNBOY**, a village, in the parish of **TEMPLEPORT**, barony of **TULLAGHAGH**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N.W.) from **Ballyconnell**, on the road to **Swanlinbar**; containing 24 houses and 60 inhabitants. A fair is held here on the first Monday, and petty sessions on the second Monday, in every month. Near **Bawnboy** is the seat of

F. Hasard, Esq., in a well-planted demesne; and there is a small boulding-mill.

KILTACAMOGUE.—See **KILDECAMOGUE**.

KILTALE, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER DEECE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from Summerhill to Skryne; containing 405 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Knockmark; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Dunsany. The tithes amount to £71. 5., payable to the impropriator, who allows a stipend for the discharge of the clerical duties. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilmore. About 40 children are educated in a private school.

KILTALLA, or **KILTALLAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Milltown, on the road to Tralee; containing, with the town of Castlemaine (which is separately described), 1727 inhabitants, of which number, 387 are in the town. This parish extends from the river Maine, on the south, to the mountain of Slieve Meesh on the north, a portion of which latter is within its limits: it comprises 4821 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2880 per annum, having a fine alluvial soil on a substratum of limestone: there is some light bog on the mountain. The limestone is generally burnt for manure, and at Anna is a quarry of good brown stone adapted for building. The seats are Laharun, the residence of F. Walker, Esq.; Kiltalla Glebe, of the Rev. J. Murphy, the rector; and Anna, of the Rev. D. O'Connor, P. P. At Ballycrispin, the estate of the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, was formerly the residence of his maternal ancestors. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, united since 1682 to the rectory of Kilgarrilander and the rectory and vicarage of Currans, together constituting the union of Kiltallagh, in the gift of the Crown. The tithes amount to £166. 6. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and of the entire union to £487. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1820, by aid of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe in each parish; that of Kiltallagh comprises about six acres, and those of the entire union $19\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is a small plain edifice with a square tower, rebuilt in 1816, for which purpose the late Board granted a loan of £600. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Castlemaine, which also comprises the parish of Kilgarrilander, and contains the chapels of Kiltallagh and Boulteens; the latter is in Kilgarrilander. The children of the parishioners generally attend Lady Godfrey's free school at Milltown, in the adjoining parish of Kilcoleman.

KILTARTAN, a parish, in the barony of **KILTARTAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with part of the post-town of Gort, and part of the village of Clonnearl, 2930 inhabitants. It comprises 5529 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Here is very little bog and some rocky waste land; limestone is abundant, bears a high polish, and is obtained in very large square slabs. At Ballylee is a quarry of fine black marble. The principal seats are Coole, the handsome residence of R. Gregory, Esq.; Ballymantane, of E. Lombard Hunt, Esq.; Raheen, of J. O'Hara, Esq.; Ballylee Castle, of P. Carrig, Esq.; Roseville, of J. Heuston, Esq.; and Ballintown, of Capt.

Lahiffe. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmacduagh; the tithes amount to £175. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a stone chapel built in 1837, for which R. Gregory, Esq., gave £60. About 150 children are educated in three private schools. There are the ruins of a large castle at Castletown, in good preservation. Kiltartan gives the title of baron to Viscount Gort.

KILTEAL, or **KILTEEL**, a parish, in the barony of **MARYBOROUGH EAST**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Maryborough; containing 1116 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Dysartenos; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Carew. The tithes amount to £176. 3. $9\frac{3}{4}$., of which £117. 9. $2\frac{1}{4}$.. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Maryborough.

KILTEEL, a parish, in the barony of **SOUTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Naas, on the road from Dublin to Ballymore-Eustace; containing 755 inhabitants, of which number, 253 are in the village. The village comprises 43 houses, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held in it on May 1st, June 24th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 2nd. The parish contains 2935 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Rathmore; the rectory is impropriate in Col. Luke Allen. The tithes amount to £98. 16. $2\frac{1}{4}$., of which £65. 17. $5\frac{1}{2}$.. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Blessington. Here are the ruins of a castle.

KILTEELY.—See **LISTEELY**.

KILTEEVAN, a parish, in the barony of **BALLINTOBER**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Roscommon, on the road to Lanesborough; containing 2568 inhabitants. It is bounded by Lough Ree and the river Shannon on the east, and contains a great quantity of bog. The principal seats are Kiltiven House, the residence of J. E. Mapother, Esq.; and Beechwood, of D. O'Farrell, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Roscommon; the rectory is impropriate in the representative of the late Viscount Kingsland. The tithes amount to £115. 4. 8., of which £65. 4. 8. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Roscommon, and has a chapel. About 100 children are educated in two private schools, to one of which Mrs. Mapother contributes £5 annually.

KILTEEVOCK, or **KILTEEVOGE**, a parish, in the barony of **RAPHOE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Stranorlar, on the river Finn; containing 4365 inhabitants. This parish, which was formed by separating some townlands from Stranorlar, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $41,131\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 91 are water. The land is of middling quality and principally in pasture; there is a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog and some mountain land, which is used for grazing. A lead mine was opened here in 1775, but was soon relinquished as unprofitable. Fairs are held at Cloghanbeg on Feb. 1st, May 19th, Aug. 25th, and Nov. 19th, for cattle, yarn,

linen, and drugget. The principal seats are Cloghan Lodge, the residence of Sir T. C. Style, Bart., and Glenmore, of C. Style, Esq. A manorial court formerly held here was discontinued in 1831. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Rector of Stranorlar, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £126. The perpetual curate's income consists of £50 late currency from the rector of Stranorlar, £25 from Primate Boulter's fund, and the glebe, valued at £16 per ann. The glebe-house was built in 1799 by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a plain building. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Glenfin, at which place is the chapel, a plain building, erected in 1825 by subscription. About 240 children are educated in three public schools, one of which is aided by donations from Col. Robertson's fund, and 30 in a private school; there are also a Sunday school and a dispensary.

KILTEGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and partly in the barony of BALLINACOR, but chiefly in that of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Hacketstown, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 3815 inhabitants, of which number, 136 are in the village. This parish comprises 15,681 statute acres, under an improving system of agriculture, and there is a large tract of bog and mountain land. Limestone gravel is burnt for manure, and granite is abundant. High Park is the residence of E. H. Westby, Esq.; the original mansion was burnt by the insurgents in 1798; the demesne, which comprises about 400 statute acres, contains some very fine old timber. Hume Wood is the residence of W. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq. The village contains 22 houses and a dispensary, and is a station of the peace preservation police, of which there is one also at Fortgranite. A patent exists for eight fairs in the year, but none are held. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, in 1804, to the rectory and vicarage of Kilranelagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop by agreement with the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir R. Steele, Bart. The tithes amount to £516, of which £340 is payable to the impropriator, and £176 to the vicar; the tithes of the union amount to £369. 16. 11. Adjoining the church is the glebe-house, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816, gave £400 and lent £370: the glebe comprises 20 acres, for which £2 per acre is paid. The church is a handsome edifice with an embattled tower and spire, erected by a gift of £500 and a loan of £320 from the same Board; it was enlarged in 1826, at an expense of £1200, half of which was defrayed by the Board, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £191 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Hacketstown, and has a chapel at Kilmoat. In the village is a school supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school-house was built at an expense of £300; there are about 52 children of both sexes in the school. There is also a national school for males and females; the school-house is in the old chapel-yard. At High Park and Kilmoat are raths; on opening one at the former place, about three years since, an urn of coarse pottery was

discovered, which contained ashes and bones. There are ancient burial-places on the townlands of Kiltegan and Drim.

KILTENNEL, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Graigue, on the road to Enniscorthy; containing 3206 inhabitants. It comprises 1826 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is in a wild district bordering on Mount-Leinster. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithes amount to £385, of which £250 is payable to the impropriator, and £135 to the vicar. The church, which is in Killedmund, is a neat building. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Borris. There are a parochial and a national school, in which about 280 children are educated; and two private schools, in which are about 200 children. The ruins of the old church are covered with ivy; there are also the remains of a chapel at its eastern end, which was erected in 1789 by Capt. E. Byrne, and the fragments of a granite cross and a cairn.

KILTENNEL, or COURTTOWN, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Gorey, on the sea-side road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1389 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Kilbride, is situated on the Irish Channel and bounded on the south by the Awen-o-varra river; it comprises 4372 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which the greater portion is under tillage and the remainder good pasture and meadow land. The soil is generally fertile and the system of agriculture improving. On Tara Hill, of which the greater part is in this parish, are some quarries of good building stone, which supply the surrounding neighbourhood. Courtown, the elegant seat of the Earl of Courtown, is situated in a retired spot on the banks of the Awen-o-varra, which winds through the richly-wooded demesne; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and from the house is obtained a glance of the sea through a vista in the surrounding plantations. Seafield, held by Walter Hore, Esq., from the Earl of Courtown, is situated about a mile and a half to the north of Courtown. There are several boats belonging to this place, which are employed in the Courtown fishery, and great quantities of cod are taken off the coast; but from the uncertainty of the voyage to Dublin, by which the cargo is frequently spoiled before it reaches the market, the value of the fishery has been very much diminished. To obviate this evil an act was obtained, in 1824, for the construction of a harbour at or near the mouth of the Awen-o-varra river, to be called the Courtown harbour. This work, originally planned and begun by the late A. Nimmo, Esq., was for a time much retarded in its progress, from the shifting nature of the sands off the coast, and from other unforeseen impediments; but these obstacles have been surmounted, and the works, which have been for the last two years under the direction of Francis Giles, Esq., engineer, who has greatly improved the original plan, are now considerably advanced. A lock, 14 feet deep, and capable of admitting vessels of upwards of 100 tons, has been constructed of hewn granite, through which, by a diversion of

its course, the river has been brought, supplying a body of water which may be employed in scouring the channel, where there is constantly a depth of eight feet of water. The entrance is between two parallel piers, with flood-gates leading into the basin, which is capable of receiving about 60 vessels of 100 tons, and is also the receptacle of the small Chapel river. The harbour is entered at Lloyd's, and when completed it is intended to introduce well-boats, by which the fish may be kept alive during the voyage. Several good slated houses and other buildings have been erected along the quay, and there is a constabulary police station.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Courtown; the tithes amount to £150. A glebe-house has been lately built at the joint expense of the Earl of Courtown and the incumbent, the Rev. F. Owen; and there is a glebe of 30 acres. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, is situated on a well-wooded eminence, and is a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballygarret. Schools for children of both sexes, with apartments for a master and mistress, who have also an acre of land rent-free, were erected by the Earl of Courtown, and are supported by subscription; and there is a Sunday school under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman. The late Hon. T. Stopford, D.D., successively rector of this parish, dean of Ferns, and bishop of Cork, bequeathed £300; and Lady Anne Hore, wife of the Rev. T. Hore, of Ham Common, county of Middlesex, bequeathed £100, to the poor of this parish. At Courtown is a chalybeate spring; and in an ancient burial-ground, called "Prospect," are the vaults of the Courtown and Seafeld families, with monuments to Mary, Countess of James George, third Earl of Courtown, who died April 14th, 1823; and to Lady Anne, wife of W. Hore, Esq., who died April 4th, 1808. The lordship of Courtown gives the title of earl and baron to the head of the noble family of Stopford.

KILTERNAN, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 913 inhabitants. This parish, which joins the county of Wicklow at the remarkable pass called the Scalp, comprises $3190\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is rocky and mountainous, abounding with heath, and there is a considerable quantity of waste, but the system of agriculture is improving; there is some good bog. It abounds with remarkably fine granite, which is quarried for building, flagging, and other uses; great numbers are employed in cutting the stone on the spot, which is afterwards sent to Dublin. The principal seats are Springfield, the residence of T. Thompson, Esq., a handsome modern mansion, commanding a fine view of the two Sugar Loaf mountains and the adjacent country; Glancullen, of C. Fitz-Simon, Esq., M. P. for the county, finely situated in a handsome demesne, surrounded with interesting scenery; Kingstown Lodge, of J. Brennan, Esq., a handsome villa with an Ionic portico, in tastefully disposed grounds; Kilternan House, formerly belonging to the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and now the property of R. Anderson, Esq., commanding a fine view

of the hill of Howth and Killiney bay; Kilternan Cottage, of R. D. Dwyer, Esq.; Kingstown House, of the Rev. — McNamara; Jamestown, of J. Rorke, Esq.; and Fountain Hill, of B. Shaw, Esq. Part of the Three Rocks mountain is in this parish, which abounds with boldly diversified and strikingly majestic scenery. The mountains at Glancullen abound with grouse. On the road to Enniskerry, and within two miles of that beautiful village, is the Scalp, a deep natural chasm in the mountain, forming a narrow defile with lofty and shelving ramparts on each side, from which large detached masses of granite of many tons weight have fallen; on each side large masses of detached rock are heaped together in the wildest confusion, apparently arrested in their descent, and threatening every moment to crush the traveller by their fall. On entering the ravine from Dublin, the Great Sugar Loaf mountain appears to close up the egress, but on advancing the view expands and becomes exceedingly beautiful, embracing the two mountains of that name, Bray Head, and the fine country in the neighbourhood. There are a cotton and a paper mill, each employing about 40 persons. A twopenny post has been established at the small village of Golden Ball, which is partly within the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to that of Kilgobbin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop and the Archdeacon, the former having one and the latter two presentations; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir Compton Domville, Bart., C. Fitz-Simon, Esq., and Mrs. Anderson. The tithes amount to £186. 3. 8., of which £66. 1. 7. is payable to Sir C. Domville, £63. 11. 8. to Mr. Fitz-Simon, £9. 18. 11. to Mrs. Anderson, and £46. 11. 6. to the vicar; the gross tithes of the benefice are £196. 11. 6. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe comprises 14 acres of profitable land. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1826, at an expense of £1900, of which £900 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, £500 from the late Lord Powerscourt, and £500 raised by assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £181 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Sandyford and Glancullen, at which latter place is a neat chapel with a burial-ground. At Glancullen a monastery was founded in 1835, on a piece of ground given by Mr. Fitz-Simon. About 200 children are taught in two public schools, of which one at Glancullen is supported by the National Board, and one at the Scalp by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient parish church, a picturesque ruin of the earliest ages; there are several raths, and in the demesne of Kilternan House is a cromlech. The Rev. Father O'Leary composed several of his works while on a visit with the Fitz-Simon family, at Glancullen, in this parish.

KILTESKILL, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Loughrea, on the road to Woodford; containing 900 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the Slievebaughta mountains, and comprises 2734 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the

union of Loughrea; the rectory is partly appropriate to the bishoprick, and partly to the corps of the prebend of Kilteskil in the cathedral of Clonfert. The tithes amount to £88. 1. 1., of which £20. 9. 8½. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £10. 5. 4½. to the prebendary, and £57. 6. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Killeenadeema, and contains a chapel.

KILTESKIN, or **TITESKIN**, a parish, in the barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2¾ miles (S. by W.) from Cloyne, near Cork harbour; containing 450 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1010 statute acres, formed part of the union of Aghada, which was held in *commendam* by the Bishops of Cloyne till the death of Bishop Brinkley, in 1835, when it became a separate rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes amount to £201. 14. 9. There is a glebe of 9 acres; and it is in contemplation to build a church. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Cloyne. Near the ruins of the old church is a holy well, much frequented on the 15th of August; adjoining which is a stone with a rude representation of the crucifixion.

KILTEYNAN, or **KILTINAN**, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Fethard, on the road to Clonmel; containing 1216 inhabitants. It comprises 4127 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Kiltinan Castle, the seat of R. Cooke, Esq., consists of an ancient circular tower, the walls of which are seven feet thick, and a residence erected on the old site by the late E. Cooke, Esq. It stands on a nearly perpendicular limestone rock, 90 feet high, and commands a fine view of the Waterford mountains. There is a very fine well in the castle, covered by a circular tower, and approached by 90 steps. The river Clash-anly runs close to the castle, and at the extremity of the demesne joins the Anner. In the demesne is a copious spring, constantly flowing from a cavern in a limestone rock, also the ruins of the parochial church. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel; the rectory is sequestrated and vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay a stipend to the curate of Fethard for performing the occasional duties; the tithes amount to £320. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Fethard, and has a chapel at Kilstusy. There is a public school, in which about 150 children are educated.

KILTHOMAS, a parish, partly in the barony of **KILTARTAN**, but chiefly in that of **LOUGHREA**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Gort, on the road to Loughrea; containing 3066 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6026 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The seats are Lime Park, the residence of C. Wallace, Esq.; and Copard, of E. Mahon, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane; the rectory is appropriate to the see and to the prebend of Kinvarra in the cathedral of Kilmacduagh. The tithes amount to £152. 10., of which £34. 10. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £18 to the prebendary, and £100 to the vicar. The R. C. parish, which is also called Peterswell, from a holy well which is much visited, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and

has a handsome chapel, built in 1836 at an expense of £700, on a site given by Blake Foster, Esq., and towards the erection of which R. Gregory, Esq., gave £30. The old chapel is now used as a school-house. There are two private schools, in which about 110 children are educated.

KILTIGAN, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, ¾ of a mile (N. W.) from Clonmel, on the road to Caher; containing 190 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1053 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the lands, which are chiefly arable, are generally in the occupation of experienced farmers, and consequently under an improved system of cultivation. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for burning, and there are indications of coal, in sinking for which some wavelite was discovered, of which some beautiful specimens were procured. The principal seats are Heywood, the residence of C. Ryall, Esq.; Glenconnor, of J. Bagwell, Esq.; Summerville, of W. H. Bradshaw, Esq.; and the handsome residence of R. Moore, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Donoughmore in the cathedral of Lismore; the tithes amount to £93. 13. 10. The church is an ancient structure in a very dilapidated state.

KILTOGEGAN.—See **GAULSKILL**.

KILTOGHART, a parish, in the barony and county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with part of the post-town of Carrick-on-Shannon, and the villages of Drumshambo, Leitrim, and Jamestown (which are separately described), 16,434 inhabitants. It comprises 20,669 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £11,942 per annum: the land is chiefly under tillage, and there is much bog and mountain, also quarries of freestone and limestone. Part of the mountain Slieve-an-irin and several small lakes are in this parish, in which rise the hills of Sheemore, said to contain caves of considerable depth. The principal seats are Jamestown Lodge, the residence of F. O'Beirne, Esq.; Port, of J. H. Peyton, Esq.; Lismore Lodge, of the Very Rev. Dr. Slevin, V.G.; Caldra Lodge, of G. McDermott, Esq.; Castlecarrow, of C. R. Peyton, Esq.; Newbrook, of F. Keon, Esq.; and Keon brook, of J. D. Brady, Esq. At Drumhearny extensive plantations have been laid out by P. Latouche, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £601. The glebe-house was erected by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1050 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £174 for its repair: the glebe comprises 200 acres. There is a church at Carrick-on-Shannon, and one in Drumshambo. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms two unions or districts, one called Kiltoghart and Gowel, which has chapels at Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, and Gowel; the other called Kiltoghart-Murhane, which has a chapel at Murhane. There are a Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house at Carrick-on-Shannon, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house at Drumshambo. There are twelve public schools, to one of which Mr. P. Latouche allows a house and three acres of land, besides subscribing £15 annually; and to another Lord Duncannon subscribes £5. 5. About 1000 children are

educated in these schools, and about 100 in three private schools. At Port are the remains of a monastery, which was converted into a castle to command the ford across the Shannon.

KILTONANLEA, or **DOONASS**, a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Killaloe, on the road to Limerick, and on the river Shannon; containing 4061 inhabitants. It comprises 6595 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, mostly in tillage. Limestone, in which marine shells are found imbedded, is quarried near Clonlara and chiefly burnt for manure: there is some bog. A branch of the Shannon navigation, about four miles in length, passes through this parish, to avoid the falls of Doonass between Limerick and Killaloe, and affords a daily communication by steam and other boats with those places. At Doonass are extensive bleaching establishments; and at Clonlara are a public dispensary and a station of the constabulary police. Petty sessions are held weekly on Friday at the latter place, where also a manorial court is occasionally held for the recovery of small debts; and efforts have been recently made to re-establish the fairs usually held on March 17th, June 11th, and Sept. 21st and 29th, each continuing for two days. The seats are Doonass House, the residence of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart., beautifully situated on the Shannon; Summer Hill, of H. Dillon Massy, Esq.; Water Park, of S. Bindon, Esq.; Erina House, of G. Vincent, Esq.; Erina, of Jas. Lysaght, Esq.; Rosehill, of P. O'Callaghan, Esq.; Elm Hill, of Mrs. Davis; Bellisle, of H. Mahon, Esq.; Landscape, of P. W. Creagh, Esq.; Springfield, of M. Gavin, Esq.; Parkview, of Capt. Kingsmill; Newtown, of A. Walsh, Esq.; Mount Catherine, of G. Lloyd, Esq.; Runnard, of Capt. J. Walsh; and Doonass Glebe, of the Rev. T. Westrop. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Killokenedy, together forming the union of Kiltonanlea, or Doonass, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £341. 10. 9½., and the entire tithes of the benefice to £445. 5. 8¾. The glebe-house was erected in 1810, when £597 was lent and £200 given by the late Board of First Fruits for that purpose: the glebe comprises 6a. 1r. 10p. The church, at Clonlara, is a neat building with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles; for the erection of the tower and gallery the same Board granted £300, in 1831. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Doonass, which also comprises parts of the parishes of Killaloe and Killokenedy: the parochial chapel at Clonlara, erected in 1815, is a large and well-built structure; and there is a chapel at Trugh, in the parish of Killaloe. In a school under the patronage of Lady Massy (who gives the school-house rent free), the parochial school under the superintendence of the rector, a school under that of the R. C. clergyman, and in two private schools, about 290 children are educated. Within the limits of the parish are the ruined castles of Rhinnuagh, Newtown, and Coolistigue; and several ancient raths or forts. The "Falls of Doonass," on the Shannon, as seen from Sir H. D. Massy's demesne, have a striking and highly picturesque effect: the river, which above the falls is 300 yards wide and 40 feet deep, here pours its vast volume of water over large

masses of rock extending upwards of a quarter of a mile along its course, and producing a succession of falls forming a grand and interesting spectacle.

KILTOOM, or **KILTOMB**, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon; containing 4514 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Lough Ree, comprises 7510 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the soil is light but fertile, and the lands are generally in a profitable state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is a moderate portion of bog. The scenery is pleasingly diversified. The principal seats are Hodson's Bay, that of L. Hodson, Esq., pleasantly situated on the shore of Lough Ree, in tastefully disposed grounds commanding a fine view of the lake and the river Shannon; Grove, of J. Sproule, Esq.; New Park, of Mrs. Smythe, a handsome residence pleasantly situated; and Rockhill, of E. Hodson, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united by act of council, in 1784, to the vicarage of Camma, together forming the union of Kiltoom, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £155, of which £65 is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross tithes of the benefice are £200. The glebe-house is situated about a mile from the church; the glebe comprises 20¾ acres. The church, which is in good repair, was built in 1785 by a gift of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits; the tower is castellated and the occasional residence of Sir Frederic French. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; a spacious chapel is now being built. There is a private school, in which are about 45 children.

KILTOOMY, or **KILTORNEY**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 9½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Listowel, on the river Brick; containing 1728 inhabitants. It comprises 6298 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which about one-half consists of arable land, and the remainder of marshy land and bog. Limestone gravel is found near Kiltoomy and used for manure. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilflyn: the tithes, amounting to £120, are payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Lixnaw. The ruins of the old church still exist: it was the cemetery of the Fitzmaurices prior to the erection of the mausoleum near Lixnaw to John, the third Earl of Kerry. Near Shanavally is a chalybeate spring.

KILTORA, or **KILTURRAGH**, a parish, partly in the barony of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, but chiefly in that of **CORRAN**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Ballymote, on the road to Castlebar; containing 2481 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7009 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the land is principally under a gradually improving system of tillage; a large quantity of waste land has been brought into cultivation; there is a considerable extent of bog. Doo Castle, the seat of J. M. McDonnell, Esq., occupies the site of an ancient fortress, of which there are still some remains near the present

house. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfadd; the rectory is impropriate in Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. The tithes amount to £229. 13. 4½., of which £109. 7. 6. is payable to the lessee of the impropriator, and £120. 5. 10½. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Buninaden. There are two private schools, in which are about 200 children. There are numerous Danish raths in the parish; and about three miles westward from Colloony are the remains of Meemlough castle, built by T. B. O'Hara; the walls are still entire and are perforated by flights of steps.

KILTORAGHT, a parish, in the barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Curofin, on the road from Kilfenora to Ennis; containing 1145 inhabitants. In the civil divisions it is not known as a parish, having merged into that of Kilfenora: it comprises about 3080 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture and bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the deanery; the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1795, to that of Clouney, together constituting the union of Kiltoraght in the gift of the Bishop. Of the tithes, amounting to £90, two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £800, in 1813, having been injured during the late disturbances, is now in a dilapidated state; divine service is performed at the glebe-house, for the erection of which the same Board gave £450, and lent £62, in 1814. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilfenora: a chapel is now being erected at Inchioveagh, on the new line of road to Ennistymon. About 110 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of a castle at Inchioveagh.

KILTORKIN, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 176 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1012 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher; the tithes amount to £43. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyhale.

KILTORMER, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Loughrea; containing 2133 inhabitants. It comprises 4859 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and a considerable quantity of reclaimable bog. Here is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are Eyreville, an elegant mansion in the Italian style of architecture, the residence of T. Stratford Eyre, Esq., by whom it was built; Bellevue, of W. Lawrence, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of Chas. Seymour, Esq.; Skycur, of P. Callaghan, Esq.; Ballydonagh, of F. Madden, Esq.; and Chilhame, of De La Warr Digges, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, episcopally united in 1813 to the rectories and vicarages of Killooran and Abbeygormagan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the bishop and deanery of Clonfert. The tithes amount to £101. 10. 9½.,

of which £41. 10. 9½. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £27. 13. 10½. to the dean, and £32. 6. 1½. to the vicar; the tithes of the benefice amount to £200. 18. 5½. The glebe-house was erected by a gift of £450 and a loan of £145 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818: there is a glebe of two acres. The church, which is in the village of Kiltormer-Kelly, was built in 1815 on a site given by T. Stratford Eyre, Esq., by a gift of £600 and a loan of £200 from the same Board, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £109 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it is a neat edifice with a square tower, enclosed in a planted area. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of Clonfert, and has a chapel at Kiltormer-Kelly. The parochial school, in which 50 children are educated, is aided by a donation of £6 annually from the incumbent; and there is a national school, in which nearly 400 children are taught, for which J. Prendergast, Esq., gave the site and £50 towards its erection. There are also two private schools of about 90 children. At Ballydough, on the south side of the road, are the foundations of a large castle. A holy well here is resorted to annually on the last Sunday in July by numbers of the peasantry.

KILTORMER-KELLY, a village, in the parish of KILTORMER, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish. This is a rising village, in a well cultivated district, within 5 miles of the Grand Canal; and has cattle fairs on the 17th of Feb. May, Aug., and Nov. A fine quarry of black marble has been recently discovered in the vicinity. Here are the parish church, R. C. chapel, and national school. It is the estate of Charles Kelly, a friar, whose ancestors founded Kilconnell Abbey, and some others in this county.

KILTORNEY.—See KILTOOMY.

KILTRISK, a parish, in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.) from Gorey, on the river Awen-o-varra, and two miles from the Eastern coast; containing 690 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2971 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Leskinferre and of the corps of the treasurership of Ferns cathedral: the tithes amount to £126, out of which £23. 1. 6. is paid to the perpetual curate of the recently formed ecclesiastical district of Glascarrick, *which see*. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballygarret.

KILTRUSTAN, a parish, in the barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Strokestown, on the road to Elphin; containing 3543 inhabitants. It comprises 4870 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and principally under an improving system of tillage. There is also a large quantity of bog, with quarries of excellent limestone, also limestone gravel and marl, and on the lands of Tubberpatrick some very fine potters' earth. Lead ore has been found, but is not worked. The principal seats are Tubberpatrick, the residence of Mulloy McDermott, Esq.; Cloneen, of Gilbert Hogg, Esq.; and Cretta Cottage, of Capt. Dillon. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Bumlin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of Kil-

goghlin. The tithes amount to £312. 10., of which £208. 6. 8. is payable to the vicar, and £104. 3. 4. to the prebendary. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Strokestown, and has a chapel. It is in contemplation to build a Presbyterian meeting-house. About 60 children are educated in a public, and 130 in three private schools. Here are the remains of a monastery, the burial-ground of which is still much used, also of a castle, which belonged to O'Connor Roe; and a well, dedicated to St. Patrick.

KILTUBRID, a parish, in the barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N.E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road to Ballinamore; containing 6508 inhabitants. It comprises 12,088 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including 60 of woodland, besides 2429 acres of bog and mountain: the land is chiefly under spade husbandry. On the northern side of Slieve-an-irin iron ore is found in the beds of the mountain streams, and limestone on their banks; and on the south and west sides are indications of rich beds of that metal. Thick strata of it are also visible in the beds of Barnameena and the neighbouring cataracts. Under the south and west brow of Slieve-an-irin is a stratum of coal, and large and deep beds of pipe-clay and yellow ochre are found in the channels of several of the mountain streams, particularly about Aughacashel, intermingled with flinty gravel or silicious sand. Near the top of the mountain at Aughacashel is a large mass of heavy, smooth, pea-green, viscous earth, intermixed with sparkling yellow sand, of which there is a great quantity about two miles north westward. Freestone is abundant, and here are some sulphureous springs. Remains of several disused furnaces are visible near the mountain, and under its brow is a deep cavity, in which the waters disappear and emerge about a mile to the west of its base. Here are several lakes; one is much resorted to from a belief that the water will cure the erysipelas. The principal seats are Loughscur, the residence of R. McNamara, Esq.; Annadale, of W. Randal Slacke, Esq.; Driney, of G. H. C. Peyton, Esq.; Laheen, of J. Reynolds Peyton, Esq.; and Aughacashel, of J. Johnston, Esq., near which coal is partially worked by the peasantry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £248. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £530 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1825: the glebe comprises 470 acres, about three-fourths of which are unprofitable land. The church is a plain building, erected, by aid of a gift of £440 from the same Board, in 1785; and recently repaired by a grant of £168 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is also called Cashcarrigan; there is a chapel on the townland of Rosgarbon. About 750 children are educated in six public schools, to one of which Lord Southwell subscribes £7, and to another £6. 6. per annum. On an island in Lough Scur, are the remains of Castle John, which was built by John Reynolds in the reign of Elizabeth, and was frequently attacked by the O'Rourkes; and on another island are the ruins of a square fortress, which was used for a prison by the Reynolds family. In Mr. McNamara's demesne is a cromlech, called by the peasantry *Leaba Dearmud i Graine*, or "Darby and Graine's Bed, or

Altar." There are some remains of an old church, with a burial-ground attached.

KILTULLAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of KILCONNELL, but chiefly in that of ATHENRY, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Athenry, on the road to Loughrea; containing 3069 inhabitants. A cell of the third order of Franciscans was founded here prior to the year 1441. The parish comprises 4870 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is moderately well cultivated. Kiltullagh House is the seat of J. D'Arcy, Esq., in whose demesne is a fine chalybeate spring. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconickny; the rectory is appropriate to the bishoprick, deanery, and archdeaconry of Clonfert, and to the vicarage. The tithes amount to £204. 11., of which £23. 1. 6½. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £4. 12. 3. to the dean, £32. 6. 1¾. to the archdeacon, and £144. 11. 0¾. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kiltullagh and Killimordaly, in each of which is a chapel. There is a Dominican convent at Esker, consisting of seven friars: it is pleasantly situated, and the chapel has a handsome spire. Connected with it is a school of about 600 children, 50 of whom are clothed and many of them fed. There are also a private school, in which about 120 children are educated, and a Sunday school.

KILTULLAGH, a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5¼ miles (W. by S.) from Castlerea, on the road to Tuam; containing 7106 inhabitants. A monastery for Franciscan friars of the order de Pœnitentiâ was erected here soon after the year 1441. About a quarter of the parish is bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land, with about 30 acres of plantation, principally at Coshla, the sporting-lodge of W. R. Wills, Esq. Here is much limestone and sandstone, and the valleys abound with iron ore, which was formerly smelted, as is evident from the existence of an old furnace. Here is an excellent chalybeate spring. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of parliament, in 1711, to the rectories and vicarages of Aghavower, Annagh, Becan, Knock, and Templetogether, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £227. 6. 11½., and of the benefice to £775. 7. 8¾. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 3a. 26p. The church is a neat building, erected about 1826 by a loan of £700 from the late Board of First Fruits. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Garranlahan and Cloonfad. There are two public schools, to one of which the rector subscribes £5, and W. R. Wills, Esq., £4 annually, and the latter gentleman is erecting a school-house near the church; to the other Mrs. Wills subscribes £2 per annum. About 120 children are educated in these schools, and about 830 in eight private schools.

KILTURK, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing 817 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the western extremity of the lake of Tacumshane, and extends to the sea, by which it is bounded on the south. It comprises 1954 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act,

and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is in that improved state which generally prevails in this part of the country; sea-weed, which is found in abundance, is the principal manure. The chief seats are Ballyhealy, the residence of Higatt Tench, Esq.; Woodville, of the Rev. R. King; and Sweetbriar Lodge, of Mr. J. Wilson. The lake is frequented by an abundance of wild ducks and other wild fowl. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Tomhaggard; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Robert Tottenham. The tithes amount to £188. 14. 7., of which £108. 1. is payable to the impropriator, and £80. 13. 7. to the vicar. The church is a neat edifice; it had originally a tower, which fell down soon after its erection. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilmore. A small school is partly supported by Mr. Day, who gives the use of the school-house rent-free. There are some remains of a castle originally of considerable extent, now consisting only of portions of two of the towers; the mound by which it was surrounded was levelled about 30 years since, and is now under cultivation.

KILTURRAGH.—See **KILTORA**.

KILTYCLOGHER, or **SARAHVILLE**, a village, in the parish of **CLONCLARE**, barony of **DROMAHAIRE**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing 130 inhabitants. This village, which consists of about 25 houses, has been recently built by C. H. Tottenham, Esq., under the north-eastern range of the Glenfarne mountains. A market is held every Friday in a good market-house and is well attended, there being no other within seven miles. Fairs are held on the 14th of every month: here is a constabulary police station, and a R. C. chapel is in progress of erection.

KILVARNET, a parish, in the barony of **LINEX**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Ballymote, on the mountain road from Sligo to Ballina; containing 2360 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Owenmore, comprises 2465 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The surface is mountainous, and agriculture is in a backward state, but a considerable tract of mountain is gradually being reclaimed; there is a moderate quantity of bog, but little more than what is requisite for fuel; limestone is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes. The principal seats are Temple House, that of Col. A. Perceval, a handsome modern mansion, on the border of a fine lake and in an extensive and well-planted demesne, in which the ruins of the ancient house of Knights Templars, from which it takes its name, form an interesting object on the margin of the lake; Annachmore, of Major C. K. O'Hara, a handsome residence delightfully situated in an ample demesne enlivened by the windings of the river Owenmore, over which is a handsome bridge, and commanding, from the summit of Cloyn Hill, a fine view of the course of the river, the distant hills of Knocknaree and Benbulbin, the Ox mountains, and the picturesque hills of Knocknashee and Knockmuckleta, with much of the fine country in the neighbourhood; and Summerton, of the Rev. T. D. Carrol. The linen manufacture is carried on by individuals to a small extent, and there is a bleach-green at Ballinacarrow, where fairs are held on May 19th, June 16th, Oct. 14th, and Dec. 14th for cattle, pigs, and yarn; fairs are also held at Templehouse. Petty ses-

sions are held at Coolany, where a penny post has been established. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Killoran; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery. The tithes amount to £76. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £35. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ is payable to the dean of Achonry, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Collooney; the chapel is at Ballinacarrow. There is a place of worship for Baptists. About 400 children are taught in four public schools, of which two are supported by Col. Perceval and Major O'Hara; and there is a private school, in which are about 50 children. The preceptory of Knights Templars, anciently called *Druim-abradh* and subsequently *Teachtemple*, was founded in the reign of Henry III., and on the suppression of that order was given by Edw. II. to the Knights Hospitallers. There are also some ruins of the old churches of Killoran and Kilvarnet.

KILVECONTY.—See **KILBEACONTY**.

KILVEMNON, or **KILMANANIFF**, a parish, in the barony of **SLIEVARDAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Callan, on the road to Fethard; containing 4530 inhabitants. It comprises about 8100 statute acres, exclusively of about 1600 of bog; and includes within its limits part of the lofty mountain of Slieve-na-Man. About four-fifths of the land are arable, the remainder pasture; it is moderately productive, but in many parts is low and wet; the surface is ornamented with some plantations and hedgerows. The river Anner has a subterraneous course for about a quarter of a mile, and works the Compsey Mill. The principal seats are Killaghy Castle, the residence of J. Despard, Esq., which was the residence of Baron Tobin, and was taken by Cromwell, who gave it to a Col. Green, from whom it has descended to its present proprietor; Gurteen, of the Rev. W. O'Brien; the glebe-house, of the Rev. E. Labarte; and Ballylanigan, the property of the Cramer family. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £675. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 6 acres. The church is a plain structure. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Mullinahone, where there is a chapel. There are five private schools, in which about 330 children are educated.

KILVINE, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMORRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Dunmore, on the road to Ballinrobe; containing 1925 inhabitants. It comprises 5670 statute acres, principally under tillage, and contains a great quantity of bog and some waste land. The principal seats are Cartown, the residence of J. Sheridan, Esq.; Killan, of F. French, Esq.; Rockfort, of T. Sheridan, Esq.; and Oldtown Cottage, of W. Bourke, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithes amount to £116. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballindangan. About 110 children are educated in a private school.

KILVOLANE, a parish, in the barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the road from Thurles to Limerick; containing, with the post-town of Newport (which is separately described), 3802 inhabitants. It comprises 8568

statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £7427 per annum. There were formerly large tracts of waste land, which, from the facility of procuring lime, have been partly reclaimed and are rapidly coming into cultivation. The system of agriculture is improved; there are large tracts of valuable bog, and several quarries of excellent limestone, which is procured and burnt for manure. Grit-stone of good quality for building is also extensively quarried; and copper mines of good ore were formerly worked with success, but have been discontinued. The scenery is finely diversified; the river Clare intersects the parish, affording advantageous sites for mills, and on the south-eastern side forms a boundary between the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. Clare Glen, which is beautifully picturesque, has been recently planted. The principal seats are Barna, the residence of H. Lee, Esq., and Mount Philips, of W. Philips, Esq., the demesnes of which are richly embellished with stately oaks; Ballymakeogh, of W. Ryan, Esq.; Mount Rivers, of R. Philips, Esq.; Bloomfield, of E. Scully, Esq.; Fox Hall, of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Clonsingle, of R. Young, Esq.; Derry-leagh Castle, of G. Ryan, Esq.; Rose Hill, of H. Hawkshaw, Esq.; and Lacklands, of the Rev. Dr. Pennefather. A corn-mill and a tuck-mill have been erected on the river Clare, near Newport. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Kilnerath, or St. John's, Newport; the tithes amount to £461. 10. 10. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £530, is a neat edifice, situated at Newport. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newport, in which town is the chapel. The parochial school, in which about 120 children are taught, is endowed with 20 acres of land and is aided by subscriptions; and there are six private schools, in which are about 260 children. There are some remains of the ancient parochial church at Ballymakeogh; the cemetery is still used as a burial-ground.

KILWATERMOY, a parish, in the barony of **COSHBRIDE**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Tallow, on the river Blackwater; containing 2527 inhabitants. The surface is in general mountainous. The principal seats are Moor Hill, the residence of W. Moore, Esq.; Sapperton, of S. Moore, Esq.; and Headborough, of the Rev. Percy Scott Smyth. These are handsome seats surrounded with plantations and ornamented with the river Bride, over which there is a wooden bridge. Here is also Janeville, the property of A. Keily, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Tallow; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes amount to £265. 16. 11., of which £177. 4. 7½. is payable to the impropriator, and £88. 12. 3½. to the vicar. A handsome church was erected about 1831 by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Knockamore, and contains a chapel. There is a parochial school of 25 children under the superintendence of the vicar, to which Stephen Moore, Esq., contributes £30 annually; also a private school of about 35 children. Near the site of the old church is a natural cavern.

KILWAUGHTER, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER GLENARM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**,

1 mile (W. S. W.) from Larne, on the road to Ballymena; containing 2016 inhabitants. This parish comprises 9803½ statute acres, of which 11½ are under water, about one-third is arable, and a very large portion mountain and waste land, particularly Agnew Hill, which has an elevation of 1558 feet above the level of the sea. The lands near the castle are in a high state of cultivation; there is some bog, and limestone and basalt are abundant. Kilwaughter Castle, the elegant mansion of E. J. Agnew, Esq., proprietor of nine-tenths of the parish, and for several centuries the residence of that family, is situated within a beautiful and extensive demesne. In the plantation above the castle is a place called Dhu Hole, a fissure in the limestone rock, into which falls a river that is nowhere seen again till it enters Lough Larne. There are some extensive cotton-mills in the parish, that formerly employed more than 1000 persons, but are now unoccupied; linen cloth is woven in some parts. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Cairncastle in the cathedral of Connor. A perpetual curacy has been recently instituted, called the curacy of Cairncastle and Kilwaughter, which is endowed with the tithes of the latter parish, amounting to £90. The church is at Cairncastle; the glebe, in this parish, was purchased by the late Board of First Fruits, which also built an excellent glebe-house, in 1813. There is a small R. C. chapel at Craiganorn. About 200 children are taught in three public schools. The late Mr. Agnew bequeathed £10 per annum to the poor. There are some slight remains of the old church in the castle demesne.

KILWEILAGH, or **KILLOULAGH**, also called **KILLEVEILAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **DELVIN**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castletown-Delvin, on the road to Mullingar; containing 1313 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5311 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and principally in pasture; and contains abundance of limestone and limestone gravel. It is watered by the river Deel, with which several small lakes are connected on its northern side, and on the eastern there is a large tract of bog. Contiguous to this is Bracklyn Castle, the fine seat and demesne of T. J. Fetherston H., Esq. Here are also Rockview, the residence of Mrs. R. Fetherston H.; Dysart, of N. Ogle, Esq.; and Gigginstown, of Capt. Brabazon O'Connor. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilcumney; the rectory is impropriate in N. Ogle, Esq. The tithes amount to £152. 6. 1¾., of which £115. 7. 8¼. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castletown-Delvin, and contains a chapel. About 110 children are educated in two private schools. There are many raths, containing very large human bones; and at Rockview is an ancient building covered with ivy.

KILWHELAN, or **KILPHELAN**, a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1½ mile (S.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Kilworth; containing 343 inhabitants. For all civil and ecclesiastical purposes it has merged into the parish of Brigown. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, entirely impropriate in Wm.

Norcott, Esq. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Mitchelstown.

KILWORTH, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 20 miles (N. N. E.) from **Cork**, and 106 (S. W.) from **Dublin**, on the mail coach road from **Cork** to **Dublin**; containing 3038 inhabitants, of which number, 1963 are in the town. This place was the scene of some battles in the war of 1641 and during the usurpation of **Cromwell**, by whom the manor was given to **Fleetwood**, whose name it still bears. In July, 1642, the castle of **Cloghlea**, on the banks of the river **Funcheon**, near the town, said to have been built by the family of the **Condons**, and at that time the property of **Sir Richard Fleetwood**, was taken by **Lord Barrymore** and the custody of it entrusted to **Sir Arthur Hyde**, from whom it was afterwards taken by a descendant of the original founder, who surprised the garrison and either put them to death or detained them prisoners. The town is situated on the river **Funcheon**, over which is a neat stone bridge of six arches, about a mile above its confluence with the **Blackwater**: it consists principally of one long irregular street, containing 343 houses, of which several are well built and of handsome appearance, and is sheltered by a low mountain ridge, which rises immediately behind it. There are several mills on the river, the principal of which are the **Maryville flour-mills**, the property of **Laurence Corban, Esq.**, generally employing from 20 to 30 men, and producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour; there is also a flax-mill belonging to **Dr. Collet**, and adjoining the town is a mill for oatmeal. The market is on Friday, but since the rise of the town of **Fermoy**, only 2 miles distant, it has been gradually declining; the fairs are on Jan. 25th, Easter-Tuesday, Corpus Christi day, Sept. 11th, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 10th. The market-house is a neat building near the church; there is a constabulary police station, and a manorial court is held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency, with jurisdiction over this parish and parts of the parishes of **Kilcrumper** and **Macrony**.

The parish comprises 6521 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2973 per ann.; the soil is good; about one half of the land is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture; the system of agriculture has been much improved and is still advancing; and there is little waste land except reclaimable mountain. There is no bog; consequently fuel is scarce. Limestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried chiefly for agricultural purposes. **Moore Park**, the seat of the **Earl of Mountcashel**, is a noble and spacious mansion, situated on the right bank of the **Funcheon**, which flows through a richly wooded demesne of 800 acres, comprehending much beautiful and interesting scenery. Within the grounds is **Cloghlea castle**, a lofty square tower rounded at the angles, and situated on the highest ground on the bank of the river, commanding one of its most important passes. The other seats are **Maryville**, the residence of **L. Corban, Esq.**, a handsome mansion of recent erection and finely situated on the **Funcheon**; **Woodview**, the neat modern residence of **Lieut. F. Prangnall, R. N.**; and **Rushmount**, of **D. Geran, Esq.** The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, episcopally united to the vicarages of **Kilcrumper**,

Macrony, and **Leitrim**, by act of council, in 1692, together constituting the union of **Kilworth**, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in **W. Charters, Esq.** The tithes amount to £340, one-half payable to the impropiator and the other to the vicar; the vicarial tithes of the union amount to £850. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of **Kilcrumper**, was erected by the present incumbent, assisted by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1300 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820; attached to it are 34 acres of glebe, and there are 10 more acres in the union. The church, an old structure, has lately been thoroughly repaired by a grant of £371 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, which, with the exception of part of the parish of **Kilcrumper**, attached to the district of **Fermoy**, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the parochial chapel at **Kilworth** is a neat and spacious edifice; and there is a chapel at **Coolmahon**, in the parish of **Macrony**. The parochial school is supported by the interest of a bequest of £500 by the **Rev. Dr. Moore**, a late incumbent, and an annual donation from the vicar: the school house, which is a neat building, has 2 acres of land rent-free attached to it. Another school is chiefly supported by **Lady Mountcashel**, who also patronises a Sunday school; and a large national school-house was erected in the R. C. chapel-yard in 1833. There are also four private schools in the parish in which and in the public schools are about 220 children. A dispensary and a temporary fever hospital have been opened for the poor. The only relic of antiquity is the lofty tower of **Cloghlea castle**, already noticed. In that part of the demesne of **Moore Park** called the **Castle field**, numerous copper and silver coins, and some human skeletons, have been found. There are several ancient raths, under some of which appear to be chambers or subterraneous apartments. **Kilworth** gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of **Moore, Earls of Mountcashel**.

KINAWLEY, a parish, partly in the barony of **TULLAGHAGH**, county of **CAVAN**, partly in that of **GLENAWLEY**, but chiefly in that of **KNOCKNINNY**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Ballyconnell**, on the road to **Enniskillen**; containing, with the post-town of **Swanlinbar**, which is separately described, 16,077 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 51,004 statute acres, of which 15,346½ are in the county of **Cavan**; and, including islands, 35,657½ are in the county of **Fermanagh**; of the latter number, 2895 acres are in **Upper Lough Erne**, and 645¼ in small loughs. Agriculture is in a good state; there is a considerable quantity of bog, and limestone and freestone are abundant. **Cuilcagh mountain**, which, according to the Ordnance survey, is 2188 feet high, is in the **Cavan** part of the parish. The river **Shannon** rises at the base of this mountain from a deep circular gulph, 20 feet in diameter, and there is another deep gulph about three-quarters of a mile from this, in which the flowing of water may be heard. The elevation of the source of the **Shannon** above **Lough Allen** is 115 feet, and above the sea 275 feet. Petty sessions are held every fortnight at **Derrilin**, where fairs are held on May 27th and Oct. 27th. The principal seats are **Mount Prospect**, the residence of **Blaney Winslow, Esq.**; **Dresternan**, of **D. T. Winslow, Esq.**; **Prospect Hill**,

of A. Maguire, Esq.; and Cloghan, of D. Winslow, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £369. 4. 7½. The glebe-house was erected in 1822, by aid of a loan of £787 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a church at Derrilin, and one at Swanlinbar, which is in a ruinous state. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms two unions or districts, called Kinawley, in which are chapels at Kinawley and Swanlinbar; and Knockaninny, in which are chapels at Knockaninny, Glassmullen, and Drumderrig. There are eight public schools, in which about 850 children are educated, and 13 private schools, in which are about 570, also seven Sunday schools.

KINEAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, but chiefly in that of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Baltinglass, on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 1441 inhabitants. Agriculture is improving, and there is fine granite for building. The principal seats are Bettyfield, the residence of — Hutchinson, Esq.; Rickettstown, of the Rev. J. Whitty; Philipstown, of J. Penrose, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Bishop of Kildare and the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, and partly impropriate in the Duke of Leinster, H. Cumming, Esq., and J. D. Duckett, Esq. The tithes amount to £334. 2. 2½, of which £80 is payable to the bishop, £80 to the vicars choral, £21. 17. 9. to the Duke of Leinster, £14. 11. 7. to H. Cumming, Esq., £22. 18. 9. to J. D. Duckett, Esq., and £114. 14. 3½. to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 18a. 3r. 24p. A neat church was built about 1834, by a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Castledermot, in the diocese of Dublin, and partly in that of Rathvilly, in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. Here are the ruins of the old church and of an abbey.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Kildare; on the north, by that of Westmeath, and a small portion of Meath; on the west by those of Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon, from the two latter of which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the south by the Queen's county and Tipperary. It extends from 52° 48' to 53° 24' (N. Lat.), and from 7° 0' to 8° 0' (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 528,166 acres, of which 394,569 are cultivated land, 133,349 unprofitable mountain and bog, and 248 are under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 131,088, and in 1831, to 144,225.

This part of the island, owing to its inland situation, is not noticed by Ptolemy; recourse must therefore be had to the early native writers as the only source whence to ascertain its former state. From these it has been concluded that, at a very remote period, the county formed part of the territory denominated *Hy Falgia*, which included also those of Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, and Kildare. It was also included, together with the Queen's county, Dublin, and Kildare, under the denomination of *Hy Laoighois*, the chieftain of which territory resided at Dunamase, in the Queen's county. Afterwards,

this territory, or, as some say, the southern part of it only, was included in the district of *Eile*, or *Hy Leigh*, comprehending also the western part of the Queen's county, and the northern part of Tipperary. That district was afterwards divided into three principalities, each under its own chieftain; one of which, forming the southern portion of the King's county, and lying westward of the Slieve Bloom mountains, obtained the name of *Eile in Chearbhuil*, or "the plain near the rock," afterwards corrupted into *Ely O'Carroll*, the chiefs of which were called O'Carroll, and under them was a subordinate dynast, named O'Delany, who ruled over a district in the south, denominated *Dal-leagh-nui*, or "the district of the flat country." These principalities, with the more northern parts of the present King's county, occupied by the Mac Coghlanes, O'Molloys, and O'Conors, were afterwards united into one kingdom, under the ancient title of the kingdom of *Hy Falgia*, or *Offallia*, which comprehended also a part of the county of Kildare, and the lands of the O'Dempsies and O'Duins, in the Queen's county. It retained this title for several centuries after the landing of the English, and included a smaller territory, called *Hy Bressail*. So early as 1170, the English power was extended into this part of Ireland, though not with permanent vigour. Thus the lands of Cryngidubh were deemed in all matters of English jurisdiction to form part of Meath; the manor of Geashill, held by the Fitzgeralds, was esteemed part of the county of Kildare; and from the Black Book of the Exchequer, and divers pipe rolls, it appears that the whole of Offallia was charged with twelve knights' fees to the king as part of the county of Kildare. But as the English power declined, its laws and customs were disregarded, and under the name of *West Clonmalugra*, or *Glenmalire*, this district was for successive centuries one of the most turbulent and hostile to the Anglo-Irish government. Eastern Glenmalire, or Glenmaleiry, and Leix, were the names then given to the Queen's county, the Barrow river being the boundary between the two districts. The O'Conors were the commanding sept in Offallia; in the reign of Edward VI., uniting with the O'Mores of Leix, they spread disorder through the province of Leinster; but the lord-deputy, Sir Anthony Saintleger, aided by a force sent from England under Sir William Bellingham, dispersed them with little difficulty, ravaged their lands, drove the inhabitants into their fastnesses in the bogs and woods, where they were reduced to the last extremities by famine, and secured their subjection by building six castles in their territory. The chiefs themselves submitted, and attended Saintleger into England, where they were thrown into confinement, and their lands being declared forfeited were shared among English officers and settlers: the O'Carrolls, occupying the remotest situation, appear to have been the least affected by these disastrous events. The new arrangements were completed in 1548, and procured for Bellingham the honour of knighthood and the government of Ireland. But the old Irish families did not patiently relinquish their claims and possessions. They were indefatigable in their efforts to resist what they deemed an unjust usurpation. Numbers were consequently cut off in the field, or executed by martial law; and the whole race would have been extirpated in the reign of Mary, had not the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde interceded with the Queen, and become sureties for the

peaceable behaviour of the survivors. By an Irish statute in 1557, Lord Sussex was empowered to grant estates or leases in the districts recovered from the Irish inhabitants; another, reciting their forfeiture to the Crown by rebellion, erected them into the King's and Queen's counties, so named in honour of Philip and Mary; the former comprised Ophaly, and such part of Glenmalire as lay east of the Barrow, and had for its capital the fort of Dingen, formerly the chief seat of the O'Conors, and henceforward called Philipstown. In this division was included a small portion of the county of Kildare, containing the parishes of Harristown and Kilbracken, which still, though completely enclosed by Kildare, continue to form part of the King's county. During the entire reign of Elizabeth, the desultory attempts of the natives against the English forces were continued; and the most unscrupulous measures were, on the other hand, exercised against them. In 1599, the lord-lieutenant entered the county with a force of 2500 men, and totally defeated the O'Conors; but in the following year they became as troublesome as before; until at length Sir Oliver Lambert was sent thither at the head of 1000 foot and 100 horse, and after raising the siege of Philipstown, which had been closely pressed by the insurgents, he dispersed them so completely that no resistance of any importance was afterwards attempted.

The county extends into each of the four ecclesiastical provinces, being partly in the diocese of Clonfert, in Tuam, partly in that of Ossory, in Dublin, partly in that of Kildare, in Cashel, but chiefly in those of Meath, in Armagh, and of Kildare. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybritt, Ballycowen, Clonlisk, Coolestown, Eglisk, Garrycastle, Geashill, Kilcoursey, Lower Philipstown, Upper Philipstown, and Warrenstown. It contains part of the borough and market-town of Portarlinton; the market and assize town of Tullamore; the ancient corporate towns of Philipstown and Banagher; the market and post-towns of Parsonstown, (formerly Birr,) Clara, Edenderry, and Frankford; and the post-towns of Farbane, Shinrone, Moneygall, Geashill, Cloghan, and Kinnitty. Amongst the largest villages are those of Ballycumber, Ballin-garry (each of which has a penny post), Shannon-bridge, Ballyboy, and Shannon-harbour. The county sent six members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Philipstown and Banagher; but since the union its representation has been confined to the two members for the county at large. The constituency, as registered under the act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV., to Feb. 1st, 1836, consists of 417 freeholders of £50 each, 292 of £20, and 985 of £10 each, making a total of 1694 registered electors; and in the county books they are all classed under the head of freeholders except one rent-charger of £50, five of £20, and four leaseholders of £10 each. The election takes place at Tullamore. The county is included in the Home Circuit. The assize and general quarter sessions of the peace are held in Tullamore. Quarter sessions are also held at Birr and at Philipstown. The county gaol and court-house are at Tullamore, and there are court-houses and bridewells at Birr and Philipstown; the former is a modern and well-constructed building, the latter is the old county gaol. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 7 deputy-lieutenants, and 105 magistrates, besides the usual

county officers, including two coroners. There are 45 constabulary police stations, having a force of a sub-inspector, three chief officers, 41 sub-constables, 182 men, and 6 horses. The county infirmary is at Tullamore; and there are fever hospitals at Shinrone and Parsonstown, and dispensaries at Banagher, Clara, Edenderry, Farbane, Frankford, Geashill, Kinnitty, Leap, Moneygall, Parsonstown, Philipstown, and Shinrone, supported equally by private contributions and Grand Jury presentments. The lunatic asylum for the county is at Maryborough. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £21,060. 19. 8., of which £4739. 14. 4. was for public works, repairs of roads, &c.; £11,179. 16. 6. for public buildings, charities, salaries, and incidents; and £5141. 8. 10. for the police and the administration of justice. In the military arrangements the county is included in the western district, and has barracks for infantry at Banagher, Parsonstown, and Shannon-harbour, and for cavalry at Tullamore and Philipstown, affording, in the whole, accommodation for 68 officers and 1412 men.

The form of the county is very irregular; it has three isolated portions, which, though considered to be parts of Upper Philipstown, are wholly included within the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare; its surface is, for the most part, an uninterrupted flat, except where it rises at its south-western extremity into the Slieve Bloom mountains, which range in a direction from north-east to south-west for twenty miles, forming the boundary between the King's and Queen's counties. The highest point is called the Height of Ireland; there is but one passage through them, called the Gap of Glandine, which is very difficult of approach, steep and craggy, and but five feet wide. The only other elevations which merit notice are Croghan hill, to the north of Philipstown, rising about five hundred feet above the surrounding country, and beautifully clothed with verdure to its summit; and the great hill of Cloghan, which is the most commanding eminence between the Brosna river and the Slieve Bloom mountains, and abounds on all sides with numerous and never-failing springs. Lough Pallas, between Tullamore and Ballyboy, is the most remarkable lake in the county: it is of inconsiderable extent, but has the finest tench in Ireland. Lough Annagh partly belongs to this county, as the divisional line between it and the Queen's county is drawn through its centre. It contains about 315 acres, the greater part of which is from five to eight feet deep in summer: its bottom is chiefly composed of bog, interspersed with roots of trees, with a bank of gravel and stones in the centre: several small streams flow into it, and its waters are discharged into the Silver river, which flows into the Brosna. Deroon lough, in the barony of Eglisk, comprises about 200 acres. Lough Boura contains 175 acres, but is so shallow that a man may wade through every part of it in the summer time: its bottom is composed of fine black bog and gravel. Lough Couragh is a small lough in the bog between Frankford and Parsonstown. Although a great part of the county is covered with bog, the climate is as wholesome as in any other part of Ireland. The general soil, in its natural state, is not fertile, and is only rendered so by manures and attention to a proper course of crops. The quality is, generally, either a deep moor or a gravelly loam; the former very productive in dry summers, the

latter most benefited by a moist season. Limestone is the general substratum, yet as a manure it is not used so extensively as it should be. Limestone gravel, here called corn gravel, is also abundant and in general use as manure, and without burning or any other preparation it produces abundant crops. The pastures, though not luxuriant, are excellent for sheepwalks, the flocks producing wool in abundance, and of very fine quality. The unreclaimed moor is highly nutritious to young cattle; but it is observed that where bogs have been reclaimed, although the vegetation is rapid and rather earlier than in the upland, corn crops are generally two or three weeks later in ripening. The best land in the county is on the western side of the Slieve Bloom mountains, extending from the boundary of the Queen's county through Ballybritt to Parsonstown; but the barony of Clonlisk, in general, is decidedly the most fertile; that of Warrenstown has been recently much improved by the efforts and example of two enterprising Scotch farmers of the name of Rait: the land in it, though naturally good, requires great attention to draw forth all its capabilities. The beneficial change has been brought about at considerable expense and labour, and it is now nearly as productive as the fertile barony of Clonlisk. A great part of the bog of Allen lies within this county, forming, in detached portions, the most remarkable feature of its surface. The mountains have a great variety of soils and substrata; but the greater portion of them merely affords a coarse pasture to young cattle in dry seasons; the only part worthy of especial notice is a tract of fertile pasture, which is grazed all the year by numerous flocks of sheep and young cattle, and having a limestone soil, with a stiff clay at the basis of the heights, yields abundant crops of corn.

The farms were formerly very large. It was not uncommon for one person to hold a thousand or fifteen hundred acres; but their size is now much reduced, averaging not more than from 12 to 17 acres; few are so large as 200 acres. Considerable tracts of mountain and bog are reclaimed every year by young men after marriage, who locate themselves in cabins generally near the bog for the advantage of fuel. Many of the little elevated patches in the bog of Allen, here called islands, have been thus brought into cultivation. The chief crops are wheat and potatoes, except near the bogs and mountains, where oats are principally grown. Barley and rape are also extensively raised; the latter is found to flourish on the most boggy soil, if properly drained. Turnips, mangel wurzel, vetches, and clover are everywhere grown by the gentry and large farmers; but the generality of the small farmers do not venture on the green crop system, except in the barony of Warrenstown, where a regular rotation crop is general. Red and white clover are found on most farms; the former, with rye grass, answers bog land extremely well, and throughout every part of the country it affords a remarkably early herbage, ripens a month earlier than the natural grasses, and is made into hay with much less trouble. Flax is grown for domestic use in small quantities in patches or in the corner of a field. On the banks of the rivers are extensive marshy meadows, called callows, which are mostly inundated in winter, but afford a valuable pasture in summer. In the district between Birr and Roscrea they are very extensive, and yield great quantities of hay of very superior quality; the

hay from the callows on the Shannon is not so good. Dairies are not so frequent here as in some of the neighbouring counties; nor is the same attention paid to the breeding of milch cows, although near Parsonstown and on the borders of Meath the dairy cows are very good. Butter is the chief produce; cheese is seldom made, and of inferior quality. Much has been done to improve the breed of horned cattle: that mostly preferred by the farmer is the old native stock crossed by the Durham. A very serviceable breed has been introduced by a cross between the Meath and Devon: the cattle are exceedingly pretty, and thrive well on favoured soils. In the barony of Ballybritt is a very heavy and powerful breed of bullocks, being a cross between the Limerick and Durham, excellent for field work, of large size, and rapidly and economically fattened: they are principally sent to the Dublin market. The breed of sheep has also been much improved. A cross between the new Leicester and the native sheep of the valley gives excellent wool, and draws higher prices than any other. On the hills the sheep appear to have been crossed till it would be difficult to give the breed a name: the best appear to combine the old Ayrshire with the Kerry. The horses are well bred, light, and active, and when properly trained, excellent for the saddle; they are bred in great numbers: it is no unusual thing to see herds of young horses, mostly bays, in the mountains or bogs of Eglish and Ballyboy. There is a greater number of jennets here than in any other part of Ireland. Pigs are found everywhere, but very little attention has been paid to their improvement. Asses are mostly kept by the poor people, and mules are common with the small farmers. Goats are by no means numerous. The county is generally well fenced, mostly with white thorn planted on the breast of the ditch, but from the time of planting, the hedges appear to be neglected, except towards the south-western parts, where the country much resembles some of the midland districts of England. Draining and irrigation appear to be unknown; yet the country is highly favourable for both, for although chiefly a plain, and interspersed with large tracts of bog, it is so much elevated as to afford opportunities everywhere for carrying off the redundant water into some river. The general manure is limestone gravel, of which the best kind is found in hillocks, or at the foot of hills, and has a strong smell when turned up. Burning this gravel in heaps, with the parings of the moors, furnishes a manure producing extraordinary crops. Bog stuff by itself, or worked up into a compost with dung, is much used. In high grounds, with a deep limestone bottom, this latter is found to be the best manure. The old plough is still in use. Oxen are employed in tillage, for the harnessing of which a singular kind of yoke is in use in the neighbourhood of Leap; it consists of a flat light piece of wood which lies on the forehead, and is strapped to the horns, so that the force of the draught is brought to the neck, in which the animal's strength is supposed chiefly to exist; the oxen rather pushing than pulling. Another mode has also been introduced when four oxen are employed; they are coupled together and a long beam is laid across their necks, embracing the throat by an iron bow which pierces the beam, and is keyed at the top; from the centre of the beam the long chain is suspended: this kind of yoke is considered to be very easy to the cattle. The Scotch plough and

the angular harrow are everywhere used, except in the mountain districts and by the poorer farmers: the slide car, and that with solid wheels, are both exploded, and a light car with iron-bound spoke wheels has taken their place; it is formed of framework, consisting of the shafts and a few transverse bars for the body, on which rests a large wicker-work basket, here called a kish; by removing the basket the frame serves to carry bulky articles, such as sacks of grain or hay; this car is very light, not weighing more, when well made, than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The Scotch cart is seldom seen but with the gentry.

Evident marks exist at the present day to prove that the whole surface of the county was once an uninterrupted forest: the alder is indigenous, and a small patch of the ancient forest still remains in the demesne of Droughtville. The borders of the county, near Tipperary, are well wooded and have a beautiful appearance; but the principal woods are those of Killeigh, Charleville, and Castle Bernard; there are likewise very extensive plantations and ornamental timber around Woodfield, Droughtville, Mountpleasant, Leap, Goldengrove, Doone, Moystown, Geashill, Newtown, and Clara. The timber is large and excellent: the ash from this part bears the highest price in Dublin; oak, birch, and lime also thrive well. Much planting has been effected on the borders of the bogs, and on the islands and derries interspersed through them, some of which are ancient stands of timber. Trees are also found growing within a few feet of the ancient timber, which is now several feet under the surface. The bogs, which cover so large a portion of the land, supply a never-failing quantity of fuel: their elevation renders them easily reclaimable, and the quantities of limestone and gravel found in the escars and derries with which they are interspersed afford great facilities for bringing them into a state of tillage.

The level portions of the county form part of the great field of floetz limestone. Its structure varies from the perfectly compact to the conjointly compact and foliated, and even granularly foliated. Beds of the last kind are quarried and wrought for various purposes near Tullamore; the stone is of a greyish white and of a large granular texture. The Slieve Bloom mountains consist of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded by sandstone. The sandstone appears to sweep round the clay-stone nucleus, following the sinuosities and curvatures formed by its surface, with a dip that conforms to the declivity. Quarries are formed all round the mountains, in some of which the strata are from one to three feet in thickness; while in others excellent flags are raised from an inch to four or five inches thick, and seven and eight feet square. The sandstone of these mountains is commonly yellowish-white or grey, sometimes exhibiting small porous interstices filled with iron ochre. Croghan hill is a protruding mass of basalt, supporting on its north-western and south-western sides the floetz limestone. The gravel hills or escars form a very singular feature in this county. They appear in the borders of Westmeath and proceed by Philipstown in a south-western direction to Roscrea. They are entirely composed of gravel and sand, those in the northern part being of silicious formation and in the southern argillaceous. In no other part of Ireland do they present so great a variety of structure or exhibit a more

bold and marked appearance. Neither coal nor any other of the more valuable metallic ores has been found; those discovered being manganese and iron in very small quantities, with some ochre and potters' clay.

The woollen manufacture is very limited: the women spin worsted, which they dispose of to the manufacturers. Friezes, stuffs, and serges are made in the county, but entirely for home consumption. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on with much spirit in some parts, particularly in the baronies of Garrycastle and Kilcoursey. The women are peculiarly industrious; they are all spinners, and their auxiliary exertions for the subsistence of the family are so proverbial, that it is common for an industrious young man to take a journey into this county in quest of a wife. There are extensive flour-mills, distilleries, and breweries at Parsonstown and some other parts of the county, but the people are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Brosna, formerly called Brosmog, rises in the county of Westmeath, and running westward by Ballycumber and Ferbane, discharges itself into the Shannon, which forms the entire western boundary of the county, separating it from Connaught. The county is also bounded for a short distance on the north-east by the river Boyne; the Barrow separates it from the Queen's county, in the neighbourhood of Portarlinton; the Feagile separates it from Kildare, a little above Monastereven. The Lesser Brosna, which joins the Shannon below Banagher, is the boundary between this county and Tipperary, a distance of seven miles, and has been rendered navigable from the Shannon for about two miles above Riverstown bridge, for small turf boats. This interesting little river, from Riverstown bridge down to the Shannon, is also the boundary between the provinces of Leinster and Munster, so that at the mouth of the Lesser Brosna are the junction of three provinces and three counties. Through numerous glens in the hilly district descend rapid mountain streams, which only flow in wet weather: the fall of their waters is generally as sudden as their rise. Many of them are discharged into Knockarley river, which sometimes appears but an inconsiderable stream, but when swelled by the mountain floods it becomes of great magnitude, occasionally rising several feet and carrying away every thing on its banks: its bed has been completely changed in consequence of the violence of these floods, which baffle all the art and labour expended in endeavouring to confine the river to its original channel. The Grand Canal enters the county near Edenderry, and continues its course through its entire length, in a western direction, by Philipstown and Tullamore, till it joins the Shannon, at Shannon-harbour, near Banagher, opening a direct communication with Dublin on the one side, and with Ballinasloe and the Shannon on the other: it is the chief line of trade for the county. It is proposed to make a navigation from the Shannon up the Lesser Brosna to Parsonstown. The roads are numerous in every part, and have been greatly improved within the last few years; several new lines have been opened through the bogs; but notwithstanding the central situation and great extent of this county, it is a singular fact, that there is not a mail coach to or from any town in it; the only mail coach road touching the county is that from Dublin to Limerick, for a very short distance south of

Roscrea. The roads are all maintained by Grand Jury presentments.

The most ancient relic of antiquity is a ruin called the White Obelisk, or Temple of the Sun, in the Slieve Bloom mountains, being a large pyramid of white stones. Danish raths are common: a chain of fortified moats commanding toghers or bog passes extends through the county. Ballykillen fort was a famous rath, in the centre of which was a vault where some curious relics were found. The number of religious establishments in this county appears in former times to have been very great in proportion to its extent. Of the existing remains the most remarkable are the ruins at Clonmacnois. Of the other religious establishments, there are still vestiges of those of Clonfertmulloe, Drumcullin, Kilcolman, Killegally, Rathbeg, and Reynagh, which have been converted into parish churches. At Killeigh, now a small village, there were three religious houses. Durrow was the site of a sumptuous abbey, founded by St. Columb; the abbey of Monasteroris was founded by one of the Birmingham family, in a district then called Thotmoy; Seirkyran abbey was founded by St. Kieran, near Ballybritt: the abbeys of Clonmore, Glinn, Kilbian, Kilcomin, Kilhualleach, Killiadhun, Liethmore, Lynally, Mugna, Rathlibthen, and Tuilim, are known only by name. The ruins of ancient castles are also numerous; most of the baronies take their names from some one of them. Several are still kept up as the mansions of the proprietors; but the greater number are in ruins. Those deserving special notice, together with the modern mansions of the nobility and gentry, are described under the heads of their respective parishes.

Though there are some good farmsteads, the landholders in general pay but little attention to the arrangement of their offices or their internal convenience or neatness, except in those belonging to gentlemen of fortune. The houses of the small farmers are very mean, and the peasants' cabins are throughout miserably poor, in few instances weather-proof, and mostly thatched with straw; on the borders of the bogs they are still worse constructed, being covered only with sods pared off the surface, called scraws, or with rushes; yet the people are said to prefer the shelter thus afforded to that of stone and slated houses, partly from custom, partly, too, on account of the warmth retained by the smoke and closeness of the earthen buildings. The food is potatoes, milk, and oatmeal. In the neighbourhood of Philipstown, bacon forms an occasional addition to the family fare, and beer is in much demand. In Kilcoursey, most cottier families consume a bacon pig annually. Though illiterate, they are very anxious to have their children instructed, as is evident from the number of small schools in all parts. They speak English everywhere; if a person is heard speaking Irish, they invariably call him a Connaught man. Their clothing is of the coarsest materials, manufactured at home. The women prepare the yarn for the manufacturer, and execute many of the details of agricultural industry. The use of cotton in lieu of linen and woollen has become very general, particularly for female dress.

Chalybeate mineral waters are frequent: some wells at Shinrone throw up a strong ferruginous scum, and their waters leave a lasting mark on linen. In Garrycastle barony they are particularly numerous; there is

also one at Escar in Coolestown, another at Kilduff, in Philipstown, and another near Aghancon church, in Ballybritt. In Ballycowan barony is a well which exhibits a combination of sulphur with iron; yet none of them are much noted for their medicinal effects. At Ballincarr, near Whigsborough, is a spa resembling that of Castle Connell, in Limerick; its waters are of a yellowish hue, and it is much esteemed for its efficacy in healing bad sores and scorbutic ulcers. Besides these may be mentioned a spring on the glebe land of Geashill, the waters of which never throw off any sediment; but, though preserved for many years in bottle, continue perfectly pure and undistinguishable in taste and colour from that drawn fresh from the spring.

KINGSCOURT, a market and post-town, in the parish of ENNISKEEN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Carrickmacross, and 50½ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Carrickmacross to Bailieborough; containing 1616 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the confines of the counties of Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, was founded near the site of the old village of Cabra, by Mervyn Pratt, Esq., towards the close of the last century, and was completed by his brother, the Rev. Joseph Pratt. From the facility afforded by its situation for procuring materials for building, the advantageous conditions of the leases granted by its proprietor, the construction of good roads, and the establishment of a market, it has rapidly risen into importance, and is now a thriving and prosperous place. It consists of one spacious street, containing 314 houses, which are well built of stone and roofed with slate; has a neat and commodious market-house, and a daily post; and is the head station for the Kingscourt district of the Irish society for promoting the education of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language. Near the town is Cabra Castle, the seat of the proprietor, Col. Pratt, a superb baronial castellated mansion in the Norman style of architecture, with suitable offices, situated in an extensive and beautiful demesne, comprising 1700 statute acres, and embellished with luxuriant woods and richly varied scenery. In a spacious meadow to the west of the castle, which is interspersed with stately trees of ancient growth, is an aboriginal wood covering several hundred acres, and reaching to the summit of a lofty eminence crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle and a rotundo of more modern date, commanding a rich view over several counties, terminating in the Carlingford mountains to the east, and the bay of Dundalk, which is visible in clear weather. On a rising ground at a short distance towards the south are the tower of Kingscourt church and part of the town; and to the south-east, on a high hill, the church of Ardagh. At the western extremity of the demesne is the romantic and thickly wooded glen of Cabra, of great depth and nearly a mile in length, watered by a rapid mountain torrent, which taking a winding course over beds of rock, forms several picturesque cascades. A very romantic bridge is thrown across the glen, the abutments of which are hewn in the solid rock; the arch, raised to a very great height, is covered with ivy and ornamented with several trees of large growth, whose stems are also entwined with ivy, giving to it a splendid and imposing appearance. Near this spot, on a slight eminence, is Cabra Lodge, where the present proprietor has erected some vertical

saw-mills of great power. It is traditionally recorded that one of the northern tribes, in its passage to the west of Ireland, was met in this glen by the enemy and totally routed and cut to pieces; several of the old inhabitants recollect the discovery of human bones in this place, which, it being unconsecrated ground, must have been those of bodies interred before the Christian era. This circumstance is alluded to in a note appended to Ossian's poems, a fact which would, in the opinion of antiquaries, confirm the authenticity of at least a part of that work. Contiguous to Cabra is Mullintra, the grounds of which, together with those of Cormee, the site of the present castle, now form part of the demesne, the whole having been united by the present proprietor. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on April 1st, May 23rd, June 18th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 19th, Nov. 8th, and Dec. 4th and 24th. A chief constabulary force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The parish church is situated in the town, in which are also a handsome R. C. chapel and a dispensary. In the neighbourhood are several planted raths, one of which commands a very extensive and magnificent prospect.

KINGSTOWN, formerly DUNLEARY, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of MONKSTOWN, half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Dublin; containing 5736 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the southern shore of the bay of Dublin, derived its former name *Dunleary*, signifying "the fort of Leary," from *Laeghaire* or *Leary*, son of "Nial of the nine hostages," monarch of Ireland, who reigned from the year 429 to 458, and had his residence at this place. Its present appellation, Kingstown, was given to it by permission of his late Majesty Geo. IV., on his embarkation at this port for England after his visit to Ireland, in 1821; in commemoration of which a handsome obelisk of granite, with an appropriate inscription and surmounted by a crown of the same material, was erected. Previously to the construction of the present magnificent harbour, Dunleary was merely a small village inhabited only by a few fishermen; but since the completion of that important undertaking it has become an extensive and flourishing place of fashionable resort, and the immediate neighbourhood is thickly studded with elegant villas and handsome residences of the wealthy citizens of Dublin. The bay of Dublin had, from time immemorial, been regarded as extremely dangerous for shipping, from a bar of moveable sand which obstructed the entrance into the harbour, and rendered the western passage to the port impracticable during certain periods of the tide; and from the vast rocks that project along the eastern shore to the small town of Dunleary. The frequent wrecks that occurred, and the great loss of life and property, had powerfully shown the want of an asylum harbour for the protection of vessels during adverse winds; and application from the Dublin merchants had been made to Capt. Toucher, a gentleman of great nautical skill and experience, who resided among them, to select a proper station for that purpose. The loss of His Majesty's packet, the *Prince of Wales*, and of the Rochdale transport between Dublin and Dunleary, on the 17th Nov., 1807, when 380 persons perished, prompted fresh efforts to obtain this desirable object, and the merchants of Dublin and the Rathdown

association again applied to Capt. Toucher, who selected the port of Dunleary as the fittest for the purpose, from its commanding a sufficient depth of water, soundness of bottom, and other requisites for the anchorage of large vessels; but nothing further was done at that time. A petition, signed by all the magistrates and gentry on the southern shore of the bay, was, in 1809, presented to the Duke of Richmond, then Lord-Lieutenant; and a small pier, 500 feet in length, was constructed to the east of the Chicken rocks, which, though accessible only at particular periods of the tide, contributed much to the preservation of life and property. The great want of accommodation for the port of Dublin and the channel trade, induced the citizens to make further efforts to obtain the sanction of the legislature for the construction of an asylum harbour more adequate to the safety of vessels frequenting the Irish channel, and bound to other ports; and in 1815 an act was passed for "the erection of an asylum harbour and place of refuge at Dunleary." Commissioners were appointed to carry the provisions of this act into effect, in which they were greatly assisted by the exertions and experience of Capt. Toucher; surveys were made and the works were commenced in 1816, under the direction and after the design of the late Mr. Rennie: the first stone of the eastern pier was laid by Earl Whitworth, Lord-Lieutenant, and the work was successfully prosecuted under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, till his decease in 1817: the pier is 3500 feet in length. Though at first it was thought to be of itself sufficient to afford the requisite security, it was found necessary, for the protection of vessels from the north-west winds, to construct a western pier, which was commenced in 1820, and has been extended to a length of 4950 feet from the shore. The piers, by an angular deviation from a right line, incline towards each other, leaving at the mouth of the harbour a distance of 850 feet, and enclose an area of 251 statute acres, affording anchorage in a depth of water varying from 27 to 15 feet at low spring tides. The foundation is laid at a depth of 20 feet at low water, and for 14 feet from the bottom the piers are formed of fine Runcorn sandstone, in blocks of 50 cubic feet perfectly square; and from 6 feet below water mark to the coping, of granite of excellent quality found in the neighbourhood. They are 310 feet broad at the base, and 53 feet on the summit; towards the harbour they are faced with a perpendicular wall of heavy rubble-stone, and towards the sea with huge blocks of granite sloping towards the top in an angle of 10 or 12 degrees. A quay, 40 feet wide, is continued along the piers, protected on the sea side by a strong parapet nine feet high. The extreme points of the piers, which had been left unfinished for the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty with respect to the breadth of the entrance, are to be faced in their present position. A spacious wharf, 500 feet in length, has been erected along the breast of the harbour, opposite the entrance, where merchant vessels of any burthen may deliver or receive their cargoes at all times of the tide. At the extremity of the eastern pier is a revolving light, which becomes eclipsed every two minutes. The old pier, which is now enclosed within the present harbour, affords good shelter for small vessels. More than half a million sterling has been already expended upon the construction of this noble harbour, and it is calcu-

lated that, to render it complete, about £200,000 more will be requisite. The materials for the piers, wharf, and quays, are granite of remarkably compact texture, brought from the quarries of Dalkey hill, about two miles distant, by means of railroads laid down for the purpose; the number of men daily employed was about 600 on the average. The Royal Harbour of Kingstown is now exclusively the station for the Holyhead and Liverpool mail packets; and from the great accommodation it affords to steam-vessels of every class, and the protection and security to all vessels navigating the Irish channel, it has fully realized all the benefits contemplated in its construction. The number of vessels that entered, during the year 1835, was 2000, of the aggregate burden of 244,282 tons, exclusively of 57 men of war and cruisers, and of the regular post-office steam-packets from Holyhead and Liverpool, of which there are six employed daily in conveying the mails and passengers. About 20 yawls belong to the port, of which the chief trade is the exportation of cattle, corn, granite, and lead ore, and the importation of coal, timber, and iron. The intercourse with the metropolis is greatly facilitated by the Dublin and Kingstown railway, which has been lately extended, by the Board of Works from the old harbour of Dunleary to the new wharf, which is very large and commodious. It was opened to the public on the 17th of Dec., 1834, and the number of passengers has since been on the average about 4000 daily; the number from Dublin and its environs to Kingstown, during the races, was, on the first day 8900, and on the second, 9700. The line, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was completed to the old harbour at an expense of more than £200,000, of which £74,000 was advanced on loan by the Board of Public Works, and during its progress employed from 1500 to 1800 men daily. It commences at Westland-row, Dublin, where the company have erected a handsome and spacious building for passengers, and is carried over several streets, and across the dock of the Grand Canal by handsome and substantial arches of granite. At Merrion, about 2 miles from the city, it passes through the sea on an elevated embankment to Blackrock. Thence it passes through extensive excavations, and intersecting the demesnes of Lord Cloncurry and Sir Harcourt Lees, passes under a tunnel about 70 feet in length, and extends along the sea shore to the Martello tower at Seapoint, continuing along the base of the Monkstown cliffs to Salthill, and thence to the old harbour of Dunleary, where commences the extensive line to the new packet wharf. Six locomotive engines of the most approved construction are employed on the road, and there are three classes of carriages for passengers, the fares of which are respectively sixpence, eightpence, and a shilling. These carriages start every half hour, from both stations, from 6 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, performing the journey in less than 15 minutes; the whole line is well lighted with gas.

The town consists of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, and of several smaller streets and avenues branching from it in various directions; there are also several ranges of handsome buildings, inhabited chiefly by the opulent citizens of Dublin, of which the principal are Gresham's Terrace, consisting of eight elegant houses, with a spacious hotel erected by Mr. Gresham, at an expense of £35,000, together forming one side of Vic-

toria-square, so named at the request of the Princess Victoria; the ground in front of the terrace is tastefully laid out, and from the flat roofs of the houses, which are secured from the risk of accidents by iron railings, is a fine view of the bay, the hill of Howth, the Killiney hills, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. Haddington Terrace, consisting of eight houses in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1835; and there are many detached and handsome residences. The town, towards the improvement of which Mr. Gresham has contributed greatly at his own expense, is partly paved, and is lighted with gas by the Dublin Gas Company. From the purity of the air, the beauty of its situation, and convenience for sea-bathing, this place has become a favourite summer residence, and is greatly resorted to by visitors, for whose accommodation, besides the Gresham hotel, there is the Anglesey Arms on the quay; there are also several private lodging-houses on the western side of the harbour. The Dublin Railway Company have erected some elegant and spacious baths, and there are others also on the eastern side of the harbour, all commanding interesting and extensive views of the sea and of the surrounding scenery. Races are held annually, for which Mr. Gresham has purchased land near the town well adapted for a course, and on which he is about to erect a grand stand; and regattas annually take place in the harbour. In the town and neighbourhood are numerous handsome seats and pleasing villas, most of them commanding fine views of the bay of Dublin and of the richly diversified scenery on its shores. Of these, the principal are Fairyland, that of C. Halliday, Esq.; Granite Hall, of R. Garratt, Esq.; Stone View, of S. Smith, Esq.; Lodge Park, of the Rev. B. Sheridan; High Thorn, of J. Meara, Esq.; Glengarry, of R. Fletcher, Esq.; Prospect, of Assistant Commissioner Gen. Chalmers; Glengarry House, of J. Dillon, Esq.; Northumberland Lodge, of Sir William Lynar; Airhill House, of F. T. McCarthy, Esq.; Wellington Lodge, of M. McCaull, Esq.; Mount Irwin, of J. Smith, Esq.; Plunkett Lodge, of the Hon. Mrs. Plunkett; Carrig Castle, of C. N. Duff, Esq.; Marine Villa, of J. Duggan, Esq.; Eden Villa, of J. Sheridan, Esq.; Ashgrove Lodge, of B. McCulloch, Esq.; Raven Lodge, of Lieut. Burniston; Leslie Cottage, of J. Twigg, Esq.; Echo Lodge, of Mrs. Leathley; and Valetta, of Capt. Drewe. The neighbourhood is remarkable for its quarries of fine granite, from which was raised the principal material for the bridge over the Menai straits, and for the harbours of Howth and Kingstown. A savings' bank has been opened, and a marketplace and court-house are in progress of erection. Kingstown is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Dalkey, Bray, Graystones, Five-mile Point, and Wicklow Head, and including a force of 5 officers and 38 men, under an inspecting commander resident here; there is also a constabulary police force under a resident sub-inspector. Petty sessions are held every Monday; a court at which the Commissioners of Public Works preside, or a deputed magistrate, is held on Tuesday, to try harbour offences; and the seneschal of the Glasnevin and Grangegorman manorial court, sits on alternate Fridays, for the recovery of debts to any amount within this district. An Episcopal chapel was built by subscription in 1836, in pursuance of a donation of £1000 late currency for its endowment;

it is called the "Protestant Episcopal Mariners' Church at Kingstown Harbour." In the R. C. divisions the town is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Dalkey, Killiney, Old Connaught, Rathmichael, Tully, and the greater part of Monkstown and Kill. The chapel is a handsome edifice, completed in 1835, at an expense of £4000; over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, presented by Mr. Gresham. There are chapels also at Cabinteely and Crinken. In the town are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and Wesleyan Methodists; the former erected at an expense of £2000, and the latter of £1000, there is also a large lecture-room. A convent of the order of St. Clare, to which is attached a small chapel, was established here about 10 years since; but the community, having been much reduced in number, has been distributed among other religious houses, and the convent has been purchased by the nuns of Loretto House, Rathfarnham, who conduct a respectable boarding school. A convent of the order of Mercy was established in 1835, consisting of a superior and seven sisters from Baggot-street, Dublin, who have built a commodious school-room, in which 300 girls are gratuitously instructed; they also visit the sick in the neighbourhood, whom they supply with necessaries and religious instruction. About 120 children are taught in an infants' school and a school under the New Board of Education. A dispensary and fever hospital were established in 1825.

KING-WILLIAM'S-TOWN, a village, recently erected by government, in the parish of **NOHOVAL-DALY**, barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Castle-Island, on the river Blackwater, and on the new government road from Castle-Island to Roskeen Bridge; the population is returned with the parish. It is situated nearly in the centre of the crown lands of Pobble O'Keefe, comprising about 9000 statute acres, which formed part of an extensive territory forfeited by the O'Keefes in 1641, and have since remained in the occupation of the lessees of the crown. On the expiration of the last lease, granted about a century since to the Cronin family, it was determined by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on the recommendation of their surveyor, Mr. Weale, to retain the estate in their own hands; to commence a series of experimental improvements in draining, planting, building, &c.; and by the construction of new roads to render accessible this hitherto wild, neglected, and uncultivated district. For these purposes the commissioners were empowered, by an act passed in 1832, to appropriate £17,000 from the revenues of the crown, to which the Grand Juries of Cork and Kerry added presentments amounting to £7937. The works were accordingly commenced in Sept. 1832, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the government engineer; and after considerable progress had been made in the intersection of this mountain district by two important lines of road (noticed in the article on the county of Cork), the erection of the village was commenced on the eastern bank of the Blackwater, on the road to Castle-Island, which here crosses the river over a handsome stone bridge of two elliptic arches. It chiefly consists of a row of neat houses with shops, and of dwellings for workmen, situated on the northern side of the road; at the western extremity near the bridge is a

commodious dwelling-house with suitable out-offices, at present occupied by the sub-engineer, but intended for an inn, on the completion of the model farm-house now in course of erection near the village, which will be his future residence. Immediately opposite is a neat garden and nursery, extending to the river, which, though formed in the centre of a deep bog, has produced flowers, vegetables, and seedlings of a superior description, and from which nearly 50 acres of mountain land have already been planted. To the east of the nursery garden a handsome school-house in the Elizabethan style has been erected; it is surmounted by a cupola and its front ornamented by a clock; and it is in contemplation to erect a chapel, with a residence for the priest. The village is well supplied with water from a well on the Kerry side of the river. Three substantial farm-houses have been erected in the vicinity for tenants of the estate, in lieu of the miserable mud cabins which they previously occupied; and, as the land is gradually reclaimed, others will be erected on different parts of the estate, of which nearly 100 acres have already been brought into cultivation on an improved system, and made to produce excellent crops of grain and potatoes; and about 60 acres of mountain land have been drained for meadow and pasture. A vein of culm has been lately discovered and worked to a considerable extent for burning limestone, of which a large supply is obtained from the quarries at Carrigdulkeen and Taur, in the adjoining parishes of Kilcummin and Clonfert. A branch road to Mount Infant is in progress, to complete the direct communication with the former quarry, and with the roads to Killarney and Millstreet; a road to Newmarket is nearly completed; and it has been suggested that a cross road should be made from King-William's-Town to open a direct communication with the limestone quarries at Taur, and to form a junction with the new road between Abbeyfeale and Newmarket.

KINKORA.—See **KILLALOE**.

KINLOUGH, a village, in the parish of **ROSSINVER**, half-barony of **ROSSCLOGHER**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the road to Manor-Hamilton; the population is returned with the parish. This village contains about 30 houses: it is a chief constabulary police station, and has fairs on the 6th of each month. Petty sessions are held every third Monday, and there is a dispensary. Here are the parish church, a R. C. chapel, and a school. At the north-eastern extremity of Lough Melvyn is Kinlough House, the beautiful villa of R. Johnston, Esq., in a very fine demesne. Near the village is a chalybeate spa which was formerly much frequented.

KINNARD, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAGUINNEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Dingle, on the northern side of Dingle bay; containing 1261 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Lispolle river, which runs into the bay, and comprises 10,453 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about one-half consists of mountain pasture interspersed with bog, and the remainder is chiefly under tillage: an abundant supply of sea-weed and sand is obtained in the bay and used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The boats employed in bringing the manure are also occasionally engaged in the fishery of the bay. The living is a

rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in J. Hickson, Esq., of Dingle. The tithes amount to £139. 5. 8., of which £56. 4. 1½. being the tithes of that part of the parish lying north of the river Lispole, is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. There is a glebe of about three acres near the churchyard; the clerical duties are discharged by the incumbent of Cloghane. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dingle: the chapel for this portion of the district is on the border of the adjoining parish of Minard. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground near the shore; it has long been the burial-place of the Hussey family.

KINNEAGH.—See TINTERN.

KINNEGAD, a post-town and district parish, in the barony of FARBILL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Mullingar, and 29½ (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to Athlone; containing 2812 inhabitants, of which number, 670 are in the town. It comprises 115 houses, with a market-house in the centre, and is a great thoroughfare. There is a patent for three fairs and a market, but only one fair is held on the 9th of May. Here is a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, separated from the parish of Killucan upwards of 50 years since, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Killucan: the curate's income proceeds from £46. 3. from the rector of Killucan, £17. 16. from Primate Boulter's fund, and 42 acres of land at £41. 1. per annum, with the glebe-house and offices. The church is a neat Gothic edifice, for the rebuilding of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822, granted a loan of £1050. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 30 acres, subject to a rent of £20. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called also Corralstown, comprising this parish and part of Clonard, and containing chapels at Kinnegad, Corralstown, and Clonard. Here is a school, which cost £169, raised by subscription and a grant from the lord-lieutenant's school fund, to which the Earl of Lanesborough contributes £5 annually: about 150 children are educated in this and another public school, and about 190 in five private schools.

KINNEIGH, a parish, in the western division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Bandon, on the mail-car road to Dunmanway; containing 5708 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to have been anciently the head of a bishoprick founded by St. Mocolmoge, is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, and comprises 13,575 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £8204 per annum. About 10,000 acres are arable, 1300 pasture, 150 woodland, and 2000 waste and bog: the land, except towards the south, is cold, wet, and stony, and the system of agriculture, except on the farms of resident proprietors, is in a very unimproved state. The waste land is chiefly mountainous, but under a better system of husbandry a great proportion of it might be reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The substratum is of the schistus formation, passing abruptly in the northern parts into every variety of transition rock; and towards the south

is found slate of good colour and very durable. Near the village of Inniskeen are two quarries, in which more than 30 men are constantly employed. The principal seats are Palace Anne, the residence of A. B. Bernard, Esq., a stately mansion beautifully situated in the midst of extensive improvements, and near the junction of a romantic glen and the vale of Bandon; Fort Robert, of Mrs. O'Connor, a handsome residence on an eminence above the vale of Bandon, at the eastern extremity of the parish; Gardeville, of the Rev. W. Hall; Enniskean Cottage, of the Rev. W. Sherrard; Killyneas, of the Rev. I. Murphy; and Connorville, the deserted and dilapidated family mansion of the O'Connors. Here is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held in the villages of Inniskeen and Castletown *which see*. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars choral, and partly forms the union of Carrigrohane and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Cork. The tithes amount to £900, of which £225 is payable to the vicars choral, £225 to the precentor, and £450 to the vicar. The glebe-house is an old building; the glebe comprises 47¼ acres. The church, a small handsome edifice with a low tower and spire, was erected in 1791, by a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £274 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united to one-half of the parish of Ballymoney; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Inniskeen and Castletown. About 80 children are taught in two parochial schools, of which one at Castletown was built by Lord Bandon, who endowed it with two acres of land; the other at Inniskeen has a house and garden given by the Duke of Devonshire; to each the vicar contributes £5 per annum. There are also five private schools, in which are about 250 children, and a Sunday school. On an isolated rock of clay-slate, a few yards to the south-west of the church, is an ancient round tower, 75 feet high and 65 in circumference at the base, from which, for about 16 feet high, its form is hexagonal, and thence to the summit circular: it was damaged by lightning a few years since, and towards the south is a fissure from which several stones have fallen. About half a mile south of the church is an ancient fort, in the centre of which is a large flag-stone erect, and there are several of smaller size scattered over the parish.

KINNITTY, a post-town and parish, in the barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 14 miles (W.) from Tullamore, and 64 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 2567 inhabitants, of which number, 455 are in the town. This place was the site of a monastery founded in 557 by St. Finian, who became its first abbot, and which continued to flourish till 839, when it was destroyed by the Danes. It appears to have been soon restored, for the annals of Mac Geoghegan notice the abbot Colga M^c Conaghan as dying here in 871; he was considered the most elegant poet and learned historian of that period. The town contains 83 houses neatly built, and has fairs on Feb. 9th, Ascension-day, June 23rd, Aug. 15th, and Oct. 2nd. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The parish contains some good land, which is principally under tillage, and there is an extensive

tract of bog; the surrounding district is noted for corn, and there are quarries of fine grit-stone. Castle Bernard, the seat of T. Bernard, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a picturesque demesne bordering on the Slieve Bloom mountains, and commanding some fine views. The other seats in the parish are Letty Brook, that of J. A. Drought, Esq.; Glenview, of Capt. Cox; and Cadamstown House, of D. Manifold, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; of the rectory, one moiety is impropriate in the representatives of Henry Jackson, Esq., and the other, with the vicarage, was united by act of council in 1796 to the rectory and vicarage of Litterluna, and the vicarage of Roscomroe, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £170. 15. 4½., of which £50. 15. 4½. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithes of the entire benefice amount to £230. 15. 4½. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1810; the glebe comprises 41a. 1r. 11p. The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1813, by a loan of £500 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £176 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Litterluna and Roscomroe; there is a chapel in each. About 150 children are taught in two public schools, of which one is supported under the patronage of Col. Bernard, and an infants' and sewing school by Lady Catherine Bernard; there is also a Sunday school, to which is attached a clothing fund, supported by the rector and Lady Bernard, and in the town is a dispensary. The O'Carrolls had a castle here previously to the forfeitures in the war of 1641, when it passed to the Winter family. Near Castle Bernard is a Danish fort, from which some curious stone figures have been taken.

KINNURE, a parish, in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Kinsale; containing 1095 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern coast, occupying a peninsulated tract of land projecting boldly into the Atlantic and terminating in Kinnure Point. It is bounded on the west by Oyster Haven, and on the east by the Creek of Donbogue; and comprises 1180 statute acres. The land is generally good and chiefly under tillage, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state: the chief manure is sea sand; lime is not to be obtained within less than 9 miles distance, and is consequently beyond the means of the ordinary farmer. Walton Court is the residence of T. Walton Roberts, Esq. Off Kinnure or Keroda Point is a shoal above high water mark, nearly half a cable's length from the west side. At Pallis is a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Kinsale. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The tithes amount to £86. 8. 11., payable to the impropriator. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Tracton. There are some remains of the church near the shore of Oyster haven; and at the Point is a small peninsula of about two acres, called Doong, which is joined to the mainland by an exceedingly narrow isthmus, of which the sides rise perpendicularly to more than 100 feet above the level of the sea.

KINSALE, or KINGSALE, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (S.) from Cork, and 140 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 7823 inhabitants, of which number, 6897 are in the town. This place, of which, from its very great antiquity, the origin is but imperfectly known, is supposed to have derived its name from the



Seal.

Irish *Cean Taile*, signifying "the headland in the sea," in allusion to the promontory called the Old Head, or from *Ciun Saila*, a "smooth sea or basin:" it is also in some ancient Irish manuscripts called *Fan-na-Tuabrid*, or "the fall of the springs." On the promontory called the Old Head, about 6 miles from the town, was an encampment, supposed, but on very doubtful authority, to have been the residence of some of the ancient kings of Ireland, of which the site is now occupied by the ruins of a castle built in the 12th century by the celebrated De Courcy, who, having married into the family of the De Cogans, the first English grantees, became possessed of a large tract of country now forming the barony of Courcy, adjoining that of Kinsale on the south-west. It appears from a very early period to have been a borough by prescription, as the charter of incorporation granted to the inhabitants by Edw. III., in the 7th of his reign, states in its preamble that the town "was surrounded by Irish enemies and English rebels, and that the burgesses had always obeyed the king's orders in repelling the same, who had often by sea and land assailed the town, the walls of which had become ruinous and the burgesses unable to repair them." Power was therefore granted to choose a "sovereign," to collect certain customs for repairing the walls, and to treat separately with or make war upon the Irish enemies. John de Courcy having become lord of Kinsale and also of the adjoining castle of Ringrone, was succeeded in his estates by his grandson Milo, who near the latter place defeated Florence McCarty More and a large party of his followers, and drove them into the river Bandon, where many of them were drowned. In 1380, the French and Spanish fleets were pursued by the English into this haven, where an engagement took place in which the former were defeated with great loss, many of their ships taken, and 20 English vessels which they had made prizes, recaptured. In the following year the inhabitants received a charter from Rich. II., granting to the "Provost" and Commonalty, in consideration of the insult they had received from the Spanish and Irish enemies and the English rebels, the small customs of the port, at a yearly rent of ten marks, the surplus to be laid out in completing the walls of the town. Edw. IV., in 1482, confirmed the charter, appointed the sovereign admiral of the port, with jurisdiction extending from the Bulman rock to Innishannon; and granted the corporation all such rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of Cork. The inhabitants having countenanced the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, Sir Richard Edgecumbe arrived here on the 27th of June,

1488, with five ships and 500 men, to exact new oaths of allegiance from the Irish leaders; and on the day following, the townsmen, having sworn fealty to Hen. VII. in the church of St. Multosia, and entered into recognizances, received a pardon; but they were compelled by the Earl of Kildare to renew their oaths in 1498. The town was partly consumed in 1594 by a fire which destroyed Cork-street. In 1601, a Spanish fleet bringing assistance to the Irish insurgents entered the harbour and landed its troops, on the 23rd of September. Immediately after the departure of the fleet, these forces, under the command of Don Juan D'Aquila, took possession of the town, which on their landing had been abandoned by the garrison, consisting at that time of only one company. The English army advanced on the 17th of October to the hill of Knock-Robbin, within a mile of the town, and commenced that memorable siege which has rendered this place so celebrated in the Irish annals. The castle of Rincurran, situated on the river, having been seized by the enemy as an advantageous post for annoying the English shipping, after sustaining for some days a severe cannonade, surrendered to the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy. The forces of the English were every day advancing, when, on intelligence that the northern army under O'Nial was in full march to join the Spaniards, it was resolved to divide the royal army, leaving one part under Lord Mountjoy to continue the siege of Kinsale, while the other, under Sir G. Carew, Lord-President of Munster, marched against O'Nial. Sir George, after a harassing and fruitless expedition, was compelled to return to Kinsale. In the mean time the English received a reinforcement of 1000 men from England under the Earl of Thomond; 2000 infantry, with some cavalry, were also landed at Waterford, and 2000 infantry with a supply of military stores at Cork. Castle-ni-Park, a fortress on the opposite side of the river, was attacked by the English and compelled to surrender; but on summoning the town they were answered that "it was held for Christ and the King of Spain, and should be maintained against all their enemies." The northern army under O'Nial had now encamped within six miles of the town, cutting off all communication with Cork, and was approaching the English lines, when the Lord-Deputy, leaving Sir G. Carew to carry on the siege, marched against the insurgents with 1200 infantry and 400 horse, and routed them with great slaughter. All the Spaniards that had joined the insurgents from Castlehaven were either killed on the spot or taken prisoners; the enemy had on this occasion 1200 killed and 800 wounded, while, on the part of the English, one cornet only and a few privates were wounded. The Spanish commander, Don Juan, mistaking the volleys fired by the royal army in honour of their victory, for signals of the approach of the Irish forces, sallied out from the town to meet them; but perceiving his error, immediately retired, and on the arrival of the English before the gates, entered into terms of capitulation and surrendered the town, just at a time when the King of Spain was preparing to send large reinforcements, and to carry on the war with increased vigour. During the siege and the sickness that followed it, the royal army lost no less than 6000 men; but the fall of Kinsale and the consequent destruction of the Spanish power in Ireland, at this critical juncture, were the means of saving the country. On the first

landing of the Spaniards, the burgesses delivered to Sir George Carew their charter, seal, mace, and royal standard, to preserve for them in safety; and on their subsequent application to him for their restoration, were told that he considered them as forfeited, but that he would write to the Queen in their favour. He was soon afterwards ordered to restore them to the corporation, on condition that they should, at their own expense, repair the town walls and find labourers to complete the new fortress of Castle-ni-Park, which they undertook to perform.

During the war of 1641, the Irish inhabitants were expelled from the town; and in 1649 Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice entered the bay with a fleet, in order to make preparations for the landing of Chas. II., but finding themselves blocked up by Blake and Dean, the parliamentary admirals, they made their escape with four frigates to Lisbon; and on Cromwell's approach in the latter part of the same year, the town declared for the parliament. About the year 1677, the Duke of Ormonde erected for the defence of the town and harbour a new citadel, called Charles Fort. Jas. II. landed here on the 12th of March, 1689, and after being entertained by Donough, Earl of Clancarty, proceeded to Cork. On the 14th, an army of 5000 French landed here under the command of Count Lauzun and the Marquess de Lary, to join whom James sent as many of the Irish under Major Gen. McCarty. On the 14th of April, Admiral Herbert appeared off the harbour with his fleet, which the governor of the town, Mac Elligot, mistaking for the French fleet expected at that time, prepared to withdraw his forces that the French might take possession of the town, but on discovering his error he returned to prepare for its defence. On the surrender of Cork in the following year, Brigadier-Gen. Villiers was sent to take possession of Kinsale, which was abandoned as untenable by the enemy, who dispersed their troops in the adjacent forts. Major-Gen. Tettan and Col. Fitzpatrick, therefore, with about 800 men, crossed the river on the 2nd of October and marched to the old fort of Castle-ni-Park, which they assaulted and took by storm; the garrison retired into the castle of Ringroan, but on their entrance, three barrels of their gunpowder took fire at the gate, which was blown up and about 40 of them destroyed; and Col. Driscoll and about 200 of the garrison being killed by the artillery, the rest surrendered upon quarter. Charles Fort was then summoned, and the trenches of the besiegers were opened on the 5th of October; a breach was made and a mine sprung, but just when the assault was about to take place, Sir Edward Scott surrendered upon honourable terms, and the troops were allowed to march out with their arms and baggage to Limerick. Brigadier-Gen. Churchill, brother to the Earl of Marlborough, was made governor of Charles Fort, and the town became the winter quarters of part of the English army; the walls on the land side were on this occasion destroyed by order of government. In 1691, the English and Dutch Smyrna fleets lay in the port, while the grand fleets of both nations guarded the mouth of the harbour. The importance of the haven was soon after manifested by its affording a secure asylum to the Virginia and Barbadoes fleets, till an opportunity was found of convoying them in safety to their respective ports. On various subsequent occasions,

especially during the last war, this port has been a rendezvous for large squadrons of the British navy and for homeward and outward bound East and West India fleets.

The town is pleasantly and advantageously situated near the mouth of the river Bandon, anciently called the Glaslin or Glasson, which here forms a capacious and secure harbour. The streets rise in a singular and irregular manner on the acclivity of an eminence called Compass Hill, the houses ranging tier above tier, most of them on sites excavated in the solid rock, or placed on the level of some projecting crag; the descent is dangerously steep, and they are inaccessible to carriages except from the summit of the hill, or from the main street, which takes an irregular course along the shore of the harbour. The total number of houses, of which many are well built and of handsome appearance, including the village of Scilly, was, in 1831, 1266. The town is indifferently paved, but amply supplied with good water from numerous springs. It is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing, and several villas and handsome cottages have been built in the village of Scilly and in the Cove, for the accommodation of visitors. It is in contemplation to build a bridge across the ferry on the river, from the town to Courcy's territory; and a new line of road to Bandon has been completed as far as Whitecastle, within two miles of this place. The environs embrace some fine views of the sea, the harbour, and the estuaries which indent the adjacent country; the banks of the river are embellished with thriving plantations and with several gentlemen's seats; and around the summit of Compass Hill is a pleasant walk, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and the windings of the Bandon. On the east of the town is Charles Fort, commanded by a governor and fort-major, and containing barracks for 16 officers and 332 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are two small libraries, supported by proprietaries of £5 shareholders and annual subscribers; a regatta is held in July or August, which is well attended, and boat races take place occasionally. A handsome suite of assembly-rooms has recently been built, and on the ground floor of the same building is a reading and news-room. The trade of the port, from its proximity to that of Cork, is but inconsiderable in proportion to its local advantages; it consists chiefly in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of timber from British America, and coal, iron, and salt from England and Wales. The number of vessels that entered inwards from foreign parts, during the year 1835, was five, of the aggregate burden of 1062 tons, and one only cleared outwards with passengers; in the coasting trade, during the same year, 62 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 12,753 tons, entered inwards, and 34, of the aggregate burden of 5201 tons, cleared outwards. The staple trade is the fishery, in which 87 small vessels or large boats, called hookers, of the aggregate burden of 1300 tons, are constantly employed, exclusively of several smaller boats. Sprats and herrings are taken in seines within the harbour and bay, as far as the Old Head; haddock, mackarel, turbot, gurnet, cod, ling, hake, and larger fish in the open sea; and salmon in almost every part of the river. The value of the fishery is estimated, on an average, at £30,000 per ann.; the Kinsale fishermen have long been noted for the goodness of their

boats and their excellent seamanship: their services in supplying the markets of Cork and other neighbouring towns, and their skill as pilots, procured for them exemption from impressment during the last war. The harbour consists of the circling reach of the river and a broad inlet which separates the town from the village of Scilly; and though much less extensive than that of Cork, is deep, secure, and compact, being completely land-locked by lofty hills. It is defended by Charles Fort, nearly abreast of which is a bar having only 12 feet of water at low spring tides. The entrance is marked by two lofty lights, one in Charles Fort for the use of the harbour, a small fixed light, elevated 98 feet above high water mark and visible at the distance of 6 nautical miles; and the other on the Old Head, consisting of 27 lamps having an elevation of 294 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and displaying a bright fixed light visible at a distance of 23 nautical miles. Vessels arriving at low water and drawing more than 11 feet must wait the rising of the tide before they can proceed across the bar. The most usual anchorage is off the village of Cove, about a cable's length from the shore; but there is water enough for the largest ships anywhere in the channel of the river, which lies close along the eastern shore up to the town. The river Bandon is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Colliers' quay, 12 miles above the town. At Old Head is a coast-guard station, which is the head of the district of Kinsale, including those of Upper Cove, Oyster Haven, Old Head, How's Strand, Court-McSherry, Barry's Cove, Dunny Cove, and Dirk Cove, comprising a force of 8 officers and 63 men, under the superintendence of a resident inspecting commander. The inhabitants, in anticipation of assistance from Government, subscribed £4000 towards the erection of a bridge over the Bandon, the expense of which is estimated at £9000; but their application has not been successful. The erection of a bridge at this place would open in a direct line the whole of the western coast as far as Baltimore, comprehending 180,000 acres of a rich agricultural district, and greatly promote the trade of the port and the prosperity of the town, which has suffered greatly by the removal of the dock-yard and other public establishments. In the town is a large ale-brewery and malting establishment; and in the neighbourhood are several large flour-mills. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 4th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 21st, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, farming utensils, friezes, coarse flannels, and other articles. Two mails from Cork and one from Bandon pass daily through Kinsale. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The charter of incorporation granted by Edw. III. was confirmed and extended by subsequent sovereigns to the time of Elizabeth, who by patent dated May 10th, in the 31st year of her reign, confirmed all former privileges and possessions, extended the limits of the corporate jurisdiction, gave the sovereign and commons the authority of admiral, searcher, and gauger, from the Old Head to the Durseys; constituted the sovereign, recorder, and two of the ancient burgesses justices of the peace and of gaol delivery; and granted markets on Wednesday and Friday, and a fair on St. Bartholomew's day and for three days after. This charter, upon which the corporation acts and regulates its proceedings,

was, together with all preceding charters, ratified by Jas. I., who, in 1609, confirmed to the sovereign and commons all their rights, liberties, and possessions, excepting only the sovereign's appointment of admiral, which he transferred to the constable of the fortress of Castle-ni-Park; and on account of their sufferings from the Spanish invasion, granted them an annual rent of £20 for 21 years, which was in part subsequently continued. In the 19th of that reign a charter was granted incorporating a mayor, two constables, and merchants of the staple, with the same privileges as were granted to Youghal. All subsequent grants have been merely fairs or pecuniary aids, with the exception of a new charter by Jas. II., in 1688, which did not continue in force. The corporation at present consists of a sovereign and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a common-speaker, recorder, town-clerk (who is also clerk of the crown and peace), chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, and other officers. The sovereign and all other officers of the corporation are elected by the court of D'Oyer Hundred, consisting of the members of the corporation generally; and the burgesses and freemen are chosen solely by the council, which consists of the sovereign, common-speaker, and burgesses. The sovereign, who is a justice of the peace for the borough and for the county, and also coroner for the borough, is chosen annually on the 29th of June and sworn into office on the 29th of September; and the other officers, as vacancies occur, on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day. It is not known exactly at what time the borough first exercised the elective franchise, but it returned two members to parliament long prior to 1652, and continued to do so without interruption till the Union, since which time it has returned only one to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously vested in the corporation, was, by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, extended to the £10 householders and limited to the resident freemen; the total number of registered electors up to June 1st, 1837, was 224, of whom 192 were £10 householders, and 32 freemen; the sovereign is the returning officer. The borough and liberties comprise an area of 11,000 acres, within the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates; a new electoral boundary has been drawn close round the town, including the village of Scilly, and comprising an area of 273 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix. By the act of the 59th of Geo. III., cap. 84, the borough and liberties, for the purposes of county taxation, were constituted a distinct barony. The corporation holds a court of record before the sovereign and recorder, or either of them, for the determination of pleas to any amount within the town and liberties, which extend up the Bandon river above Innishannon, eastward to Oyster haven, and westward to every harbour, bay, and creek as far as Dursey island. Sessions are held twice in the year before the sovereign, recorder, and two associate justices selected from the elder burgesses, with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases not capital; and a court of conscience is held every Wednesday before the sovereign, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency. The town-hall is a spacious and neat building, commodiously adapted to the public business of the corporation, and for holding the courts of record and session. The borough gaol is

also commodious and well adapted to the classification of the prisoners.

The borough comprises the whole of the parish of Kinsale or St. Multose, and a small portion of the parish of Rincurran. The former contains only 234 acres, principally in demesnes; the scenery is highly interesting and strikingly diversified. The chief seats are Garretstown, that of T. Cuthbert Kearney, Esq.; Ballymartle, of W. Meade, Esq.; Ballintober, of the Rev. J. Meade; Rathmore, of J. T. Cramer, Esq.; Knockduffe, of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Browne, G.C.B.; Snugmore, of C. Newenham, Esq.; Heathfield, of H. Bastable, Esq.; Fort Arthur, of W. Galway, Esq.; Nohoval glebe-house, of the Rev. W. R. Townsend; Knockrobbin, of Capt. Bolton; Pallastown, of S. Townsend, Esq., and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. T. Browne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in T. C. Kearney, Esq. The tithes amount to £33. 2. 6., half payable to the impropiator, and half to the vicar, whose income is augmented by an assessment for minister's money, at present amounting to £87. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. The glebe, situated on the western side of the town, comprises 3 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Multosia, by whom it is said to have been erected in the 14th century, as the conventual church of a monastery which she had founded, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, for the repair and enlargement of which, now in progress, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £1361. It contains two handsome monuments of Italian marble; one to various members of the Southwell family, settled here in the reign of Chas. I.; the other, which is beautifully executed, to the memory of Catharine, relict of Sir John Perceval, Bart., and of the same family: there is also a handsome monument of white marble to Capt. T. Lawrence and his lady, erected in 1724, with their armorial bearings. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Rincurran, Dunderrow, and Teighsasson or Taxax. The chapel is a spacious edifice, erected in 1834 by subscription, and has an altar-piece embellished with paintings of the principal events in the life of Christ; there is a small chapel belonging to the Carmelite friary, also a chapel at Ballinamona. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Nearly 600 children are taught in six public schools, of which the grammar school has an endowment partly by the corporation, and partly by the family of De Clifford, of King's-Weston, in the county of Gloucester, producing a salary of £50 for the master, who has also a large house, playground, and garden given by the Southwell family. A fever hospital and dispensary have been established; an institution called the Gift House, in which eight widows of decayed Protestant tradesmen receive a weekly allowance of two shillings, is supported by the Southwell family; and there is an ancient parochial almshouse, containing 16 rooms for superannuated poor, each of whom receives a portion of the weekly contributions at the church. There were formerly an abbey of canons regular, of which Colgan says St. Gobban, disciple of St. Ailbe, was abbot in the 7th century; and an abbey of Carmelite friars, founded and dedicated to the

Blessed Virgin Mary by Robert Fitz-Richard Balrain, in 1334; but there are no remains of either. On the promontory on the opposite side of the river are extensive remains of the old fortress of Castle-ni-Park: it was of hexagonal form, with bastions at the angles: the towers, intrenchments, and fosse are nearly entire. Of the town walls, which were destroyed in 1690, three of the gates were remaining till near the close of the last century; Nicholas gate was removed in 1794, Friars gate in 1796, and Cork gate in 1805; a small portion of the last may still be seen on the north side of Cork-street; and in Newman-place may be traced the only portion of the walls now remaining. Near the village of Scilly, and also near Charles Fort, are valuable chalybeate springs, formerly much resorted to, and still generally regarded as an excellent tonic. This place gives the very ancient title of Baron Kingsale to the family of De Courcy, originally created in 1181. His lordship is Premier Baron of Ireland; he has the privilege (granted by King John to De Courcy, Earl of Ulster,) of wearing his hat in the royal presence, which was asserted by the late John, Baron Kingsale, at Dublin castle, before his late Majesty Geo. IV., on his visit to Ireland in Aug. 1821. He has also the privilege of having a cover laid for him at the royal table at coronations, and on all other state occasions.

KINSALEBEG, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-within-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, separated from the town of Youghal by the river Blackwater; containing 2780 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and there is a ferry to Youghal: at Piltown is a large flour-mill. The principal seats are D'Laughtane House, the residence of R. Power Ronayne, Esq.; Monatrea, of the Rev. Percy Scott Smyth; Mayfield, of J. Gee, Esq.; Woodbine Hill, of G. Roch, Esq.; Springfield, of Mrs. Fitzgerald; Bayview, of M. Keane, Esq.; Rock Lodge, of R. Bailey, Esq.; Harbour View, of C. Ronayne, Esq.; and Ring, of Dominick Ronayne, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Lisgenan, and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £810. 1. 1½., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar; and the tithes of the benefice amount to £470. The glebe of the union comprises 10a. 3r. 36p. The church is a neat structure, erected by a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clashmore, and has a chapel at Piltown. There is a private school, in which about 120 children are educated. Near D'Laughtane House was formerly a castle, called Ballyheny. Piltown was formerly the residence of Judge Walsh, the supposed author of the commission to the insurgents in the reign of Chas. I. There is a large rath in the parish.

KINSEALY, a parish, in the barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Malahide; containing 650 inhabitants. It comprises 2105 statute acres, and is well cultivated. Feltrim Hill, on which are the remains of an encampment, commands magnificent sea and mountain views. Under this hill is a limestone quarry, in which fossils are frequently found, and near it is a holy well. Abbeville, a spacious mansion, was erected by the late Rt. Hon. J. C. Beresford, and is now occupied by H.

and J. Batchelor, Esqrs.; in the gardens is a greenhouse more than 400 feet long. The other seats are Greenwood, the residence of W. Shaw, Esq.; Feltrim, of C. Farran, Esq., M.D.; Auburne, of J. Crawford, Esq.; Clairville, of Major St. Clair; and Kinsealy House, of J. Gorman, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Swords; the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The tithes amount to £224. 16. 1½., of which one-third is payable to the lessee of the economy estate, and two-thirds to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Baldoyle and Howth; a small neat chapel with a spire was erected here by subscription in 1834. There is a public school, in which about 70 children are educated. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a picturesque ruin covered with ivy.

KINVARRA, a market, post, and sea-port town, and a parish, in the barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N. W.) from Gort, on the bay of Kinvarra, which is within the bay of Galway; containing 4610 inhabitants, of which number, 824 are in the town. About the reign of Hen. VIII., Rory More Darag O'Shaughnessy took the castle of Doon from Flan Killikelly, totally demolished it, and erected one near its site, which he named Doongorey. In 1642 it became the property of Thomas Taylor, who encircled it with a strong bawn or wall, and it is now in a good state of preservation. On the 1st of November, 1755, the day of the earthquake at Lisbon, a castle on the western boundary of the parish, which had formerly belonged to the O'Heynes, was destroyed to its foundation and a portion of it swallowed up; and at the same time the chimneys and battlements of Cahirglissane rocked and then fell into a chasm, which was formed by rending the rock to the depth of several fathoms. The parish comprises 6114 statute acres, and is moderately well cultivated, producing excellent wheat; sea-weed is used as a manure, and limestone is abundant. Fresh water is scarce, but attempts are being made to obtain a larger supply. The town, in 1831, contained 140 houses, but has greatly increased since that time: it has a sub-post office to Ardahan, and is a constabulary police station. The market is on Wednesdays and Fridays, and great quantities of corn are sold; fairs are held on May 18th and Oct. 17th, principally for the sale of sheep. A quay, about 50 yards long, was built here in 1773 by the late J. Ffrench, Esq., (great-grandfather of the present Baron de Basterot) which was lengthened and raised in 1807, and such an addition made to it in 1808 as converted it into a kind of dock. At high tide there is 12 feet of water at the pier, which is then accessible to vessels of 150 tons' burden. Sea-weed to the value of £20,000 is landed here during the spring, which is brought in boats, of which from 60 to 100 sometimes arrive in one tide. It is intended to establish a steam vessel to ply regularly between this place and Galway. A canal hence to the river Fergus would greatly benefit the intervening country, by facilitating the importation of sea-weed, sea-sand, and turf, and the exportation of corn. The principal seats are Thorn Hill, the residence of the R. C. bishop of Kilmacduagh; Northampton, of J. Mahon, Esq.; and Sea Mount, of Capt. Butler. The parish is a prebend, rectory, and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh; the

rectory is appropriate to the see, and the prebend partly to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin, and the benefice of Ardrahan; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithes amount to £262, of which £52. 10. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £24 to the prebendary, £35 to the vicars choral, £94. 10. to the incumbent of Ardrahan, and £56 to the vicar. There is a glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The gross yearly revenue of the prebend, arising from portions of tithes of various parishes, is £74. 5. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kinvarra, Duras, and Killina, and has a large chapel, erected in 1816 at an expense of £2000, on land given by the Baron de Basterot, with a neatly planted burial-ground; there is also a chapel at Duras Park, erected at the expense of P. M. Lynch, Esq. It is the benefice and residence of the R. C. bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. There are six private schools, in which about 330 children are educated; and a large public school is about to be erected in the town, on a site given by the Baron de Basterot. There are some remains of the old church, which was for ages the burial-place of the O'Haynes and Magraths, no others being allowed to be interred within its walls. Near the shore are two extensive subterraneous caverns. A castle stood near the pier, but its materials have been used in building.

KIPPOGUE.—See CAPPOG.

KIRCUBBIN, a market and post-town, in the parish of ST. ANDREW, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Newtown-Ardes, and $96\frac{1}{4}$ (N. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Belfast to Portaferry; containing 537 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the shore of Strangford lough, is of very recent origin, having been built since the year 1790, previously to which time there were not more than five houses in the place. The present town contains 117 houses, for the greater part neatly built, and the inhabitants carry on a small but prosperous trade. The manufacture of straw hats and bonnets, of which great numbers are sent every year into the interior, affords employment to most of the industrious female population of the town and adjoining parishes; great quantities of kelp are burned and sent annually to Liverpool, and corn and potatoes are shipped hence for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets to a considerable extent. The situation of the town, close to which is an excellent landing-place, affords every facility of conveyance by land and water. The market is held every third Wednesday, and is well supplied with provisions of every kind and with brown linens. Fairs are held on the 28th of April, May, Aug., and Nov. A neat market-house, with a brown linen hall in the rear of it, was erected by the late Hon. Robert Ward; the same family are about to expend a considerable sum in the erection of quays for the greater convenience of shipping the produce of the neighbourhood. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks by the seneschal of the manor, in which pleas are entertained to the amount of £20, with jurisdiction over all the parishes of the union; and the magistrates hold a petty session here every alternate Monday.

KIRKDONNELL.—See DUNDONALD.

KIRKINRIOLA, or KIRCONRIOLA, a parish, in the barony of LOWER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and

province of ULSTER, on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; containing, with the post-town of Ballymena, (which is separately described), 7297 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Kilconriola and Ballymena, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6390 statute acres, in a very indifferent state of cultivation. The soil is light and sandy, and in some parts intermixed with stones, and consequently unproductive without great labour and expense; the farms are small, and are chiefly in the occupation of persons who, dividing their attention between agriculture and the spinning of yarn and weaving of linen, expend but little capital on the land, and pay but little attention to its improvement. There are considerable tracts of waste land and a large extent of bog. In the valley of the river Braid are indications of coal, but no mines have yet been opened; and there are extensive quarries of stone in several parts of the parish, from which has been raised all the stone for building the houses and bridges in the town and neighbourhood. The principal seats are Ballymena Castle, the residence of P. Cannon, Esq.; the Green, of A. Gihon, Esq.; Hugomont, of H. Harrison, Esq.; Brigadie, of J. Tracey, Esq.; and Ballygarry, of D. Curell, Esq. It is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Ballyclugg; the rectory is inappropriate, by purchase from the Earl of Mountcashel, in William Adair, Esq. The tithes amount to £223. 10. 4., the whole payable to the impropiator, who is proprietor of the parish, and charges them in the rent of the lands. The stipend of the curate is £71. 16. per annum, of which £31. 10. is paid by the impropiator, and £40. 6. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £73. 16. 11., in 1823, is near the church; the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £15 per annum. The church of the union was built in 1712, at the extremity of the parish, near Ballyclugg, and repaired in 1822, for which purpose a loan of £100 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Ballymena, and comprising also the parish of Ballyclugg; there are chapels at Ballymena and Crebilly respectively: there are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first and second classes, one in connection with the Seceding Synod of the third class, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. Guy's free school is supported by a bequest of the late John Guy, Esq.; the school-house was built at an expense of between £400 and £500, and the master has a house and garden rent-free; there also ten other public schools, the master of one of which, the diocesan school, receives a salary of £120 per annum: they afford instruction to about 850 children. In ten private schools about 400 children are taught, and there are nine Sunday schools. There are some remains of the ancient parish church, which appears to have been a spacious and handsome structure, but they are diminishing rapidly by the removal of the materials for gravestones. There are several ancient encampments in the parish, of which the most conspicuous is on the high grounds above Ballingarry, near which, in the townland of Bottom, is a fine circular fortress, surrounded by a fosse and vallum. Near the glebe-house is a mass of rock, 30 feet in circumference and 8 feet high, called the Standing stone, of which no tradition is extant; and near Ballymena, on the Braide

water opposite the castle, is a very remarkable moat rising from the brink of the river to a great height, and now covered with a plantation.

KNAVENSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **WEST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Kildare, on the road from Monastereven to Rathangan; containing 124 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated on the Grand Canal, comprises 886 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and the vicarage forms the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Kildare, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £12. 12., payable to the treasurer as vicarial tithes; the rectorial tithes have never been brought under any valuation, but have from time immemorial been let with the lands, and probably are merely nominal. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe; the members of the Established Church attend divine service at the churches of Thomastown and Kildare. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kildare.

KNIGH, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Nenagh, near the river Shannon, containing 1447 inhabitants. Riverview is the seat of J. Tuthill, Esq., and Ballyhenny, of J. Maher, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Nenagh: the tithes amount to £286. 3. 1. There are some remains of the church covered with ivy, and of the castle of Knigh, near which is a fine limestone quarry.

KNOCK, a post-town, in the parish of **KILMURRY**, barony of **CLONDERALAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Kildysart, on the road to Kilrush; containing 180 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the north-western side of Clonderalaw bay, and comprises about 30 houses, several of which are ornamented in the rustic style and have tastefully disposed shrubberies and gardens attached. It is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held weekly on Friday. Here is a small pier, where sea manure is landed, and whence corn is occasionally sent in boats to Limerick.

KNOCK, or **KNOCKDRUMCALRY**, a parish, in the barony of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (E.) from Clare, on the road from Claremorris to Swinford; containing 3036 inhabitants. It is chiefly under an improving system of tillage; there is a great quantity of bog. The principal seats are Ballyhoole, the residence of T. Rutledge, Esq.; and Aden, of A. O'Malley, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kiltullagh; the tithes amount to £37. 13. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Aughamore, in each of which is a chapel. There are six private schools, in which about 230 children are taught.

KNOCK, or **KNOUGH**, a parish, in the barony of **MORGALLION**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Nobber, on the road to Slane; containing 499 inhabitants. The place is said to have been the site of a priory founded in 1148 and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, by Donchad Hua Kervail, prince of the territory, and Edan Coollaidhe,

Bishop of Clogher, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine; but there are no vestiges of the establishment, nor have any particulars of its history been recorded. The parish comprises 972 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; there is a considerable tract of bog, which extends into the adjoining parishes, but it is nearly exhausted. Gravelmount, the property of the Rev. R. Longfield, and now in the occupation of J. O'Connor, Esq., is a spacious and handsome house; the demesne comprises about 160 statute acres, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. A manufacture of tiles, garden pots, and all kinds of coarse pottery is carried on at this place. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Castletown-Kilpatrick; the tithes amount to £68. 5. 5. In the R. C. divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Kilpatrick. There are some very slight remains of an ancient church.

KNOCKADERRY, a village, in the parish of **CLO-NELTY**, Glenquin Division of the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Ballingarry; containing 58 small and indifferently built houses and 351 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Ascension-day, Sept. 9th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 19th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Not far from the village is Knockaderry House, the ancient seat of the D'Arcy family, and now the property and residence of J. D'Arcy Evans, Esq.; it is pleasantly situated beneath the shelter of a hill, and surrounded by thriving plantations. There is a R. C. chapel in the village, and also a national school.

KNOCKANE, a parish, chiefly in the barony of **DUNKERRON**, with a small part in that of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Killarney; containing 4716 inhabitants. This very extensive parish is situated on the river Laune, which, in its course from the Lower Lake of Killarney into the harbour of Castlemaine, forms its northern boundary; and also on the river Blackwater, by which it is bounded on the west. It comprehends an area more than 40 miles in circumference, of which 59,077 statute acres are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £6988 per annum. With the exception of some low grounds near the Laune, the parish is chiefly occupied by the lofty and extensive range of mountains called "McGillycuddy's Reeks," from the ancient and powerful sept of that name, who from a very remote period were lords of this territory, and whose descendants are still resident here. During the wars of Elizabeth, and also during those of Cromwell, these mountains were the secure retreat of this sept, of which Donogh, having embraced the peace offered by the Marquess of Ormonde, raised several companies of foot for the King's service, obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Earl of Clancartie, and afterwards commanded Lord Muskerry's regiment at the siege of Limerick, where he was taken prisoner. The principal of these mountains is Garran Tual, which, according to the late Mr. Nimmo's survey, rises to the height of 3410 feet above the level of the sea, being the most elevated point in Ireland. The approach to it from Sir A. Blennerhasset's shooting lodge is through a long and wide valley between ridges of rock, which gradually contracts itself

into a narrow passage called the Hag's Glen, of terrific wildness, and is continued along the brow of a rocky precipice overhanging one of the lakes, of which there are several in this mountainous region, and under a projecting crag called the Hag's Tooth through a very confined passage hemmed in with huge masses of rugged rock. From the summit is a most extensive and magnificent view, embracing the course of the Shannon from Loop Head to Limerick, with a large portion of the county of Clare, the bays of Dingle, Castlemaine, the Kenmare river or bay, and the Tralee bay and mountains to the north-west; and, to the south and west, the Bantry mountains and Dursey islands, and the coast of Kerry with its numerous inlets. Of the lakes in the interior, Lough Cara is the most conspicuous; part only of the Lower Lake of Killarney is visible, the others being concealed by the intervening heights. The other Reeks range in parallel ridges; on several are seen small lakes, and the view to the south-west comprehends an extensive and beautiful expanse of mountain scenery, including the Glencar mountain and others of the McGillycuddy range, intersected with deep glens and extensive wilds. The Reeks consist of soft argillaceous schistus or sandstone, large masses of which frequently detach themselves and roll down; the larger rocks are of a grey silicious stone intersected with thick veins of quartz, and in the interstices are found small hexaedral prisms of rock crystal, and some coarse amethysts. Between the Purple mountain and McGillycuddy's Reeks is a singular defile called the Gap of Dunloe, or Dunlough; the entrance is extremely narrow, and the mountains on each side rise perpendicularly to a towering height, throwing a deep shadow on the waters of a lake, between which, on one side, and the lofty cliff on the other, is a narrow road in which are scattered masses of broken rock impeding the progress of carriages beyond a certain point; and beyond this, impending crags of threatening aspect render the passage to pedestrians apparently hazardous: several small bridges are thrown over the stream which runs through the defile. This pass opens into the valley of Coome Dhuve, at the western extremity of which is a very considerable lough, called the Red Trout lake; and opposite the termination of the defile is a beautiful waterfall of great height, the water of which descends into a succession of small lakes that occupy the whole extent of the valley. The Gap affords excellent pasturage for sheep; it was formerly covered with wood. From a bank on the south side is a splendid view of the Upper Lake of Killarney, with its richly wooded islands and surrounding mountains, among which the ornamental tower at Gheramine is seen to great advantage; and on the right is the *Coome Dhuve*, or "Black Valley," a deep hollow among the Reeks with a dark lake at its extremity, above which are precipitous mountains. The lands under cultivation are chiefly in tillage, but a very large portion of the parish is mountain pasture; the soil is light and gravelly, and interspersed with large tracts of bog. The system of agriculture is gradually improving; at Manus is a limestone quarry, which is extensively worked, chiefly for agricultural purposes; at Glencare is a small slate quarry, and slate is also found in the Gap of Dunloe. Dunloe Castle, the seat of D. Mahony, Esq., was formerly the residence of the O'Sullivan family, and was built by the O'Sullivan More, by whose descendants it

was occupied at the time of its bombardment by Gen. Ireton during the parliamentary war: it is situated about a mile from the Lower Lake of Killarney, on a steep bank rising from the river Laune, and in the midst of a thickly wooded demesne, and commands a fine view of the Lower Lake, and of the scenery of the Gap, with the McGillycuddy mountains. The other seats are Beaufort House, the residence of Frederick Wm. Mullins, Esq., built on the site of Short Castle; Whitefield, of McGillycuddy of the Reeks; Churchtown, of Sir Arthur Blennerhasset, Bart.; Cullina, of Kean Mahony, Esq.; and Glencare, of R. Newton, Esq. There are also several sporting-lodges near Lough Cara, the beauty of which has been much increased by the plantations of McGillycuddy of the Reeks. The river Laune produces excellent salmon, and the mountains abound with wild fowl and game. The small village of Blackstones is surrounded by rocky hills and high mountains, in the rugged crags of which the yew, holly, and arbutus grow in wild luxuriance. To the north are two considerable lakes formed by the river Cara, and enclosed by lofty mountains, from the lower of which the river flows into Dingle bay. Iron-works were established here by Sir William Petty and carried on till the middle of the last century, when they were discontinued for want of fuel, the timber of the neighbourhood being wholly exhausted. The hops and garden roses planted by the English settlers still grow here in a wild state. Fairs are held at Kilgobbinett on Feb. 11th and Dec. 21st; the former is a great fair for pigs, which are frequently sold to the amount of £4000. There is a constabulary police station at Beaufort, and petty sessions are held at Tuagh every three weeks.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £260. 2. 2½. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £276 and a loan of £461 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828: there is also a glebe. The church, a plain structure with a square tower, was built in 1812 by a gift of £800 from the same Board; but having been burnt during the disturbances in 1822, it was rebuilt in 1825, by a loan of £240 from the Board of Public Works. In the R. C. divisions the parish, with the exception of Glencare, forms part of the union or district of Killorglin; there is a chapel at Tuagh, and another at Glencare, which latter is in the district of Glenbegh. About 180 children are taught in three private schools; and there is a national school-house at Cullina, towards the erection of which the late Col. Mahony bequeathed £100, and Kean Mahony, Esq., gives two acres of land towards its support. Near Churchtown are the ruins of Castle Cor, formerly the residence of the McGillycuddy family. There are some remains of the old church in the burial-ground; and at Kilgobbinett and Killoghane are those of other churches, or chapels of ease, the latter of which was dependent on Castle Cor. In the reign of Elizabeth Glencare gave the title of Earl to Donald Mac Carty More, by whose descendants it was forfeited.

KNOCKANEY.—See ANEY.

KNOCKANURE, a parish, in the barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Listowel, on the river Feale; containing 1246 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Limerick,

comprises 5995 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; about one-half consists of good arable land, and the remainder of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The only seat is Riversdale, the recently purchased property of D. Mahony, Esq., on which he intends to make considerable improvements. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory, which in 1607 was granted by Jas. I. to Sir James Fullerton, is now impropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq.; the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavillin, also called the union of Listowel. Of the tithes, amounting to £78. 9. 3., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Newtownsandes; the chapel at Knockanure is a small thatched building, to which a school is attached: in this and in a private school about 80 children are educated. The ruins of the old church still exist in the burial-ground.

KNOCKAVILLY, or **KNOCKAVILLE**, a parish, partly in the barony of **KINNALEA**, but chiefly in that of **EAST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Bandon, on the road to Cork; containing 2184 inhabitants. It comprises 2182 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4168 per annum. The land is generally good, although light and based on clay-slate, and is admirably cultivated; the manure is lime brought from Ahirlow, or sea sand from Innishannon. The principal seats are Upton, the residence of the Rev. Somers H. Payne, who has erected a handsome barrack for a party of constabulary police in his demesne; Garryhankard, of T. Biggs, Esq.; Beechmount, of J. Hornbrook, Esq.; and Ballymountain, of W. Penrose, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Brinny; the tithes amount to £650, and the glebe comprises 54 acres of excellent land. Divine service is performed in a room licensed by the Bishop until the erection of a new church, for which Justin McCarthy, Esq., has given a site. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Innishannon, and has a large handsome chapel. Here is a parochial school of 40 children, which Mr. Justin McCarty has endowed with an acre of land, and to which the rector contributes £10 and the Hon. C. Bernard £5 annually; also a Sunday school.

KNOCKBRED A, or **KNOCK-with-BREDA**, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOWER**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER, CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Belfast, on the road to Downpatrick; containing 3900 inhabitants. The ancient fortress called *Castle-Reagh*, or "the royal castle," which gives name to the barony, was formerly the baronial residence of a branch of the O'Nials. It is said to have been erected in the reign of Edw. III. by Aodh Flann, whose descendants possessed the Great Ardes, Toome, Massereene, Shankill or Belfast, and Carrickfergus. By inquisition in the reign of Elizabeth it appeared that Con O'Nial, the last of that powerful sept, possessed this castle, together with 224 townlands, which were all freehold, and also many others held by various tenures. In 1602, O'Nial having exhausted his cellars during a grand banquet which he gave here, sent some of his soldiers to Belfast to procure more wine; and there meeting with a party of the Queen's

soldiers, a battle ensued, and O'Nial was sent prisoner to Carrickfergus castle, but was liberated the year following by the master of a Scottish trading vessel and conveyed to Scotland, where Sir Hugh Montgomery, in consequence of a surrender of most of his lands, obtained a pardon for him from Jas. I., who had just ascended the English throne. After the decease of O'Nial, the castle fell into decay, and with the adjoining lands was purchased by the Hillsborough family; there are now no vestiges of it. The parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Lagan, over which are two bridges connecting it with the parish of Belfast, and is intersected by the great Scottish road by way of Donaghadee. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $8098\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $6968\frac{3}{4}$ are in the Upper and $1129\frac{1}{2}$ in the Lower barony; the lands are chiefly under tillage, and in a high state of cultivation; there is neither bog nor any waste land. Large quantities of tobacco were grown previously to its cultivation being prohibited. There are extensive quarries of clay-slate for building and for repairing the roads; and on the townland of Gillinahirk has been opened a fine quarry of basalt, of which a bridge is now being built at Belfast over the river Lagan, which is navigable along the whole boundary of the parish. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and within the parish are Ormeau, the seat of the Marquess of Donegal; Belvoir Park, the residence of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.; Purdysburn, the splendid mansion of Narcissus Batt, Esq., built after a design by Hopper, in 1825, in the Elizabethan style; Orangefield, of J. H. Houston, Esq.; Fort Breda, of W. Boyd, Esq.; Cherry Vale, of J. Stewart, Esq.; and Ravenhill, of H. R. Sneyd, Esq.

Previously to 1658 there were two separate parishes, called respectively Knock and Breda, both rectories; but the church of the latter being in ruins, they were united into one rectory at the restoration of Chas. II. The two villages have long since disappeared, and a parish church was, in 1747, built in the village of Newtown-Breda, *which see*. The rectory is in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of Sir R. Bateson, Bart., who purchased the advowson in 1825; the tithes amount to £586. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £825 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises nearly 20 statute acres. The chapel of Ballymacarrett was formerly in this parish, from which that townland was separated by act of parliament in 1825, and made a distinct parish. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, Covenanters, and Seceders. About 130 children are taught in three public schools, of which one is supported by Mrs. Blakeston; and there are five private schools, in which are about 170 children, and four Sunday schools. Six almshouses, built by subscription in 1810, are endowed with £100 by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, late rector, who also bequeathed £100 to the poor, to whom Lady Middleton, in 1747, left £50. On an eminence near the south-eastern extremity of the parish are the picturesque ruins of Knock church; and near them are the remains of a cromlech, consisting of five large stones, and a Danish rath of conical form. Of Breda church there are no remains, except the cemetery enclosed with a high stone wall in Belvoir park, in which is a small mausoleum built by Arthur

Hill Trevor, who was created Viscount Dungannon in 1765.

KNOCKBRIDE, a parish, in the barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Bailieborough, on the road to Cootehill; containing 9746 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 18,693 statute acres, of which 857 are under water, and 14,216 are apportioned under the tithe act: there are about 1500 acres of bog and waste, the remainder being good arable and pasture land. There is a large oatmeal-mill. A court is held monthly at Corronary by the seneschal of the manor, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £350. The glebe-house is situated near the church; the glebe comprises 188 acres. The church, a small but very neat edifice in good repair, was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one a good substantial edifice, erected in 1821; the other a small thatched building, about to be taken down and rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the second class, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. About 130 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is principally supported by the rector, and there are 11 private schools, in which are about 670 children.

KNOCKCOMON, or **KNOCKMOON**, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Slane, on the road from Navan to Drogheda, and on the river Boyne; containing 902 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Duleek; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, to whom the tithes, amounting to £148. 1. 2½., are payable. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Donore, or Rosnaree, at which latter place there is a neat modern chapel, and another at the cross of Rathdrinath. About 80 children are educated in two private schools, to one of which Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., allows a house and garden rent-free.

KNOCKCROGHERY, a village, in the parish of KILLENVOY, barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. E.) from Roscommon; containing 180 inhabitants. It consists of 45 houses, built on a hill, and has fairs on Aug. 22nd and Oct. 25th, the latter of which is a large sheep fair. It is a constabulary police station, and the manufacture of tobacco-pipes is carried on to a considerable extent.

KNOCKEA.—See CAHIRVALLAGH.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Cahir; containing 3520 inhabitants. It comprises 9169 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and is moderately well cultivated; there is no bog, and the waste land is rapidly being brought into cultivation; here are several limestone quarries. The principal seats are Rockwell, the residence of J. Roe, Esq., Westgrove, of A. Riall, Esq.; Garranler, of L. Keating, Esq.; Woodinstown, of R. Carew, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. N.

Herbert. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, episcopally united in 1803 to the rectory of Doggstown, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde; the tithes amount to £710. 15. 4., and of the entire benefice to £738. 8. 2. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 60 acres; the church is a neat edifice. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called New Inn, comprising this parish and Doggstown, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school-house, with an acre of land, was given by the late rector; and at Rockwell is a national school, aided by W. Roe, Esq.: these schools afford instruction to about 100 children, and there are five private schools, in which are about 400 children. At Poolmucka is a dispensary. The moat of Knockgraffon covers a very considerable area, and from its great elevation forms a conspicuous object: contiguous are the ruins of the old church and of a castle; and a town or considerable village is supposed to have existed here formerly.

KNOCKLONG, or **LONG**, a parish, in the barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Bruff, on the road from Limerick to Mitchelstown; containing 2842 inhabitants. It comprises 4298 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about one-fourth of which is under tillage, and the remainder consists of rich meadow and pasture land, principally in large dairy farms. The soil is in general very good, being based on limestone, of which there are two good quarries; here is also abundance of bog. A butter market is held on Tuesdays, and fairs are held at Knocklong on May 23rd and Oct. 1st, for fat cattle, sheep, and pigs; the October fair has a large show of good horses: fairs are also held at Knocktoran, on March 3rd, April 6th, July 29th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 20th. The Morning Star river, which bounds the parish on the southern side, contains very fine trout. The principal seats are Castle Jane, the residence of Thaddeus R. Ryan, Esq.; and Hill Cottage, of the Rev. E. Graham. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Aney; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Limerick. The tithes amount to £422. 12. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe of 6 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, and has chapels at Knocklong and Glenbrohane. There are two private schools, in which 120 children are educated. The ruins of Knocklong castle are on an eminence commanding very extensive views: it was the seat of the O'Hurleys, and near it are the remains of a church. In the grounds of Ryves castle is an ancient burial-ground, with a lofty and handsome vault for the Lowe family, who were formerly proprietors of the castle. The Clangibbon family also had here the castle of Ballinahinch.

KNOCKMARK, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road to Trim; containing 724 inhabitants. It comprises 2776 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; and includes Warrenstown, the seat of J. Johnson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1811, to the vicarage of Colmolyn, and held with the impropriate cures of Derry and Kiltale; it is in the gift of the Crown. The tithes amount to £200, and of the entire benefice to £399. 10.

The glebe-house was built in 1814, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £675, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £42, and there is also a glebe of five acres in Colmelyn, valued at £10. 10. per annum. The church was built in 1811, by a loan of £900 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dunshaughlin. Here are two schools, in which about 50 children are educated.

KNOCKMOURNE, or **KNOCKMORE**, a parish, partly in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, partly in that of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, but chiefly in that of **KINNATALOON**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Tallow, on the road to Rathcormac; containing 3144 inhabitants. It comprises 7514 statute acres, of which 75 are woodland, 250 bog, and the remainder arable land: the soil is good, and there is much limestone and some brown stone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united at an unknown period, by act of council, to the vicarage of Ballynoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £1070. 12. 9., which is equally divided between the impropiators and the vicar, and the tithes of the benefice to £840. 7. 4½. The glebe comprises three acres. The church was rebuilt by a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, which includes the parishes of Knockmourne, Ballynoe, and Mogealy; and has chapels at Conna, Ballynoe, and Lisnabrint. Here is a private school, in which about 70 children are educated.

KNOCKMOY.—See **ABBEYKNOCKMOY**.

KNOCKNEGAUL, a parish, partly in the barony of **PUBBLEBRIEN**, county of **LIMERICK**, and partly in the county of the city of **LIMERICK**, province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Fedamore; containing 1381 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2097 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the land is in general good, and the system of agriculture improving; the fences are, however, but very indifferent, consisting of low walls of loose stones, except in the neighbourhood of Leamonfield, where the country is exceedingly interesting. The principal seats are Leamonfield, that of H. Bevan, Esq.; and Ballyclough, of E. Moroney, Esq., both pleasantly situated and commanding some finely varied scenery. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms part of the union of Nantinan and the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage, part of the union and corps of the prebend of Kilpeacon in the cathedral of Limerick. The tithes amount to £230. 15. 4½., of which £154. 16. 10 is payable to the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Loughmore. The ruins of the ancient church, which was destroyed during the war of 1641, are close to the glebe-house.

KNOCKRATH, a constablewick, or sub-denomination of the parish of **RATHDRUM**, barony of **BALLINACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Glendalough; containing 2081 inhabitants. It is in the beautiful vale of Clara, and comprises 1856 statute

acres, as applotted under the tithe act; and forms part of the rectory and vicarage of Rathdrum, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough; the tithes amount to £134. 14. 2½. In the R. C. divisions also it is in the union or district of Rathdrum, and has a chapel in the village of Clara, in which also is a public school. Here are some remains of an old castle and a rath.

KNOCKTEMPLE, a parish, in the barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10 miles (S. W.) from Charleville, on the new road from Newcastle to Mallow; containing 1801 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Allua, near the northern confines of the county, and comprises 7737 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4125 per annum. Part of the extensive bog called the Red Bog is within its limits; and a vein of culm has been lately discovered, but not yet worked. The seats are Castle Ishen, the family mansion of Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart., and Glenfield, an old mansion belonging to the Boyle family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the inappropriate cure of Kilbolane, constituting the union of Knocktemple, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £250, and the income of the benefice, including the stipend of the inappropriate curacy, to £256. 3. 1. There is a glebe of 3 acres in this parish. The church of the union is in Kilbolane. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Freemount, which also comprises the parish of Kilbolane and the greater part of Shandrum, and contains the chapels of Freemount, Millford, and Kilbolane. At Freemount in this parish, is a national school, in which about 60 children are educated; and a similar number are taught in a private school. Adjoining the mansion at Castle Ishen are the ruins of the ancient structure, from which it derives its name.

KNOCKTOPHER, a town and parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Waterford; containing 1518 inhabitants, of which number, 475 are in the town. This place was the principal residence of the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, of whom James, the second Earl, in 1356, founded a monastery for Carmelite friars, of which the first prior, Henry Brown, received two parts of the temporalities of the see of Ossory, then in the King's hands; and the last prior, William, was made bishop of that diocese by Edw. VI. The site and revenues of the establishment, at the dissolution, were granted by Hen. VIII. to Patrick Barnwell; and a regrant of the abbey and lands was made subsequently by Jas. I. to Sir Nicholas White, Knt., from whose representatives the ancestor of the present proprietor, the Rev. Sir Hercules Richard Langrishe, purchased them. In 1365, the same Earl obtained from Edw. III. the grant of a weekly market and several fairs; and the town appears to have enjoyed the privileges of a free borough by a kind of prescriptive right, which was acknowledged in a charter of Jas. II. that never came into operation. The castle was taken in 1649 by the parliamentary forces commanded by Cromwell in person, and by his orders was immediately demolished. The inhabitants first sent members to the Irish parliament in 1661, and continued to do so till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The inhabitants

by prescription chose a portreeve, chiefly for the election of their representatives, and in the charter of Jas. II. the corporation is styled the "Sovereign, Burghesses, and Commonalty;" but since the Union every municipal right has become extinct. It is at present merely a village, containing about 80 houses, of which several are neatly built, and has a penny-post to Thomastown, and a constabulary police station. Both market and fair have been discontinued.

The parish is chiefly under tillage; limestone abounds, and lead ore is frequently found in the vicinity. Adjoining the village is the seat of the Rev. Sir Richard Langrishe, Bart., an ancient mansion, part of which was the old abbey. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1676, to the rectories and vicarages of Kilneddy, Aughaviller, Kiltorkin, Dernahensy, Kilkeril, Kilkeasy, and Donemagan, together forming the union of Knocktopher, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £200. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of 16 acres, and there are other glebe lands in the union, comprising 25 acres. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £114, is a neat edifice with a spire. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district called Ballyhale, comprising also the parishes of Derrynahinch, Aughaviller, and Kilkeasy, and part of the parishes of Burnchurch, Jerpoint, and Kells; and containing five chapels, of which the chapel of Knocktopher is a neat edifice, lately built by a Carmelite friar, which, with his house adjoining it, cost about £2000: a Carmelite friary is about to be established here. About 150 children are taught in two public schools, of which one is supported by the rector and one by Miss Langrishe: and there are three private schools, in which are 250 children. There is also an allotment of 12 acres of land, given, by an enclosure act, for the commons of Knocktopher, to found a parochial school; but the appropriation has been neglected and the ground has been taken possession of by the peasantry. There are some remains of the ancient abbey, consisting of two arches of one of the aisles, together with the tower of the church, which in the lower part is square, and in the upper octangular. There are no remains of the castle, but the mount and the fosse are still entire.

KYLE, or CLONFERTMULLOE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Burros-in-Ossory, on the road to Roscrea; containing 1810 inhabitants. It comprises 6225 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2802 per annum. Agriculture is improving; there is little bog, but a considerable quantity of mountain land. Charleville, the property of the White family, and now in the occupation of Col. Johnson, is situated in a handsome demesne. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Roscrea; the tithes amount to £111.16.10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Roscrea, and contains a chapel. There is a public school of 20 children, to which Sir C. Coote, Bart., and the Rev. W. Higgins contribute: and a private school of about 40 children. Here are the remains of an encampment, of the old church, and of Ballaghmore and Cloneurse castles.

KYLE.—See KILPATRICK, county of WEXFORD.

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LABASHEEDA, or POUNDSTREET, a village, in the parish of KILLOFIN, barony of CLONDERALAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Kildysart, on the lower road to Kilrush; containing 93 houses and 466 inhabitants. From its situation on the Shannon a considerable quantity of corn is brought hither in winter, and sent in boats to Limerick; culm obtained in the vicinity is also sent hence to Limerick, Ennis, and other places: the erection of a small pier and quay would be of great advantage to the trade. There is a ferry across the Shannon to Tarbert. A court for Lord Egremont's manor of Clonderalaw is occasionally held by the seneschal for the recovery of small debts; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the village. Near it a large R. C. chapel, a handsome cruciform building, has been lately erected.—See KILLOFIN.

LACKAGH, a parish, in the barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Galway, on the road to Castle-Blakeney; containing 2190 inhabitants. In 1504, Mac William of Clanricarde, O'Brien of Thomond, and other chieftains, suddenly captured Galway, but were soon afterwards defeated by the lord-deputy, the Earl of Kildare, at Knock-tuadh, in this parish, with great slaughter, when two of Mac William's sons were made prisoners; Galway was recovered, and Athenry surrendered. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Annaghdown; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lackagh in the cathedral of Tuam. The tithes amount to £205.3.4 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which £100 is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. There are four private schools, in which about 230 children are educated.

LACKAGH, a parish, partly in a detached part of the KING'S county, but chiefly in the barony of WEST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Kildare, on the road to Monastereven, and on the Grand Canal; containing 1450 inhabitants. It comprises 6431 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the vicarage of Doneny, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £258.9.2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the value of the benefice is £302.1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £350 and a gift of £450 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe of the union comprises 18a.2r.16p. The church was rebuilt by aid of a grant from the same Board, about 1835. There are two private schools, in which about 80 children are educated. There are some remains of a castle that formerly belonged to the Fitzgeralds; and of Mount Rice, a large mansion erected by the Rice family.

LACKAN, a parish, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Killala, on the north-western coast; containing 2911 inhabitants. The land is partly under

tillage and partly in pasture, but there are large tracts of bog and reclaimable mountain, and some fine quarries of freestone, limestone, and slate. Copper is supposed to exist at Castlereagh, and there is a fine fishery at Baltra. The principal seats are Castle Lackan, the residence of C. N. Knox, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. G. Birmingham; Curramore, of R. Palmer, Esq.; Heathfield, of O. Bourke, Esq.; and Lissadrone, of A. Pugh, Esq., which commands views of the bay of Killala and of the Sligo, Leitrim, and Donegal mountains, and in the grounds of which are 9 Danish forts and a very strong chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, episcopally united to those of Templemurry and Kilcummin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lackan in the cathedral of Killala. The tithes amount to £220, of which £100 is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £241. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 31a. 1r. The church is a small ancient building. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and Kilcummin, and has a chapel at Lackan. Here is a public school of about 60 children, endowed with £20 per annum by Mrs. R. Palmer; also a private school, in which about 80 children are educated.

LACKEEN, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Churchtown, on the road to Liscarrol; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises only the townlands of Lackeen and Granard, containing 277 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £246. 9. 2., as rated for the county cess. The land is of excellent quality and chiefly in tillage; limestone is quarried for burning, lime being generally used for manure, and the state of agriculture has been much improved. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Lackeen in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £31. The occasional duties are discharged by the curate of Churchtown. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Liscarrol. The ruins of the old church still remain in the burial-ground.

LACKEN, a village, in the parish of BOYSTOWN, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing 31 houses and 167 inhabitants. Here is a R. C. chapel for the union or district of Blackditches.

LADIES'-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of IGHTERMURRAGH, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Castle-Martyr, on the road to Ballycotton; containing 41 houses and 231 inhabitants. Here is the R. C. chapel for the union or district of Ightermurragh, Garryvoe, and Bohilane; near which is a male and female national school.

LADY'S-ISLAND, county of WEXFORD. — See **MARY'S (ST.)**.

LADYTOWN, a parish, in the barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Naas; containing 402 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Liffey, comprises 2629 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1683 per annum. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Great Connell; the rectory is impropriate in Sir T. Molyneux,

Bart., Sir G. Cockburn, K.G.H., and A. Rourke, Esq. The tithes amount to £95. 9. 6., of which £63. 13. is payable to the impropriators, and £31. 16. 6. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Caragh and Downings.

LAGAN, county of LONGFORD. — See **KILGLASS**.

LAHINCH, or **LAHENZY**, a village, in the parish of KILMANAHEEN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, on the bay of Liscanor, on the western coast; containing 195 houses and 1033 inhabitants. This place has of late rapidly improved on account of its fine bathing strand, situated at the inner extremity of the bay, and much resorted to during the season. The roads in the vicinity have been greatly improved, and when the new bridge over the estuary of the river Inagh between this place and Liscanor shall be completed, there will be an uninterrupted drive along the coast from Miltown-Malbay to the cliffs of Moher. The village affords good accommodation for visitors, and races are generally held every season for their amusement. In the vicinity are the natural curiosities called the "Puffing Holes" and the "Dropping Well;" the former is described under the head of Miltown-Malbay; the latter is similar to the dropping well at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire: the surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque and diversified. In the village is the R. C. chapel for this portion of the district of Ennistymon, in which a school is held under the superintendence of the parish priest.

LAMBAY, an island, in the parish of PORTRANE, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Rush; containing 100 inhabitants. This island, which is situated off the eastern coast, appears to have belonged at an early period to the cathedral establishment of Christ-Church, Dublin; by license from Edw. VI., in the 5th of his reign, it was, with the consent of the chapter, granted by the archbishop to John Chalenor and his heirs, at a fee-farm rent of £6. 13. 4., for the use of a colony which he had brought to inhabit it, on condition that within six years he should build a town for the habitation of fishermen, with a place of defence surrounded by a wall and ditch, and a convenient harbour for their boats. In the reign of Elizabeth the island was granted to Archbishop Ussher, who resided here for a considerable time, during which he is said to have written part of his works; after his decease it was purchased from his representatives by the family of Talbot, who are its present proprietors. It is about four miles in circumference, and forms an elevated ridge, with rocky knolls and craggy brows, strongly contrasting with the flat sandy shore of the mainland, appearing like the last offset of the Wicklow mountains in this direction, and corresponding with the detached heights of Ireland's Eye, Howth, and Dalkey, at the opposite extremity. It contains more than 650 plantation acres of land well watered with numerous streams and susceptible of cultivation, to which a portion of it has been subjected; it abounds with rabbits, sea parrots, puffins, and Cornish choughs. The rocky grounds surrounding the island form a plentiful lobster and crab fishery, and are much frequented by the Lough Shinny fishermen, who carry on a lucrative trade here. The channel between the island and the main land at Rush point and Portrane is about three miles wide; and about 200 yards from the west end is

the Burrin rock, dry at half tide, and on which a perch is placed; between it and the island are four fathoms of water. About a quarter of a mile from the north-western extremity of the island, or Scotch point, is a cluster of rocks called "the Tailors," on which a beacon is placed; and between these rocks is a pier harbour, built by a grant of £591. 11. 4. from the late Fishery Board, and of £451. 7. 8. from the proprietor, who afterwards obtained a grant from Government for its completion. It has four feet depth at the entrance at low water, and small vessels may find good anchorage and shelter from the north-east and south-east gales. On the northern side of the island is the Cardurris rock; the remainder of the shore is lofty and precipitous, with clear ground at a short distance; and vessels may anchor in safety to leeward; on the south-eastern side is a spacious cavern, called "Seal Hole," from the number of seals that breed there; and on the north side, between the Tailors and Cardurris rock, is a cavern about 150 feet in length, with stalagmites arising from the floor, and stalactites depending from the roof. Experienced pilots for the Dublin coast, and supplies of excellent spring water may always be obtained here, and on the island is a coast-guard station. The geological features are chiefly trap rock, greenstone in massive beds; greenstone porphyry alternating with small strata of clay-slate, conglomerate sandstone well adapted for mill-stones; grauwacke, and grauwacke slate; the porphyry is found in abundance, and is susceptible of a very high polish, and indications of copper are found. The castle erected by Chalenor is of polygonal form, and is occasionally inhabited by the Rt. Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, proprietor of the island. In the R. C. divisions the island forms part of the union or district of Rush; the first stone of a chapel was laid in 1833 by the proprietor. There is an old burying-ground, also a well dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

LAMBEG, a parish, partly in the baronies of UPPER BELFAST and UPPER MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Lisburn, on the old road from Belfast to Dublin; containing 1537 inhabitants, of which number, 175 are in the village. The parish, which is pleasantly situated on the river Lagan, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1567 statute acres, of which $376\frac{3}{4}$ are in the county of Antrim. The land is good and the system of agriculture improved; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Lambeg House, the property and residence of A. Williamson, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, formerly belonging to J. Williamson, Esq., author of an able treatise on the linen trade, and framer of the laws by which it is now regulated throughout Ireland; he was much persecuted for framing those laws, and was driven from his house and his native country by an infuriated mob. Chrome Hill, also a spacious modern mansion, was erected by R. Nevin, Esq., late of Manchester, who established here some extensive works for printing muslin, in which he first applied with success his invention of the "Ba Chrome," now universally used, and also introduced the oxyde of chrome into the ornamental department of the china manufacture, from which circumstance he named his estate. The village is about a mile north of Lisburn, with which and also with Belfast it is connected by

houses continued along the road between those towns. The blanket manufacture established by the Wolfenden family, who settled in this part of the country about two centuries since, is still carried on. On the river Lagan are two large bleach-greens; and further down the stream is the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Nevin, the buildings of which are capacious and furnished with every modern improvement in machinery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate as mensal, but the whole of the tithes, amounting to £103. 19. $2\frac{3}{4}$., are given by him to the curate. The church occupies the site of an ancient monastery, said to have been founded in the 15th century by Mac Donell for Franciscan friars of the third order; it is a small but handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster; also a national school, in which are about 90 children, and a private school of about 120 children. From a part of the churchyard being called the Nuns' Garden, it has been supposed that there was a nunnery here, but no account of such an establishment is extant.

LANESBOROUGH, a market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), partly in the parish of CLONTUSKERT, barony of BALLINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, but chiefly in the parish and barony of RATHCLINE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Longford, on the road to Roscommon, and $66\frac{3}{4}$ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 390 inhabitants. This town derived its name from Sir G. Lane, whose lands of Ballyleagh and others in the county of Longford were erected into the manor of Lanesborough by charter of Chas. II. in the 17th of his reign; and to whom was also granted a court baron, with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s., and a court of record for the determination of pleas to the amount of £200. The same charter constituted the town a free borough, under a sovereign and two bailiffs, who were annually elected, and of whom the former, with his deputy, was a justice of the peace; 12 burgesses, elected by a majority of their own body as vacancies occurred; and an indefinite number of freemen, admitted by the burgesses, by whom also a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers were to be appointed. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. For some time prior to the Union the corporation exercised scarcely any other municipal duty than that of returning the members to parliament, and since that period it has become virtually extinct. The town is advantageously situated for trade on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge of nine arches connecting the counties of Roscommon and Longford. The chief trade is the exportation of corn, pigs, and eggs, of which vast quantities are sent by the Shannon; eggs are also sent to Dublin by the Royal Canal from Killashee, near this town, to which place they are conveyed by land carriage. The market, which is abundantly supplied with agricultural produce, is on Wednesday; and a fair is held on the 12th of February. It has a sub-post-office to Longford; and there is a constabulary police station. About a mile to the south is Rathcline, the seat of Luke White, Esq.,

proprietor of the town, pleasingly situated at the base of Ratheline hill and on the shore of Lough Ree; and on the banks of the Shannon, about the same distance from the town, is Clonbony, the seat of Capt. Davys, but now occupied by G. Davys, Esq., commanding a fine view of the river and the town. The parish church of Ratheline, of which the chancel is in ruins, is situated here; and there are a R. C. chapel and a dispensary. Adjoining the church are the shattered remains of a large tower, which is said to have been destroyed from the opposite side of the river by the army of Jas. II. Lanesborough gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Butler of Newtown, in which it was revived after it had become extinct in the family of Lane.

LANGFIELD (EAST or UPPER), a parish, in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Omagh; containing, with the market-town of Drumquin (which is separately described), 2919 inhabitants. The old parish of Langfield was, in 1800, divided by act of council into the two parishes of East and West Langfield; the former portion comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 9716½ statute acres, of which 22½ are water. The land in some parts is good, but the soil is generally light, particularly near the mountains, which, though lofty, afford good pasturage for cattle; the system of agriculture is slowly improving, and there is an extensive tract of bog. Excellent free-stone is found at Claremore, and in several parts of the parish are indications of coal. The principal seats are Drumrane Lodge, the residence of J. Boyle, Esq.; Burle's Folly, of E. Sproule, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Pilkington. The manufacture of linen is carried on in the farm-houses to a considerable extent. The townland of Magheraney, on which is the church, is the property of the Bishop of Derry. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £245. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1804, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 26 Cunningham acres. The church, which was erected soon after the separation of the parish, is a small neat edifice with a square tower; the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, in 1800, towards its erection, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £254 towards its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish, with that of West Langfield, forms the union or district of Langfield; there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class. About 180 children are taught in three public schools, of which the parochial school, situated on the glebe, is supported by the rector; there are also four private schools, in which are about 150 children. About a quarter of a mile from the parish church are the remains of an ancient church with a burial-ground.

LANGFIELD (WEST or LOWER), a parish, in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Omagh, on the road from Londonderry to Enniskillen; containing 4865 inhabitants. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 23,906½ statute acres, of which 176 are water, and about 6700 are mountain and bog. The mountains afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep, and their declivities are in a state of progressive cultivation; a great portion of the bog is also being rapidly

reclaimed, and the system of agriculture is fast improving. In Dunwest are extensive beds of coal in three strata, all easy of access; and though at every flood large masses are detached by the river Poe, and carried down the stream, no attempt has yet been made to work them: coal of very good quality is also found in other parts of the parish. In Kerlis are extensive and valuable quarries of freestone, from which was raised the stone for the portico of the court-house of Omagh and for other public edifices; the higher mountains, of which Dooish rises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1119 feet above the level of the sea, are of mica slate. The river Poe rises in these mountains, and after passing through Drumquin falls into the river Foyle, about two miles below Omagh; there are several lakes in the parish, of which the largest is 58 acres in extent. The inhabitants combine with their agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen, and many of the females are employed in spinning linen and cotton yarn; there is also a small tuck-mill for dressing home-made woollen cloth, and there are several corn-mills. The parish is partly within the bishop's manor of Derg, and partly in that of Hastings, which was granted to Sir J. Davies by Jas. I., under the name of Clonaghmore; and for which a court is held at Drumquin monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £295. 17. The glebe-house is a good and comfortable residence, situated near the church on a glebe of 108 acres, and embosomed in thriving plantations; there are also belonging to the rectory 10 townlands at Gortnasool, about three miles distant, comprising together 2589 acres, of which 1426 are under cultivation, and the remainder mountain and bog. The church is a small ancient edifice surmounted by a cupola. In the R. C. divisions the parish, together with that of East Langfield, constitutes the union or district of Langfield; there is a large chapel at Drumquin, which serves for both parishes. About 460 children are taught in six public schools, of which the parochial school is principally supported by the rector, who in 1820 erected a good house for the master on the glebe, with an excellent garden; he also erected a school-house for another on the glebe at Loughmulharn, which he also supports. There are three private schools, in which are about 80 children, and five Sunday schools. There are some extensive remains of the spacious and handsome castle of Kerlis, or Curlews, built by Sir John Davies, prior to 1619, upon the manor of Clonaghmore, with freestone found on the spot, and with which he constructed a road eight feet wide and seven miles in length, leading over mountains and morasses, to his other castle on the Derg; much of the road may still be traced near the castle, paved with large blocks of stone. There are numerous forts in various parts of the parish, some of which are very large and tolerably perfect.

LARACOR, a parish, in the barony of LOWER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Summerhill, (which is separately described), 2418 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7787 statute acres, of which about two-thirds are under tillage; the remainder, with the exception of some bog near Summerhill, is good pasturage. The western part consists of limestone gravel, and the eastern of a strong clayey loam. The principal seats

are Rock Lodge, the residence of T. Disney, Esq.; Freffans, of W. Battersby, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. Blayney Irwine; Spring Valley, of R. Butler Bryan, Esq.; Braymount, of G. J. Murphy, Esq.; Adamstown, the property of T. Disney, Esq.; and Summerhill, the property of the Earl of Longford. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £415. 7. 8. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £200 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, which it is intended to rebuild; it contains a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Colley Wellesley, Knt., this having been formerly the burial-place of the Wellesley as it still is of the Perceval family. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Summerhill, which includes the parishes of Laracor, Agher, Drumlorgan, and Gallow; there is a chapel at Dangan, in Laracor, and another at Agher. At Summerhill is a place of worship for Presbyterians, in connection with the Synod of Munster, the minister of which receives an annual grant of £53. 10. 8. royal bounty. The parochial school is at Summerhill, and there is a school at Dangan, and another at Rocklodge, to which T. Disney, Esq., subscribes £15 annually: about 270 children are educated in these schools, and about 30 in two private schools. Here are the ruins of Dangan castle, which was the ancient manorial seat of the Wellesleys, and in which the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess Wellesley, and Lords Maryborough and Cowley, were born. It was a splendid residence, surrounded by a noble demesne, but was burnt some years since and is now the property of Major Burrowes. Of Knightsbrook, formerly the handsome residence of the Perceval family, only the offices remain. This parish was for several years the benefice and residence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, afterwards Dean of St. Patrick's, who was instituted to the living in 1699; and of Esther Johnson, known by the poetic name of Stella.

LARAH, a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in that of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Stradone, 7808 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 17,282½ statute acres, including 180½ of water; of these, 5166½ are in Upper Loughtee, and 12,116 in Tullaghgarvey. The state of agriculture is rather backward, and in the upper part of the parish there is a quantity of bog. There are quarries of limestone, which is used for building and as manure. The principal seats are Stradone House, the residence of Major Burrowes, a handsome structure in a well-planted demesne; and Ravenswood, of R. Saunderson, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, forming part of the union of Drung; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £559. 8., of which £221. 19. 9. is payable to the impropriator, and £337. 8. 3. to the vicar; the glebe comprises 556a. 1r. 23p. The church is a neat and commodious edifice, erected by aid of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1832. In the R. C. divisions this district is divided into Upper and Lower Larah, and has chapels at Larah and Cleffer-nah. There are two public schools, in which about 270 children are educated, and eleven private schools, in

which are about 720 children, also two Sunday schools. On the townland of Knockatoother is a very remarkable cairn, and several Danish raths are scattered over the parish.

LARNE, a sea-port, market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (N.) from Carrickfergus, and 97 (N. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Belfast to Ballycastle; containing 3182 inhabitants, of which number, 2616 are in the town. This place is situated on the shore of Lough Larne, which was formerly called Olderfleet, and gave name to a castle built on the extreme point of the promontory of Curraan, which forms the small bay adjacent to the town. This fortress, under the protection of which the town arose, is supposed to have been erected by a Scottish family named Bisset, to whom a settlement on this part of the coast was granted by Hen. III., and to have been subsequently improved by the English. Edward Bruce landed here in 1315 with an army of 6000 men for the conquest of Ireland; and during the same reign, Hugh Bisset forfeited his lands here by taking part in the rebellion. These were subsequently claimed in right of the same family, by James Mac Donnell, Lord of Cantire, and after his death were granted by Queen Elizabeth during her pleasure, to his son Angus, on condition that he should carry arms only under the King of England, and pay annually a certain number of hawks and cattle. Olderfleet castle was at that time considered so important a defence against the Scots that, in 1569, it was entrusted to Sir Moyses Hill, but was dismantled in 1598. Jas. I., in 1603, granted the entire headland to Sir Randal Mac Donnell, surnamed Sorley-Boy; but in 1612 gave the castle and lands to Sir Arthur Chichester, together with the right of ferry between this place and Island Magee. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was attacked by the insurgent army from Ballymena, but the assailants were repulsed by the Tay fencibles, assisted by the yeomanry and inhabitants.

The town is beautifully situated on the shore of Lough Larne, on the eastern coast, and is divided into the old and new towns, containing together 482 houses, most of which are well built, and of very neat appearance; the streets in the old town are narrow and indifferently paved; the new town consists of one long and regular street, in which the houses are of stone and handsomely built. There are two public libraries, supported by subscription, both containing good collections. During the last century a very extensive trade was carried on in salt, of which large quantities prepared here from rock salt imported from Liverpool were sent from this port to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia; the duties paid thereon, on the average, amounted to £18,000 per annum. About the middle of the last century this was the only port in the North of Ireland from which emigrant vessels sailed. The present trade consists chiefly in the exportation of oats, beans, flour, and, occasionally, black cattle, and a very considerable quantity of lime; and the importation of coal, slates, wheat, and North American timber. The number of vessels that entered inwards during the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, was 340, of the aggregate burden of 13,517 tons, and of which 298 were from British ports and 42 employed in the coasting trade; and dur-

ing the same year, 113 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 4329 tons, cleared out from this port, of which 64 were bound to British ports and 49 were coasters. The port, which is a member of that of Belfast, has an excellent harbour for small vessels, for which there is good anchorage between the Curraan, and the peninsula of Island Magee, in 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, quite land-locked; great numbers of vessels from Scotland anchor off this place, while waiting for their cargoes of lime from the Maghramorne works. There are some good quays on both sides of the lough about a mile from the town, the water being too shallow to float vessels further up. The royal military road along the coast passes through the town. The market is on Tuesday; a great market is held on the first Monday of every month, and there are fairs on Dec. 1st and July 31st, principally for black cattle, a few inferior horses and pigs. A constabulary police force has been established in the town, and there is also a coast-guard station belonging to the Carrickfergus district. A court for the manor of Glenarm is held here every six weeks; and petty sessions are held every alternate week.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 2210 statute acres of good arable and pasture land; the system of agriculture is slowly improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Limestone abounds, and is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; at Ballycraigey, about a mile to the north of the town, is a quarry of felspar, worked occasionally for building; and at Bankhead a fine stratum of coal has been discovered, but is not worked. The principal seats are Gardenmore, the elegant villa of S. Darcus, Esq.; the Curraan, the residence of M. McNeill, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. S. Gwynn. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Dean; the tithes amount to £135. 11. 11., of which £123. 15. 7. is payable to the curate, who receives also £23. 8. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1824, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church, previously to its alteration in 1819, had some interesting details of ancient architecture. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrickfergus and Larne; a chapel was erected here in 1832 by subscription. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster and the Seceding Synod, each of the second class, and with the Presbytery of Antrim of the first class, also for Wesleyan Methodists. About 150 children are taught in the national school of the parish, and a dispensary is supported by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Olderfleet on the promontory of Curraan; and on the sea side, about a mile north of the town, is a cavern called the Black Cave, passing under the projecting base of a huge rock; the length of the cave, which is open at both ends, is 60 feet, and its height from 3 to 30 feet; the sides are formed of basaltic columns of large dimensions. On the shore of the lough, near the town, are some singular petrifications of a blue colour, apparently the result of a spring issuing from a bank at high water mark. In a short road leading from the east to the north of the town is a chalybeate spring, at present little used.

LATTERAGH, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Burris-o'-leagh, on the new line of road from Nenagh to Clonmel; containing 995 inhabitants. This place was celebrated at a very early period for its monastery, the foundation of which is uncertain. It became an extensive seat of learning, and St. Odran of Leatrach-odhrain, who died in 548, presided over this establishment, in which were at that time not less than 3000 monks. In 1304, the neighbourhood was laid waste by Tirlogh, son of Teig-Cao-luiske, King of Thomond, who spared only the churches and the dwellings of the clergy. From this period no further notice of the monastery occurs, neither are there any remains of the ancient buildings. The parish comprises 4050 statute acres, as apploited under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, united at a period unknown to the rectory and vicarage of Innisdadrom, together constituting the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Killaloe, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £138. 9. $2\frac{3}{4}$. There are two private schools, in which are about 120 children.

LATTIN, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Tipperary; containing 1423 inhabitants. It comprises 2932 statute acres, principally in pasture and of a superior quality. A fair is held at Knockordan on Nov. 7th. Here is Mooresfort, the handsome seat of Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq., situated in a well-planted demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, united at a period unknown to the rectory of Bruis and the vicarages of Corroge, Clonpet, and Cordangan, which union forms the corps of the prebend of Lattin in Emly cathedral, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel. The tithes are £97. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and the annual value of the prebendal union is £355. 10. 5. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Lattin, Cullen, Shronell, Bruis, and Clonpet, and containing a neat chapel at Lattin and one at Cullen.

LAURENCETOWN, a village, in the parish of CLONFERT, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S.) from Ballinasloe, on the road to Eyrecourt, to which places it has a penny post: the population is returned with the parish. It is a chief constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held weekly on Thursday. A considerable quantity of wooden ware and furniture is manufactured here, and fairs are held on May 8th, Aug. 22nd, and Dec. 15th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The R. C. chapel for this part of the district is a good modern building; and the Wesleyan Methodists also have a chapel here and support a school. The seats in the vicinity are Bellevue, or Liscreaghan, the residence of Walter Laurence, Esq., situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne containing a number of remarkably fine cedars of Lebanon and evergreen oaks; Gortnamona, the elegant seat of P. Blake, Esq.; Somerset House, of Simeon Seymour, Esq.; Somerset Glebe, of the Rev. J. Hanigan; and Ballymore Castle, of Thos. Seymour, Esq., a fortified structure erected in 1620, and modernised at a considerable expense in 1815. Near the town are the ruins of the castle of O'Hill, from which it formerly took the name of Ohillmore.

LAVAY, or **LOWEY**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER LOUGHTEE**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Cavan, on the road to Virginia; containing 6305 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 10,679 statute acres, of which $76\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The land is highly cultivated; there are some large tracts of bog, affording an abundant supply of fuel. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £386. 5., of which £153. 15. is payable to the impropriator, and £232. 10. to the vicar. The church, a very neat edifice, was erected by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1817, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £152 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains the Upper chapel, built in 1820, and the Lower chapel, which has been recently built, at an expense of nearly £2000, on a site given by Major G. Burrowes. There are seven private schools, in which about 490 children are educated. Here are some Danish raths; and several heads of battle-axes and brazen spears were discovered on an artificial island while draining Lake Lavey in 1832, and are in the possession of J. Smith, Esq.

LAYDE, a grange, in the barony of **LOWER GLENARM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Cushendall; containing 444 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7834 statute acres; and is extra-parochial, never having paid church cess or tithes: there being no provision for the cure of souls, the members of the Established Church attend the parish church of Layde.

LAYDE, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER GLENARM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Cushendall (which is separately described), 4056 inhabitants. This parish, called also Cushendall, from its post-town, and Newtown Glens, from its situation in the centre of the Glyns, was the residence of the Mac Auleys of the Glyns, who joined the standard of Mac Donnell at the celebrated battle of Aura, in 1569, after which the combined armies spent some days in festivity on the mountain of Trostan, on which they raised a cairn, still called "Coslin Sorley Boy." According to the Ordnance survey it comprises, exclusively of the Granges of Layde and Innispollan, 20,476 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, one-third of which is arable, and the remainder chiefly in pasture; the surface is undulating and in some parts mountainous; in the low grounds are some good meadow lands, the valleys are well cultivated, and the mountainous districts afford tolerable pasturage. Here are quarries of coarse freestone and of white limestone, which is burnt for manure. Salmon and many other kinds of fish are found in the rivers, and on the coast of this parish, which is skirted by the coast road from Belfast to the Giants' Causeway, and is intersected by the royal military road. On the former road is a splendid viaduct over the river Glendon, which connects this parish with Culfeightrin and the barony of Glenarm with that of Carey. Mount Edward is the residence of Gen. Cuppage; and Glenville, of the Rev. W. McAuley. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £235. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; the glebe

comprises 4 acres. A church was built about a mile from Cushendall in 1800, but having gone to ruin, another was built in the town in 1832. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Cushendall, including this parish and Ardelinis, and containing chapels at Cushendall and Redbay. The parochial school is partly supported by the rector; and F. Turnley, Esq., has built a good school-house for a national school. In these and three other public schools about 340 children are educated, and about 45 are taught in a private school; there are also four Sunday schools, and a dispensary. The ancient church is in ruins, but the cemetery is still used. The poet Ossian is said to have been born here.

LEA, or **LEY**, a parish, in the barony of **PORTNE-HINCH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the road from Dublin to Maryborough; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Portarlinton and with the village and post-town of Ballybrittas (both separately described), 7926 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the north-east and north-west by the river Barrow, which separates it from the county of Kildare and King's county. From its central situation and proximity to the Barrow it was selected, on the seizure of Leix and the rest of the province of Leinster by Strongbow, as one of the first settlements of the English; and a strong castle was erected here, either by William, Earl Marshall, by the family of De Vesci, or by William de Braosa, to whom it came by marriage with one of the Earl's daughters. This fortress, from its commanding situation, was frequently the subject of contest between the English lords and the native chieftains; in 1292 it is noticed by Camden as being in the possession of John Fitzthomas, one of the Geraldines, who, during the hostilities that desolated the surrounding country, brought Richard, Earl of Ulster, prisoner to this place. Contiguous to the castle, which, though the territory had descended to the Mortimers, appears to have been retained by the Fitzgeralds, was a small burgh with a market and fairs, which is said to have been destroyed in 1315 by Edward Bruce, who also burned the castle. In the latter part of the reign of Edw. II., this place was taken by Lysagh O'Moore; and on the decline of the English power, nearly the whole of the surrounding territory fell into the possession of the native septs. In 1534 the castle belonged to the Earl of Kildare, and was considered one of the six strongest castles in his possession; it was taken in 1642 by the insurgents, who were afterwards expelled by Lord Lisle; in commemoration of which an ash tree was planted in the old market-place, which is now rapidly falling to decay. The castle was dismantled by the parliamentarians under Cols. Hewson and Reynolds; and the subsequent foundation of the neighbouring town of Portarlinton prevented the revival of the old burgh or town of Lea, which has since dwindled into an inconsiderable village. The parish comprises 17,932 statute acres, of which about 500 are woodland, about 1000 waste and bog, and the remainder divided in nearly equal portions between tillage and pasture. The surface is mostly level, with a few hills of small elevation, of which the chief are Spire hill, Windmill hill, and Mul-laghalig; the soil is light and shallow, and the system

of agriculture improving. The substrata are limestone, limestone gravel, and reddish sand; the limestone, which is of good quality, is extensively quarried. Besides the seats noticed in the articles on Portarlinton and Ballybrittas, are Gray Avon, the residence of J. Armstrong, Esq.; Mount Henry, of H. Smith, Esq.; Jamestown House, of R. Cassidy, Esq.; Ballintoher, of D. French Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Powell; Fisherstown House, of T. L. Kenney, Esq.; Killamullen, of G. Blakeney, Esq.; Ballycarrol, of J. Reed, Esq.; Kilbracken, of A. W. Alloway, Esq.; and Abbeyview Cottage, of the Rev. D. Maher. The Grand Canal passes for three miles through the parish, and the river Barrow might be rendered navigable from Portarlinton to Monastereven at a trifling expense. Fairs are held at Portarlinton, and petty sessions are held there weekly on Wednesday, and at Ballybrittas on Monday. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter. The tithes amount to £830. 15. 4½, of which £553. 16. 11. is payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £369 and a loan to the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1829; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, a small neat edifice, was built by subscription, aided by a loan of £350 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1810; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £375 for its repair. There are two chapels of ease at Portarlinton. In the R. C. divisions nearly the whole of the parish forms part of the union or district of Portarlinton, Emo, and Killeynard; the chapel, at Killeynard, has been lately rebuilt. About 750 children are taught in six public schools; there are also six private schools, in which are about 130 children. At Portarlinton and Ballybrittas are dispensaries, and a mendicity society on Dr. Chalmers' plan is supported by subscription. There are ruins of the old churches of Old Lea, Tierhoghar, and Ballyadden; and on the bank of the river Barrow are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting of a massive round tower, with several quadrangular buildings, apparently parts of the original structure and of great strength; the whole enclosed within massive walls pierced with embrasures, and presenting an imposing and venerable appearance as seen from the river. There are six raths in the parish. Near Portarlinton is a powerful chalybeate spa, efficacious in scorbutic cases.

LEARMONT, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the barony of TIRKEERAN, county of LONDONDERRY, and partly in that of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Dungiven, on the road to Omagh; containing 4411 inhabitants. It was formed in 1831, under the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV., by separating nine townlands from Banagher, eight from Upper Cumber, and one from Lower Cumber, the whole of which are in Londonderry, except Stranagalvally, which is in Tyrone. Much of the land is very good and under an excellent system of cultivation, and the waste land is being reclaimed under the liberal encouragement of Barre Beresford, Esq., proprietor of the chief portion of this district. Sawel mountain, on the verge of the two counties, rises to the height of 2236 feet above the level of the sea; near it are the precipitous rocks called

the Eagle's Nest. Blue limestone is burnt here for manure, and manganese and lead ore are found, also iron ore almost in a metallic state. The village of Learmont, or Park, is situated on the Faughan water, near the base of Sawel mountain, and has been much improved lately by its proprietor. The principal seat is Learmont, the elegant residence of Barre Beresford, Esq., which he is enlarging and finishing in the Elizabethan or Tudor style. Around it is an extensive demesne, containing large and valuable timber, and ornamented with baths and groups of statues. Here is also Kilcreen, the residence of J. C. Beresford, Esq.; Straid Lodge, of the Rev. J. Hunter; and Tamna, the shooting-lodge of Hugh Lyle, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Banagher and Upper Cumber, except the fifth turn, which devolves on the Rector of Lower Cumber. The curate's income is £85 per annum, which is paid by the three rectors. The late Bishop Knox proposed to make this district a parish of itself, the tithes of which exceed £300 per ann., in which case Mr. Beresford proposed to exchange land planted and improved for a glebe. The church, a small neat edifice, was built in 1831, at an expense of £750, of which £400 was given by the late Board of First Fruits, £100 by the late Bishop Knox, £100 by B. Beresford, Esq., £50 by the Irish Society, £25 by the Skinners' Company, £25 by Robt. Ogilby, Esq., and the rest by various individuals. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Banagher, and has a chapel at Altenure. There is a school at Park, to which Mr. Beresford allows £5 per annum and a house, and three other public schools, in which about 260 children are educated; there are also three private schools, in which about 150 are educated, and a Sunday school.

LECK, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (E.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Strabane; containing 4046 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises, including a detached portion, 10,744½ statute acres, of which 10,393 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £4047 per annum, and 264 are in the tideway of the river Swilly, which is navigable through the whole of the parish. A large cattle fair is held at Old Town on June 8th. Here is Rock Hill, the beautiful seat of J. Vandeleur Stewart, Esq. The parish formed part of the corps of the deanery of Raphoe, but was separated from it by act of council in 1835, and is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £324. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 32 statute acres, valued at £25 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, and is about to be rebuilt. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Conwall. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund; and there are two other public schools, one of which is supported by Sir E. Hayes, Bart.; about 160 children are educated in these schools, and there are two Sunday schools.

LECKARROW, a village, partly in the parish of St. JOHN'S, and partly in that of KILLENVOY, barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CON-

NAUGHT, 8 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon, to both which places it has a penny post; containing 80 inhabitants. Fairs are held in March, June, Sept., and Dec.; and petty sessions every alternate week. In the village are a flour and an oatmeal mill; and in the vicinity is a dispensary.

LECKEN, or LACKEN, a parish, in the barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, and between Lough Derevaragh and Lough Hoyle; containing 934 inhabitants. An abbey existed here in the early part of the 7th century, under the superintendence of St. Crumin. The parish comprises $2883\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 2529 are apportioned under the tithe act, and contains some limestone and a small quantity of moory land. Lacken is the seat of Mrs. Delamere. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Leney; the rectory is impropriate in Sir J. B. Piers, Bart. The tithes amount to £133. 13. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Multifernam, and has a chapel. On the summit of a hill is Wilson's Hospital, founded and endowed by A. Wilson, Esq., of Piercefield, for the support and education of 160 Protestant boys, with whom an apprentice fee of £10 is given on their leaving the school; and for 20 old male Protestants. The inhabitants of Westmeath have the preference, but those of the adjacent counties are also eligible. The house is a handsome building in the form of a square, adorned with a cupola and two receding wings connected by a corridor, one of which includes the school-room and a dormitory, the other, the dining-hall and a dormitory, and there is a chapel handsomely fitted up. The trustees are the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, and Tuam, and the bishops of Meath and Kilmore. A body of insurgents posted themselves at this hospital in the night of Sept. 5th, 1798, but were almost all killed the following day by part of Lord Cornwallis's army. Besides the school connected with Wilson's Hospital, there is a private school in which about 40 children are educated. There are vestiges of an old fort at Carrick, and on a hill near the church is a large rath, with two others in its vicinity.

LECKNOWE.—See PIERCETOWNLANDY.

LECKPATRICK, a parish, in the barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Strabane, 6030 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Leghpatrick, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,451 statute acres, of which 10,087 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5806 per annum; and 104 are in the tideway of the Foyle. The soil is generally cold and wet, but part of the land is well cultivated and fertile. There are considerable tracts of mountain pasture and valuable bog. Here is an extensive bleach-green, not used at present; also two manufactories for spades and edged-tools. The Strabane canal passes through this parish from its lower lock on the Foyle to the quay of Strabane. The principal seats are Holy Hill the residence of J. Sinclair, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. G. Smithwick; and Mount Pleasant, of F. O'Neill, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the gift of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £646. 3. 1. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 148a. 3r. 12p., Cunningham measure,

of which 112a. 1r. 32p. are cultivated land. The church, a plain edifice without tower or spire, was built by a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816, and much enlarged in 1834. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Donaghedy, and has chapels at Cloghcor and Glenmornan. A Presbyterian meeting-house is in course of erection at Artigarran. There is a parochial school, to which the Marquess of Abercorn, who is proprietor of nearly all the parish, subscribes £10, and the rector £5 annually; and three other public schools, to two of which the Marquess of Abercorn contributes £5 each: about 520 children are educated in these schools, and about 160 in five private schools; there are also five Sunday schools. Near the glebe-house is an ancient rocking-stone.

LEIGHLIN (OLD), a parish, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony of IDRONE WEST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Leighlin-Bridge, on the road to Castlecomer; containing 3530 inhabitants. This place has from a remote period been distinguished for its religious establishments, of which the earliest was a priory for Canons Regular, founded by St. Gobban about the close of the 6th or commencement of the 7th century. A grand synod was held here in 630 to deliberate on the proper time for celebrating the festival of Easter, which was attended by St. Laserian, who had been consecrated bishop by Pope Honorius and sent as legate from the holy see. In 632, St. Gobban built a cell for himself and brethren at another place, and relinquished the abbey to St. Laserian, who made it the head of an episcopal see, over which he presided till his death in 638; and so greatly did the monastery flourish that, during the prelacy of St. Laserian, there were at one time not less than 1500 monks in the establishment. The priory was plundered in 916, 978, and 982, and in 1060 it was totally destroyed by fire. Among its subsequent benefactors was Burchard, son of Gurmond, a Norwegian, who either founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen, which being situated in a depopulated and wasted country, had frequently afforded refuge and assistance to the English, in acknowledgment of which Edw. III. granted to the prior a concordatum in 1372. This priory was dissolved by Pope Eugene IV., in 1432, and its possessions annexed to the deanery of Leighlin. The town appears to have derived all its importance and all its privileges from the see. Bishop Harlewin, who governed it from 1201 till 1216, granted the inhabitants their burghage-houses, with all franchises enjoyed by Bristol, at a yearly rent of 12d. out of every burghage, which grant was confirmed by his successor; and in 1310, Edw. II. granted to Ade Le Bretown certain customs to build a tower for the defence of the town, and to maintain three men-at-arms and two hobblers, to protect the inhabitants from the attacks of the native Irish. During the prelacy of Richard Rocomb, who succeeded in 1399, there were 86 burgesses in the town, but it was so frequently plundered and desolated by successive hostilities, that it was reduced to an insignificant village. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from Jas. II., in the 4th of his reign, the preamble of which recites that the town had been a free borough, and returned two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when it

was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to the late Board of First Fruits, to be applied in promoting the residence of the clergy. Since the Union the corporation has become extinct; there are only 20 thatched houses and about 100 inhabitants in the village.

The DIOCESE of LEIGHLIN is the smallest of the five which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin. Nothing particularly worthy of notice is recorded of the successors of St. Laserian till the time of Donat, who was made bishop in 1158, and after whose death the succeeding prelates were invariably appointed from the



Arms of the Bishoprick.

English clergy. Notwithstanding the devastation and plunder of the see in the continued hostilities of early times, it experienced no irreparable impoverishment till the succession of Daniel Cavanagh, in 1567, during whose prelacy various grants and long leases were made to his friends, reserving for his successors only some very trifling rents; and to such poverty was it reduced that, after his decease in 1587, it was granted in commendam to Peter Corse, Archdeacon of the diocese, and afterwards held with the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1600, Robert Grave was advanced to the see of Ferns, to which this diocese was then annexed, and both continued from that time to be held together till 1836, when, on the death of Dr. Elrington, the last bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, both sees were united to the bishoprick of Ossory, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Act, according to which, the see estate of Ferns and Leighlin remains with the bishop of the three united dioceses, Ferns, Leighlin and Ossory; and the see estate of Ossory, which is the suppressed bishoprick, becomes vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, together with the mensal lands of Ferns and Leighlin; the residence of the bishop being by that act fixed at Kilkenny, where the bishops of Ossory have heretofore resided; the bishop therefore keeps his former residence and acquires a larger see estate. The diocese of Leighlin is of very irregular form, extending 50 miles in length and varying from 8 to 16 miles in breadth: it comprehends part of the counties of Kilkenny and Wicklow, a considerable portion of the Queen's county, and the whole of the county of Carlow; and comprises an estimated superficies of 318,900 acres, of which 17,500 are in the county of Kilkenny, 42,000 in Wicklow, 122,000 in Queen's county, and 137,050 in the county of Carlow. The lands belonging to the see comprise 12,924 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending 1831, amounted to £2667. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Tecolme, Ullard, Aghold, and Tullowmagrinagh. The economy estate of the cathedral arises from rents of tithes reserved by lease out of the parishes of Tullowcrine, Slyguff, Ballinacarrig, Rahill, Liscoleman, and Old Leighlin, which, on an average of three years ending Sept. 1831, amounted to £158. 13. 10. per ann., ap-

plied to the payment of the perpetual cure and the repairs of the cathedral. There are four rural deaneries, namely, Leighlin, Carlow, Tullow, and Maryborough. The consistorial court of the diocese is held at Carlow, and consists of a vicar-general, three surrogates, a registrar, and two proctors. The total number of parishes is 80, comprised in 59 benefices, of which 14 are unions of two or more parishes, and 45 are single parishes; of these, 5 are in the patronage of the Crown, 10 in lay or corporation patronage, 9 in joint or alternate patronage, and the remainder are in the patronage of the Bishop or incumbents. The number of churches is 49, and there are four other episcopal places of worship; the number of glebe-houses is 25.

In the R. C. divisions this diocese is united with Kildare, and is suffragan to the R. C. archiepiscopal see of Dublin: the number of parochial benefices and clergy is given with the diocese of Kildare; the number of chapels is 64.

The parish comprises 9738 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and there are about 400 acres of bog. Agriculture is improving; there are limestone and flagstone quarries, and coal exists but is not worked. Old Leighlin is a rectory, belonging in moieties to the bishop, as part of the see estate, and to the chapter of the cathedral, as part of the economy fund: the rectory of Tullowcrine belongs also to the economy fund, and a perpetual curate is endowed to officiate at the cathedral and to attend to the duties of both parishes, of which the dean and chapter are the incumbents. The tithes amount to £461. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$; the glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 12a. 1r. The cathedral, which is also the parish church, is situated in a secluded spot surrounded with hills: it is a plain ancient structure, consisting of a nave, 84 feet long, and chancel, 60 feet in length, with a square tower 60 feet high, surmounted by a low spire. It was rebuilt, after having been destroyed by fire during the prelacy of Bishop Donat; and the choir was rebuilt by Bishop Sanders in 1527; the western entrance has a handsome doorway and window, and there are two side entrances; in the chancel are the bishop's throne and the stalls of the dean and chapter; and the interior contains several ancient monuments, with many of the 16th century and upwards. On the north side are the remains of two roofless buildings, one of small dimensions, and the other 52 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a window of elegant design at its eastern extremity. Of the episcopal palace, which was repaired by Bishop Meredyth in 1589, there are no remains. About 100 yards from the west end of the church is the well of St. Laserian, formerly much resorted to; and in the church-yard is a stone supposed to have marked the boundary of the old borough. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Leighlin-Bridge. About 80 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by donations from the dean and chapter, the incumbent, and the governors of the Foundling Hospital; and there are six private schools, in which are about 420 children. There are some chalybeate springs, which are used medicinally.

LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, a market and post-town partly in the parish of AUGHA, barony of IDRONE-EAST, but chiefly in that of WELLS, barony of IDRONE-WEST,

county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Carlow, and 45 (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Cork; containing 2035 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a bridge over the river Barrow, which connects the two parts of the town on its opposite banks with each other, and also with the road leading to Old Leighlin, in contradistinction to which, previously to the erection of the bridge, it was generally called New Leighlin. It was originally granted by Hugh de Lacy to John de Clahul, or de Claville, who in 1181 erected a strong castle or fortress, called the Black Castle, which was one of the earliest defences of the English in Ireland. Towards the close of the reign of Hen. III., a Carmelite monastery was founded near the castle, on the eastern bank of the Barrow, by a member of the Carew family, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The bridge, of nine arches, was built in 1320 by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare, to facilitate the intercourse between the religious houses of Old and New Leighlin. As the English settlement here became more insecure, the monastery was much exposed to the hostile attacks of the native Irish; and in 1371, Edw. III. granted ten marks annually for the repair and rebuilding of the house, which grant was renewed six years afterwards. In 1378, Rich. II., in consideration of the expense and labour of supporting the house and the bridge against the king's enemies, granted to the prior an annual pension of 20 marks out of the rents of the town of Newcastle of Lyons, which he confirmed in 1394, and it was also ratified by Hen. IV. and Hen. V., the latter monarch ordering that all arrears then due should be paid. In 1408, Gerald, fifth Earl of Kildare, built another fortress here, which he called White Castle; and after the dissolution the monastery was also converted into a fort and occupied as a military station by Sir Edward Bellingham, Marshal of the English army and Lord-Deputy of Ireland. This fortress was taken in 1577 by Rory Oge O'More, dynast of Leix, who destroyed the town by fire; and in 1649 it surrendered to the parliamentarians under Col. Hewson, soon after which the main army under Ireton, on their march to Carlow, laid waste the neighbouring country.

The town, which is chiefly the property of W. R. Stewart, Esq., still retains many indications of its earlier importance as a military station; it is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts, and contains 369 houses, of which 178 are in the parish of Augha and 191 in that of Wells. The market is on Monday and Saturday, and is amply supplied with corn and butter; fairs are held on Easter-Monday, May 14th, Sept. 25th, and Dec. 27th; and there is a constabulary police station. The parish church of Wells and a R. C. chapel are in that portion of the town which lies on the Wells side of the river, and there is also a national school. About a mile distant is a celebrated spa, which is much resorted to. At the foot of the bridge, and on the eastern bank of the river, are the ruins of Black Castle, consisting of an oblong tower, about 50 feet high, completely capped with ivy; one of the floors resting on an arch is still remaining, and there is a flight of steps leading to the summit; it appears to have formed the north-western angle of a quadrangular enclosure, 315 feet in length and 234 feet wide, surrounded by a wall seven feet thick, with a fosse

on the outside; part of the wall is standing on the west side, and at the south-eastern angle are the ruins of a round tower, the walls of which are ten feet in thickness. At the south end of the west wall of the quadrangle was the ancient monastery, of which an old building with loop hole windows and a stone doorway are supposed to be the only remaining portion; adjoining it and within the enclosure was a cemetery, now converted into a garden. In the neighbourhood was the abbey of Achad-finglass, founded by St. Fintan, who died in the 6th century; it was plundered by the Danes in 864, and there are no remains, even the precise site being unknown.

LEIGHMONEY, LEOFFONEY, or LIFFANY, a parish, in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Innishannon, on the road from Kinsale to Bandon; containing 855 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Bandon, on the margin of which are the remains of Shippool castle (formerly called *Poolnalong*), built in 1496 by the Roche family, and, from its vicinity to Kinsale, twice attacked by the Spaniards in 1601, but vigorously defended by the garrison, who repulsed the assailants with considerable loss. In 1642 it was taken by the garrison of Bandon for the king, and by this means a communication was kept open with Kinsale and the eastern parts of the county, which very greatly assisted the royal cause; it was occupied by the father of the present proprietor till 1794. The remains consist of one lofty square tower, apparently battered by artillery, and several cannon balls have been found in the vicinity. The parish comprises 2645 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £935 per annum: the land is generally poor and chiefly under tillage; about 200 acres are waste, and there is no bog. The system of agriculture is slowly improving under the spirited example of Capt. Herrick; and there are some quarries of good freestone, particularly at Shippool, which is worked into pillars and used for building. The river Bandon is navigable for small vessels up to Colliers' quay, opposite to the parish, and great quantities of sea-sand are landed for manure at four small quays at this place. The only seat of importance is Shippool, that of Capt. W. H. Herrick, R.N., a handsome residence in a richly-wooded demesne, sloping gradually to the water's edge. There are some extensive hanging woods, through which the new road from Kinsale to Bandon passes, disclosing some of the richest scenery in the county. There are several salmon weirs on the river Bandon, and great quantities of fish are taken. Near the castle are some singular rocks of the greenstone formation. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £110. 5., but there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is in ruins, and divine service is performed in the parochial school-room, which has been licensed for that purpose. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Innishannon. About 70 children are taught in the parochial school, which also serves for the parish of Dunderrow, and for which a house and five acres of land were given by Capt. Herrick; it is further aided by the rector of Dunderrow and the curate of Leighmoney. On an eminence near the ivy-clad ruins of the old church are the remains of an extensive fortress, called Leoffoney Castle, which was

occupied by the Spaniards in 1601, and by the royalists in 1641. There are several chalybeate springs, which are not much used.

LEITRIM (County of) : a county, of which a very small portion is maritime, in the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the west by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, on the south by that of Longford, on the east by those of Cavan and Fermanagh, and on the north by that of Donegal and by Donegal bay. It extends from $53^{\circ} 45'$ to $54^{\circ} 29'$ (N. Lat.) and from $7^{\circ} 33'$ to $8^{\circ} 8'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 420,375 statute acres, of which 266,640 are cultivated land, 128,167 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 25,568 are under water. The population, in 1821, was 124,785, and in 1831, 141,303.

According to Ptolemy, this tract, together with that comprised in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan, was occupied by the *Erdini*, called in Irish *Ernaigh*, who possessed the entire country bordering on Lough Erne. This county, together with that of Cavan and part of Fermanagh, afterwards formed the territory of *Breffny* or *Brenny*, which was divided into two principalities, of which the present county of Leitrim formed the western, under the name of *Lower* or *West Breffny*, and *Hy-Briuin-Breffny*, from Brian, son of Eachod, and grandson of Muredach, first king of Connaught of the Scottish race. Sometimes this county was also designated *Breffny O'Ruark*, *O'Rorke*, *O'Roirk*, or *O'Rourk*, from the name of the family that ruled over it from a very early period. Its subordinate divisions were Dromahaire, the present barony of the same name; Lietdrumai or Liathdromen, the modern Leitrim; Munster Eolus, or Hy Colluing, the present baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill, the principal families of which were the Maghrannals, or Mac Granells; and Hy Murragh, the modern barony of Rossclougher, of which the chiefs were the O'Murroghs, or O'Murreys. For some time after the arrival of the English, the whole was considered to form part of the ill-defined county of Roscommon: but the O'Rourks maintained an independent authority in their own territory until the middle of the 16th century. Tiernan O'Rourk, an active military chief, governed here in the latter part of the 12th century, when the princes of Connaught and Leinster combined to expel him from his territory; and Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster, taking advantage of their success, carried off his wife Dervorghal; but the expelled chieftain having applied for aid to Turlogh, supreme king of Ireland, the latter not only reinstated him in his principality, but regained him his wife. The English, soon after their arrival, in conjunction with their ally Dermot, invaded the territory of Breffny, where, however, Dermot was twice defeated, and compelled to secure his safety by a precipitate retreat. O'Rourk afterwards made an unsuccessful attack on Dublin, when in the possession of Strongbow's forces; yet subsequently he joined Hen. II. against Roderic, king of Connaught. The line of independent chieftains of this family terminated in Brian O'Rourk, lord of Breffny and Minterolis, who, relying on the promises of Pope Sixtus V. and the king of Spain, threw off his allegiance to Queen Elizabeth; but having been forced to flee to Scotland, he was there taken prisoner and conveyed to London, where he was executed as a traitor, on which occasion it is recorded that the only favour he asked was to be hanged, after his country's fashion, with a rope of

twisted withe. His territory having escheated to the Crown, extensive grants were given to English proprietors, and, in 1565, it was erected into a county by Sir Henry Sidney, under the name of Leitrim, from its chief town. The O'Rourks ruled over several subordinate septs, the principal families of whom were the O'Murrey's, Mac Loghlins, Mac Glanchies, and Mac Grannels, some of whose posterity still exist; the descendants of the last-named family are now called Reynolds, a corruption of the original name.

The native Irish were constantly at variance with the English settlers to whom the lands had been parcelled out by Elizabeth and James I.: in the war of 1641 they were among the first who joined the standard of O'Nial, and in a short time the whole country was in the possession of the insurgents, and so continued during the greater part of this war, on the termination of which the lands of all engaged on the part of the Irish were forfeited. At the Restoration, Chas. II. made extensive grants to new settlers; and on the abdication of Jas. II. many more grants of a similar nature were made by his successor. During the insurrection of 1798, this part of the kingdom was undisturbed except by a few isolated acts of violence.

The county is partly in the diocese of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Kilmore. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Leitrim, Mohill, and Rossclougher. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Carrick-on-Shannon; the disfranchised borough of Jamestown; the market and post-towns of Manor-Hamilton, Ballinamore, and Mohill; and the post-towns of Drumod, Drumsna, and Ruskey. The largest villages are Cashcarrigan, Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Drumkeerin, Drumshambo (each of which has a penny-post), Leitrim (once the county and assize town), and Kinlough. Leitrim sent six members to the Irish parliament: since the Union two only have been returned for the county to the Imperial Parliament; the election takes place at Carrick-on-Shannon. The number of electors registered under the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, in January 1836, was 1491, of whom 186 were £50, 161 £20, and 1105 £10 freeholders; and 39 £10 leaseholders. The county is in the Connaught Circuit: the assizes and general quarter sessions are held at Carrick-on-Shannon; quarter sessions are held also at Manor-Hamilton and Ballinamore. The county gaol and court-house are at Carrick; and there are court-houses and bridewells at Manor-Hamilton and Ballinamore. The number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to prison for this county, in 1835, was 310. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, twelve deputy-lieutenants, and sixty-one magistrates, with the usual county officers. There are 18 constabulary police stations, having a force of a stipendiary magistrate, a sub-inspector, 5 chief officers, 21 constables, 105 men and 6 horses, the expense of whose maintenance is defrayed by Grand Jury presentments and by Government, in equal proportions. The county infirmary is at Carrick-on-Shannon; the district lunatic asylum for Connaught is at Ballinasloe, where accommodations are provided for 13 cases from this county; and there are dispensaries at Ballinamore, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrigallen, Drumsna, Kinlough, Kiltubrid, Manor-Hamilton,

and Mohill. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £15,638. 12. 10., of which £2107. 0. 10. was for the roads and bridges of the county at large; £2794. 7. 4½. for those of the baronies; £5291. 8. 11. for public buildings, charities, salaries, and incidents; £2338. 3. 7½. for the police, and £3107. 12. 1. for repayment of money advanced by Government. In military arrangements the county is included in the western district, and contains one barrack for infantry at Carrick-on-Shannon, having accommodations for 4 officers and 126 men.

The form of the county is somewhat pyramidal, or approaching to that of a slender cone, having its base resting on Longford, and its apex on the sea coast: its extreme length is about 46 miles; its breadth varies from 16 at the former extremity to 2 at the latter. The greater part of the surface not strictly mountainous being occupied by steep hills and deep valleys, it displays many varieties of picturesque scenery heightened by striking and sudden contrasts of wild heathy mountain, and rich cultivation, wood, and water. The southern extremity from Rusky to Carrick is fertile and well cultivated, particularly on the banks of the Shannon, which here separates Leitrim from Roscommon and spreads into Lough Boffin, backed by the heights of Sheebeg and Sheemore, forming a fine relief to the lofty grandeur of the more distant mountain of Slieve-an-irin, and the luxuriant swell of the adjacent part of Roscommon. Proceeding northward to Lough Allen, the country, though available for tillage, gradually assumes a gloomy aspect, and immediately from the verge of this lake steep ascents stretch to a distance of two, three, and four miles to the mountains, which on almost every side terminate the view: but even here various delightful prospects are obtained, especially near the points where the Shannon enters into and emerges from the lake. The summit of the group called Slieve-an-irin, or Slieve-an-Jaroin, to the east of Lough Allen, is the highest point in this mountainous district, which extends five or six miles northward; but large tracts of good land appear around Dromahaire, Manor-Hamilton, and Glencar, where the face of the country is extremely varied and pleasing. Not far distant are the mountains of Lacka, 1315 feet high; Lugnacuillagh, 1485 feet high; Doon; Glanfarn or Mullaghusk; Benbo, 1403 feet high; and Green Mountain, 920 feet. These mountains do not form a connected chain or group, but are separated by deep and broad valleys, containing innumerable low but steep hills. The mountains, too, like those of the Slieve-an-irin group, are all of similar character, rising at a steep angle from their bases, and, except Benbo, frequently presenting mural precipices from 60 to 100 feet deep; but their summits are all nearly flat and covered with coarse herbage. Further northward, on approaching the sea, the most barren mountains rise from the fertile vale, amid which many scenes of superior beauty arrest the eye. The Shannon and its tributaries add greatly to the beauty of the south-western part of the county, which is still further augmented by the numerous lakes scattered over its surface. The principal of these is Lough Allen, stretching about seven miles in length, between Drumkerrin and Drumshambo, and with a mean breadth of five miles; its south-western extremity is in the county of Roscommon; it is in some places very deep, and owing to the surrounding moun-

tains, the storms upon it are extremely sudden and violent. Lough Gill, though forming part of the western boundary of the county, is chiefly in that of Sligo: it is about five or six miles in length, and two in breadth; and its shores, naturally romantic, have been richly planted and cultivated. Lough Melvyn, which separates the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh for some distance, is 5 miles in length and varies in breadth from 3 miles to ¾ of a mile; Lough Clane, otherwise Belhovel Lake, is situated about 4 miles to the north-west of Lough Allen, with which it communicates by the river Duibhachar; this lake is nearly two miles long and one broad. Loughs Bodarrig and Boffin are merely expansions of the Shannon to the south of Drumsna; the only other lake worthy of particular notice is that of Garadise, an extensive and pleasing expanse of water, which, with Newtown-Gore Lake and several smaller in the vicinity of Ballinamore and Cashcarrigan, add greatly to the picturesque beauties of this part of the county.

The climate is very cold and damp, and more variable, perhaps, than that of any other county in Ireland, owing to the great elevation of its surface and its contiguity to the Atlantic. The soil is also very various; the tops and sides of most of the hills towards the south have a surface composed of a thin layer of hungry ferruginous loam, resting on a hard gravel of similar nature, and forming a stiff heavy cold clay: that of the valleys is of a more valuable kind, being deeper, and much more fertile. The whole is exceedingly retentive of water, its hard gravelly substance being based on clay-slate of various colours, beneath which occurs, in many places, a yellow, brown, or blackish stiff argillaceous substratum, while in some parts this sort of raw unproductive earth, most commonly of a reddish colour, is found immediately beneath the surface. Large tracts of deep, dark, rich loam on a limestone bottom are found in the neighbourhoods of Sheemore, Mohill, Dromahaire, and Manor-Hamilton. The ordinary varieties of peat, forming the soils of the bogs, moors, and much of the mountain, occupy large tracts. This is by no means an agricultural county, although considerable tracts of land have been brought into cultivation within these few years. The principal crops are oats, potatoes, and flax; the culture of wheat has become more general of late, and bere, barley, and clover, are occasionally sown. The general rotation is potatoes, flax, and afterwards successive crops of oats, until the land is exhausted, when it is generally much encumbered with weeds, and in this state is left to recruit itself by natural means alone; fallowing is unknown, and grass or clover seeds are rarely sown; hence the land is almost useless until broken up again for potatoes after a few years. When the soil is considered to be too good for flax, wheat sometimes succeeds potatoes, but the land is scarcely ever manured for any but the potatoe crop. The old heavy wooden plough is generally used in the low country, while in the mountain districts the land is chiefly cultivated by the loy, a narrow spade, with a blade about 14 inches long by 3 inches broad, and much bent, with a strong handle 5 or 6 feet long; but neither with the plough nor the loy is fresh soil turned up, the same thin surface being merely broken year after year; and even where the wealthier farmers have introduced the Scotch plough, the ploughman, attached to the old method, will not cut

his furrow deep enough. The light angle harrow is found only with the gentry and wealthier farmers, who are doing much to improve the system of agriculture. Potatoes are in some instances dibbled in with a pointed stake called "a steeveen," in others spread on the sward or on manure, and the soil dug out of the trenches is thrown over them with a broad awkward shovel. The grass lands are of every quality, from the richest herbage to mountain heath and rushes. It is observed, however, that even on the coarsest and most marshy soils, the old native cow thrives well, and both milk and butter are of excellent flavour. Though there are no regular or extensive dairies, almost every family, however poor, has one or more cows, and hence great quantities of butter are made, which is principally carried to market in firkins and bought up to be shipped for England. Leitrim, generally, is not a feeding county like Roscommon, yet there are some excellent farms on which great numbers of cattle are annually fed, principally for the Dublin or English markets. In most of the valleys are found limestone gravel and marl, which are extensively used for manure; and in the districts of Ballynagleragh and Glenfarn, which are deficient in these materials, the inhabitants bring lime from a distance of three or four miles: sea weed, shells, and sand are not only used in all parts contiguous to the shores, but are carried several miles into the interior. The fences are chiefly a trench from four to six feet wide, having on one side a bank of earth thrown out of the trench, which becomes durable by exposure to the air; a layer of sods is sometimes added, and quicksets are planted on the breast of the bank; but this sort of hedge or fence is found only in the southern parts of the county, where, on some of the larger farms, double-faced banks, with trenches on each side, and planted with thorn, crab, and forest trees, are sometimes to be seen. Farms of every size, from 4 acres to 3000, are to be met with, the larger principally in the mountainous districts and mostly under pasture, with some enclosures near the dwelling-houses. Vast numbers of young and store cattle are reared, and in some districts there are large flocks of sheep, but they are not so general as they might be: horned cattle are preferred, because they require less attention. In the southern parts of the county, and generally in the fertile districts, great improvements have been made in the breed of this latter stock, by the introduction of English and Scotch cows of the most esteemed sorts. The Durham is a general favourite, but is too delicate for the climate except in sheltered situations: the North Devon and Hereford do not attain to so great a size as at home. The cross which appears best suited to the richer parts of the county is that between the old Leicester and Durham; and in the upland districts, the blood of the Leicester mixes well with that of the native long-horned stock, producing a large and useful animal, well adapted to the soil and climate, which thrives well, fattens rapidly, and makes excellent beef. The breed of sheep has also been greatly improved: the New Leicester answers well on the limestone soils, and in both size and fleece is not inferior to any in England. But the breed most encouraged is a cross between the Leicester and the native; the fleece is good and the flavour of the mutton highly esteemed. Pigs, though numerous, are neither so general nor so good as in some of the northern and southern counties. Goats are found most frequently at

the foot of the mountains, and are often an appendage to the cabin on the plain, but they are not by any means so general as in the mountainous counties of Munster. The horse, which appears to combine the characteristics of all the breeds to be met with in Roscommon, Longford, and Sligo, is not so good as that of any of those counties, being mostly small and light: the gentlemen and large farmers, however, have horses admirably adapted for the saddle. A light and useful one-horse cart has every where superseded the old solid wheel and slide car. Leitrim was formerly celebrated for its numerous and extensive forests. So lately as 1605, five are distinctly mentioned as being of very considerable extent, under the names of the forests of Drummat, Clone, Drumdaragh, Cortmore, and Screeney; all of these have long since disappeared, and this county, like the rest of Connaught, presents a bleak and denuded aspect; yet vestiges of woods are seen around Lurganboy and Woodville, which have some appearance of the remains of ancient forests; and there are old plantations, containing full-grown timber, in various parts, with others of modern growth around several of the mansions of the gentry; there are also several nurseries. An orchard and a good kitchen garden is a usual appendage to the farm-house.

The geology of the county presents many remarkable features. The lowest strata are those of the primary mountain range entering from the county of Sligo and extending from south-west to north-east: this range is mostly composed of mica slate; a green steatite, thickly studded with valuable garnets, has been found at the foot of a mountain near Lurganboy. On the western base of Benbo a clay of a blueish white hue has been found and used for fullers' earth: the western side of the same mountain is traversed by a metallic vein containing copper pyrites, which was formerly wrought. Veins of the sulphuret of lead have also been largely wrought in several places between Benbo and Lurganboy. This primary range is generally bordered on both sides by beds of variously coloured freestone, to which limestone succeeds in every direction, occupying the remainder of the northern portion of the county and forming part of the great limestone field of Ireland. All the central portion of the county forms part of the great Connaught coal field, constituting a vast basin of which Lough Allen is the centre. The principal vein of coal is about 3 feet thick, of very great extent, and of excellent quality both for domestic purposes and for smelting; but the beds are often interrupted by faults, by which portions of the strata are broken and thrown upwards from 20 to 40 yards. It was originally discovered in the Munterkenny mountains, and such was the importance attached to the discovery that a parliamentary grant was made for the formation of roads to it, but the workings were soon discontinued in consequence of a fault, by which the stratum was considerably elevated, which induced the workmen, who were ignorant of the cause of the interruption and of the means of remedying it, to relinquish any further operations. In the northern part of the coal district the beds are found only in the higher parts of Lugnacuillagh and Lacka. Extensive quarries of very fine-grained yellowish white sandstone are worked near the summit of Glanfarn mountain for window seats and various ornamental purposes. Lacka mountain

contains a great bed of sandstone, the strata of which form a succession of abrupt precipices with considerable flat intervals between them: above the sandstone are beds of slate clay succeeded by layers of coal from 4 to 6 inches thick, alternating with beds of sandstone: this field has been but little worked. The stratification of Lugnacuillagh mountain, on the borders of Cavan, much resembles that of Lacka. The remainder of the coal district to the east of Lough Allen is composed of the great mountain group of Slieve-an-irin, or Slieve-an-Jaroin, "the Iron Mountain;" its stratification is extremely irregular. Three layers of coal have been discovered in it, one of good quality, 18 inches thick. Rich clay iron-stone abounds also at various elevations, and was worked so long as timber could be procured to feed the furnaces: those of Drumshambo, the last in operation, were abandoned in 1765. The ore of this mountain is said to be far richer than that on the Roscommon side of the lake. In the channels of many of the streams descending from it are found beds of pipe clay and yellow ochre. Manganese is also found in great abundance.

The manufactures are few and unimportant; the principal are the spinning of flax and the weaving of linen cloth, which are carried on in some parts to a considerable extent; the greater part of the cloth is sold in the open market to the merchants and bleachers of the county, and the remainder is purchased by buyers from the neighbouring northern counties. There are only four bleach-greens now in operation, in which about 32,000 pieces are annually finished, principally for the English market. Coarse pottery is made near Dromahaire and Leitrim, in quantities merely sufficient to supply the domestic demand. Friezes, flannels, and woollen stuffs are made in various parts, and are considered equal to any of Irish fabric, particularly the flannels, which are in great esteem and always command good prices. The commerce of the county is also on a very limited scale, consisting chiefly in the sale of butter, live cattle, pigs, and a small portion of the manufactured articles above noticed. Fresh-water fish of every kind are abundant in all the rivers and lakes; very fine salmon are caught in the Bundoran river below Lough Melvin: and off the coast great quantities of herrings, sprats, cod, ling, and whiting are taken.

The principal of the numerous rivers is the Shannon (originally *Sionan*, signifying "calmness," but anciently written *Shenan*), which enters the county in a copious stream about four miles from its source in the midst of the lonely district of Glangavlin, in the county of Cavan, and descends southward into Lough Allen, whence it emerges near Drumshambo and pursues a winding southern course by Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, and Drumsna; it thence proceeds south-eastward, and after forming the Loughs Bodarig and Boffin, quits the county below Roosky. Throughout the whole of its course from Lough Allen to this point it separates the county from that of Roscommon, and is navigable. The Abhain-Naille, which takes its name from St. Naille, or Natalis, who built a monastery at its source, rises in Killowman lake, on the summit of Lacka mountain, whence it issues in a copious stream, and being soon joined by other rivulets, becomes a river of considerable size, and descends with rapidity to join the Shannon. The Duibhachar river runs from Belhovel lake southward into Lough Allen it is but four

miles in length and is at first a small stream; but being joined by numerous tributaries descending from the mountain and hills of Barradaaltdeag, or "the tops of the twelve dingles," it becomes both wide and deep. The smaller rivers are very numerous, rippling through endless varieties of scenery in various parts of the county, but the only one worthy of especial notice is the Boonid or Bonnet, which flows through the beautiful vale of Dromahaire into Lough Gill. The Shannon has been rendered navigable throughout its entire length by means of several cuts, or short canals; the principal is that from the south-eastern extremity of Lough Allen to Battle Bridge, four miles above Carrick: it was completed in 1817 by means of a parliamentary grant of £15,000, and is about 5 miles in length; hitherto it has been of little advantage, but from the great mineral wealth of the districts with which it is connected, the high reputation the iron found in them has already acquired, the railway now in progress from the Arigna works to Lough Allen, and the numerous advantages to be expected from a spirit of internal commerce judiciously directed, it is to be hoped that this fine canal, now nearly choked with reeds, will be made available towards increasing the internal prosperity of the country. Other short cuts, more or less connected with the Shannon near the shores of Leitrim, belong properly to Roscommon, and are described in the article on that county.

The roads are numerous, but by no means well laid out, nor do they pass through the districts where they would be most useful to the public. Throughout every part of the mountainous tracts, with one exception, there are no passable roads; the want is generally felt, and universally admitted, but no effort was made to remedy it until the present year, when the Grand Jury decided upon opening a new mail line from Sligo to Ballyshannon, through the mountains of Rocclogher, between Cartroughbough and the Deerpark; the line is already marked out, but its formation has not yet commenced. This improvement, however, will not touch upon, or afford an opening into the rich mineral districts of Leitrim. Some important roads have been formed in various parts, but being made by contract the foundations are defective, and the roads themselves are now much neglected, although the materials are everywhere most abundant and of superior quality.

Vestiges of the remotest antiquity are not numerous: there are but two druidical altars, one within half a mile of Fena, and the other on the demesne of Letterfyan: they are called respectively by the inhabitants *Leaba Dearmudi Graine*, or "Darby and Graine's bed or altar." Fifteen religious houses are recorded to have formerly existed within the limits of the county; and there are still remains of those of Fena, Annaghduff, Clone, Kilnaille, and Ince in Lough Allen. The castles and fortified mansions were also very numerous; those which still remain, more or less in ruin, are O'Rourke's Castle, near the fortified residence called Dromahaire Castle, those of Jamestown and Longfield, Castlefore, Castle John, Cloncorrick Castle, Castle Car, the fortresses of Dungarbery and Manor-Hamilton, and two castles on the banks of Lough Gill. The modern seats, which are not remarkable either for number or grandeur, are noticed under the heads of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The farm-houses

are usually long narrow cabins, which sometimes shelter the cattle in common with the family; but houses of a better description, with chimneys, partitions, and separate or detached buildings, are gradually superseding them. The fuel is everywhere turf, procured in great abundance through every part of the county. The general food is potatoes and oaten bread, sometimes with buttermilk, or fish; butchers' meat is only used at Easter and Christmas, or on other great festive occasions. The clothing of the men is neat and strong, the coat mostly of frieze, the small clothes of corduroy; the females mostly wear a coarse woollen stuff petticoat, and of late cotton gowns have become common. The general character of the people is that of sobriety and industry: the English language is everywhere spoken by adults and children, and mostly by elderly people, except in the remote mountain districts, and even there it rarely occurs that a person is met with who cannot speak it. The principal natural curiosities, besides those already noticed as forming the grand features of its surface, are its chalybeate and sulphureous springs, of which the most noted are the sulphureous spas of Drumsna, Meelock, and Athimonus, besides several others about Drumshambo, and Cashcarrigan. The principal chalybeate spas are those on the border of Cavan, at the northern extremity of Lough Allen; and Oakfield, within two miles of the sea. In 1783, Robert Clements, Esq., was created Baron Leitrim of Manor-Hamilton, advanced to the viscounty in 1793, and created Earl of Leitrim in 1795, which titles are now enjoyed by his son.

LEITRIM, a parish, partly in the barony of COSHMORE and COSHBRIE, county of WATERFORD, but chiefly in that of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Kilworth, on the north side of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Fermoy to Lismore; containing 2032 inhabitants. It comprises 6597 statute acres, as applopped under the tithe act, and valued at £3826. 7. 10. per annum. Of the land, which is of variable quality, that portion situated on the banks of the river is the best: limestone, brownstone, and slate are found in this parish, of which the former is quarried for agricultural purposes, but the latter two are not worked. The only seat is Kilmurry, the residence of Thos. St. John Grant, Esq., beautifully situated in the midst of some extensive improvements at the junction of the two counties, which are here separated only by a small glen stream and a mountain path. It is in the diocese of Cloyne: the rectory is impropriate in Wm. Norcott, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth. The tithes amount to £460, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it also forms part of the union or district of Kilworth. About 80 children are educated in two private schools. In the demesne of Kilmurry was discovered, some years since, a number of human skeletons, which, combined with the word *Kil*, has led to the inference that a church or cell to some religious house formerly existed here.

LEITRIM, a parish, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (W.N.W.) from Portumna, on the road to Loughrea; containing 1679 inhabitants, of which number, 280 are in the village.

This parish, which is bounded by the Slievebaughta mountains, comprises 2797 statute acres, as applopped under the tithe act; the land is in general in a profitable state of cultivation, and there is very little bog. The principal seats are Carrowkeel, the residence of J. Ulick Burke, Esq.; and Dalystown, of Dr. O'Ferrall. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Lickmolassey; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £68. 11. 6½., of which £13. 16. 11. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £54. 14. 7½. to the vicar. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kilcooley; the chapel is a neat edifice, and there is also a chapel at Kilcooley. There is a school supported by subscription, of which the school-house was built by the Hon. F. Ponsonby; and about 100 children are taught in a private school. There are considerable remains of the castle of Leitrim, in good preservation; and the ruins of an old chapel are attached to it, the cemetery of which is still used. Petrified cockle and muscle shells are found at Carrowkeel, which is about 18 miles distant from the sea.

LEITRIM, a village, in the parish of KILTOGHART, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the eastern bank of the river Shannon; containing 50 houses and 274 inhabitants. It is recorded that St. Mac Liegus, son of Cernac, was bishop of Lietdrumai, or Liathdromen, which was the ancient name of this place. A castle existed here in ancient times, from which, or, as some state, from the castle of Dromahaire, Dervorgah, wife of O'Rourk, Prince of Breffny, was taken by Dermot, King of Leinster, which was one of the causes of the English invasion. There are some remains of ancient buildings, which probably formed part of the castle. Fairs are held here on Jan. 22nd, Feb. 21st, March 25th, May 5th, June 16th, July 23rd, Sept. 1st, Oct. 13th, and Dec. 1st. Leitrim was formerly a place of some importance and gave name to the county.

LEIXLIP, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N.N.E.) from Naas, and 8 (W.) from Dublin; containing 1624 inhabitants, of which number, 1159 are in the town. This place was included in the grant originally made to Adam Fitz Hereford, one of the earliest of the English adventurers, who is said to have built the castle, which is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Liffey, and according to tradition was the occasional residence of John, Earl of Morton, while governor of Ireland in the reign of his father, Hen. II. It was afterwards granted to the abbey of St. Thomas' court, Dublin; and by an inquisition in 1604 it appears that Thomas Cottrel, the last abbot of that house, was seized of the manor of Leixlip and the right of a flagon of ale out of every brewing in the town. The castle and manor were subsequently purchased by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and are now the property of Col. Conolly, of Castletown. This venerable mansion was the favourite retreat of several of the viceroys, of whom Lord Townsend usually spent the summer here; it is at present the residence of the Hon. George Cavendish, by whom it has been modernised and greatly improved. The other seats are Rye Vale,

the residence of Dan. P. Ryan, Esq.; Leixlip House, of John D. Nesbitt, Esq.; and Music Hall, of Capt. Hackett, R. N. The town is situated near the confluence of the Rye Water with the river Liffey, over which is an ancient stone bridge of three arches, and on the mail coach road from Dublin to Galway. It consists only of one street; the houses are irregularly built, and with the exception of a few of handsome appearance, have generally an aspect of negligence and decay; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. The woollen manufacture is still carried on, though at present on a very limited scale, employing only six persons. On the banks of the Liffey are rolling-mills for the manufacture of bar and sheet iron; and near them is a flour-mill; a mill race 40 feet wide has been constructed in the castle demesne, for the purpose of turning another mill, or for applying water power to some manufactory. On the Rye Water is the Rye Vale distillery, which produces more than 20,000 gallons of whiskey annually. The Royal canal approaches within half a mile of the town, and is carried over the river Liffey by an aqueduct nearly 100 feet high, affording facility of water carriage to Dublin. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held annually on May 4th and Oct. 9th. There is a constabulary police station in the town.

The parish comprises 7974 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; a considerable portion of the land is in pasture for fattening stock for the Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol markets, and the remainder is under tillage. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture slowly but progressively improving; there is neither waste land nor bog, and, from the consequent scarcity of fuel, the peasantry are dependent on such precarious supplies as they can find in the roads and hedges. Limestone is very abundant, and is quarried to a considerable extent, for building, and also for burning into lime for manure. The country around, though deficient in those striking features of romantic grandeur which distinguish the neighbouring county of Wicklow, concentrates much that is pleasing and picturesque in landscape. The surface is finely undulating and richly diversified with wood and water, and the view embraces the town with its ancient bridge, numerous elegant seats with highly cultivated demesnes, ancient and picturesque ruins, distant mountains, and a variety of other interesting features of rural scenery. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council, prior to 1662, to the vicarages of Esker and Lucan, the curacies of Confoy and Stacumnie, and the denominations of Aldergh, Westmorestown and St. Catherine's, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes for the whole union amount to £600; the glebe-house was built by a loan of £562 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822; the glebe comprises 28 acres of profitable land. The church, an ancient structure with a massive square tower, has been recently repaired by a grant of £291 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Maynooth and Leixlip; the chapel is a small edifice, situated on the banks of the Rye Water, and is about to be replaced by a handsome structure of larger dimensions. About 70 children are taught in an infants' school, and there are three private schools, in which are about 170 children. In the parish

is a chalybeate spring of great strength and purity, which was in high repute towards the close of the last century; in winter the water is somewhat tepid; it is situated about half a mile from the town, by the side of the canal; the Rt. Hon. Thos. Conolly intended to build a pump-room and an hotel, but dying before they were commenced, the design was abandoned for the more fashionable spa of Lucan, which is nearer to Dublin.

LEMANAGHAN, or KILNEGARENAGH, a parish, in the barony of GARRycastle, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clara; containing, with the villages of Ballycumber, Bellair, and Grogan (which are separately described), 5785 inhabitants, of which number, 290 are in the village of Lemanaghan. This place, which is also called Melain, is situated on the river Brosna, and appears to have derived its name from St. Manchan, probably the founder of the monastery, of which he died abbot in 661. The establishment continued to flourish till 1208, after which it became a parish church; and there are still some remains of the building surrounded by a large tract of bog. The parish comprises 18,690 statute acres, of which 200 are woodland, 6740 arable, 4000 pasture, and 7750 bog; the system of agriculture is very backward, little improvement having been made within the last two centuries; limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural and other purposes. The principal seats are Bellair, the residence of T. Homan Mulock, Esq.; Prospect, of C. Holmes, Esq.; Moorock, of G. A. Holmes, Esq.; the Doon, of R. J. Enright Mooney, Esq.; Castle Armstrong, of Col. Armstrong; Ballycumber House, of Capt. Armstrong; Twickenham, of Mrs. Armstrong; and Hollybrook, of J. Henderson, Esq. Fairs are held at Ballycumber on Dec. 1st and May 2nd, for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs, but they are very indifferently attended; and petty sessions are held alternately at Bellair and Doon on Fridays. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, formerly held by faculty with the rectory and vicarage of Tessauran, but now separately, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £415. 7. 8.; the glebe-house is a neat small residence occupied by the curate, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church, a neat plain edifice, situated at Liss, was built in 1830, at the expense of the parish, and an organ was erected in it at the cost of T. H. Mulock, Esq. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and forms part of the union or district of Ballinahone. The chapel is a very humble building; on the altar is an ancient shrine, supposed to contain the bones of St. Manachan. About 140 children are taught in four public schools, of which one for 40 girls is supported by Mrs. Mulock, at Bellair; and there are also seven private schools, in which are about 340 children. A dispensary is supported solely at the expense of Dr. Molloy, who has also invested £500 in a loan fund, which is supported solely by him. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Lemanaghan, and at Doon are the remains of the ancient castle of the O'Mooneys, now in the possession of R. J. E. Mooney, Esq., a lineal descendant of that family, whose residence is on the estate. Of the castle, which was a spacious structure on a rock, only one tower is remaining; it is thickly overspread with ivy and forms a picturesque object.

LENEY, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAREE**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Sligo; containing, with the villages of Ballinalack and Brumbrusna (both of which are separately described), 1479 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-west by Lough Iron, and on the south-east by Lough Hoyle, comprises 3560 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The lands are chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is unimproved, and there is but very little bog; black stone of a good quality is quarried for building and also for flags. Clanhugh, a lodge belonging to Lord Forbes, and Lakeview, the residence of E. Daly, Esq., are in the parish. Fairs are held at Ballinalack twice in the year. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Meath, episcopally united to the curacies of Templeoran, Kilmacnevin, Lecken, and Tyfernon, together constituting the union of Leney, in the patronage of Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £118. 2. 1., payable to the impropriator; the curate's stipend is £78, arising from payments of £64 per ann. from Primate Boulter's and £14 from Bishop Evans's fund. The glebe-house was erected in 1817, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land, subject to a rent of £36. 2. 6. The church, a plain edifice, was rebuilt near the village of Brumbrusna by a loan of £350 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £129 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Multifarnam. About 150 children are taught in three public schools, of which the Farra Charter school, for boarding, clothing, and apprenticing 100 children with a premium of £7, and a gratuity of £3 to each boy on the expiration of his indentures, was endowed by the Rev. W. Wilson; and the parochial school is supported under the patronage of J. Gibbons, Esq., who gives the master £10 per ann. with a house and garden, and appropriates 2½ acres of land to it.

LERRIGS, a village, in the parish of **KILMOILEY**, barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (N.) from Tralee, on the road to Causeway; containing 117 houses and 723 inhabitants. The R. C. chapel for this portion of the district of Ardfert is situated in the village.

LESKINFERE, or **CLOUGH**, a parish, in the barony of **GOREY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Gorey, on the high road to Enniscorthy; containing 1213 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle was fought at Tubbernecarig Rock, in this parish, between the king's troops and the insurgents, in which Col. Walpole, who commanded the former, was killed. The parish comprises 5355 statute acres, the greater portion of which is under tillage; the soil in some parts is poor and shingly, but in general moderately good; there is an abundance of marl, which is used as manure. Monalawn, the residence of R. Brownrigge, Esq., a very pleasant villa; and Bernardown, another residence of the Brownrigge family, are in the parish, which is pleasingly studded with neat farm-houses. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1739, to the rectories of Ballycannew, Kiltrisk and Monomo-

lin, forming together the union of Leskinfere and constituting the corps of the treasurership of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £318, and of the entire benefice to £1037; the glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, in 1805, at an expense of £1400, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100; it has been surrounded by the present incumbent with a thriving plantation. There are 64 acres of glebe in the union, of which 16 are attached to the glebe-house. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1831 by a loan of £1250 from the late Board of First Fruits; the churchyard is well planted. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Camolin; there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 25 children are taught in the parochial school; the school-house is a neat building, erected chiefly by aid of a grant of £60 from the Lord Lieutenant's fund: the master receives annally £7 from the rector, and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, with a house and an acre of ground. At Tubbernecarig is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring.

LETTERKENNY, a market and post-town, in the parish of **CONWALL**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 13 miles (W.) from Lifford, and 118 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Lifford to Ramelton and Dunfanaghy; containing 2160 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Swilly, over which is a bridge of one arch, and consists of one street with a spacious market-square, containing 416 houses. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with provisions; the fairs are on the first Friday in January, May 12th, July 10th, the third Friday in August, and Nov. 8th. A constabulary police force is stationed here; petty sessions are held every Wednesday, and the quarter sessions for the county are held here in April and October; the court-house is a neat building, and there is a bridewell, containing six cells and two day-rooms, with two airing-yards. In the mountains in the vicinity are great quantities of stone of good quality, and marl; about half a mile from the town, and about the same distance from Lough Swilly, is a good quarry of slate; and on the shores of the lough are great quantities of potters' clay and clay for bricks. The river is navigable from Lough Swilly to this place for vessels of 150 tons' burden. The parish church, and the R. C. chapel of the district of Aughnish, a plain small building, are situated in the town; and there are three places of worship for Presbyterians respectively of the Ulster and Seceding Synods and for Covenanters. There are also a national school, a dispensary, and a small fever hospital. Near this place were the ancient English settlements of Drummore and Lurgagh, comprising about 2000 acres, with a bawn of brick and a castle of stone in a strong position, also a village at some distance, in which were 29 British families able to muster 64 men-at-arms; and Dunboy, a territory comprising 1000 acres, where, at the time of Pynnar's survey, in 1619, Mr. John Cunningham had a strong bawn, 70 feet square and 14 feet high, defended with two lofty towers, with a castle and 26 houses and a mill within the enclosure, the houses tenanted by British families, able to muster 50 armed men.

LETTERLUNA, or **LETTER**, a parish, in the barony of **BALLYBRIT**, **KING's** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Kinnitty, on the road from Dublin to Parsonstown; containing, with the village of Cadamstown, 1000 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is partly impropriate in H. Malone, Esq., and partly united to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kinnitty; the tithes amount to £73. 16. 11., of which £18. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the incumbent. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kinnitty or Longford. About 120 children are taught in the parochial school, and there is a private school, in which are about 40 children.

LETTERMACWARD, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLAGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 21 miles (W. S. W.) from Letterkenny, on the road from Killybegs to Rutland Island; containing 2039 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Guibarra, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 20,800 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 512 are in the tideway of the river, and 503 in lakes; of the remainder, a very large portion is mountain waste and bog. The system of agriculture is in an unimproved state, a very small portion of the land being under tillage; there are strong indications of rich lead ore, in which silver ore has been found. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, May 20th, Aug. 20th, and Oct. 1st, for cattle and sheep; and manorial courts are held occasionally. Prior to the 25th of March 1835, this parish formed part of the corps of the deanery of Raphoe, from which it was then separated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £89. 8. 7. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £415 and a loan of £46. 3. from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a plain edifice, erected about 60 years since. In the R. C. divisions, the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also a portion of the parish of Templecroan; the chapel is a small building, and there is also a chapel at Templecroan. About 13 children are taught in the parochial school, which is partly supported from Col. Robertson's fund; and there is a private school, in which are about 18 children. A school-house was also built with the surplus funds granted by the late Board of First Fruits for erecting the glebe-house, but has not been opened. Very large seals are taken in the river Guibarra. Near the glebe-house is a large moat.

LEWISBURGH, or **LOUISBOURG**, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **KILGAVOWER**, barony of **MURRISK**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Westport: the population is returned with the parish. This place is pleasantly situated on the southern shore of Clew bay, on the western coast. The village is neatly built; a market for provisions is held on Monday, and there are fairs on the 24th of June, Aug. 4th, and Sept. 29th; a constabulary police force is also stationed here. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Aughaval: the stipend is £75, paid by the incumbent, and the curate has also a glebe-house and a glebe comprising 22 acres. The church of the

district, a neat edifice, was erected by a gift of £415. 7., and a loan of £46. 3. from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828. In the R. C. divisions this place constitutes a separate union or district; the chapel is a good slated building.

LICKBLA, or **LICKBLAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **DEMIFORE**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Castlepollard, on the road to Finae; containing 2066 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Lough Sheelin, and on the west by Lough Kinail and the river Inny, and is intersected by the river Glore, which issues from that lake and falls into the Inny. It comprises 5608 statute acres, of which a very large portion is mountain and bog; the system of agriculture is improving, and limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The surface is very uneven, and towards the east is marked by mountainous elevations; the high rock of Curreagh and the mountain of Moil rise within the limits of the parish. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £276. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £123. 1. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church has long been a ruin. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Castlepollard; the chapel is near Carlanstown. About 80 children are taught in a school at Carlanstown, supported by an annual donation from the Duke of Buckingham; and there is a private school, in which are about 60 children. There are several large raths in the parish, and on the rock of Moil is found a species of coral. Near Curreagh are the ruins of Rathcreenagh castle, situated on a high mound, with a large rath nearly adjoining; and at Carlanstown are the ruins of a mansion belonging to a branch of the Nugent family, of whom Lord George Grenville Nugent Temple, second son of the late Marchioness of Buckingham, is, in right of his mother, Baron Nugent of Carlanstown; a good farm-house has been built by the Duke of Buckingham on the site of the old mansion.

LICKERRIG, a parish, partly in the barony of **ATHENRY**, partly in that of **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in that of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Loughrea, on the road to Athenry; containing 1161 inhabitants, and comprising 3058 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kilconicky; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, partly to the deanery, and partly to the rectory of Loughrea. The tithes amount to £87. 0. 11., of which £23. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a similar sum to the dean, £17. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the rector of Loughrea, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Carrabawn, which also comprises the parish of Kilconeran, and contains a chapel in each parish. About 500 children are educated in the national school.

LICKFINN, a parish, in the barony of **SLIEVARDAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Killenaule; containing 464 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Killenaule; the tithes amount to £27. 12.

LICKMOLASSY, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Gort to Roscrea; containing, with the post-town of Portumna (which is separately described), 5396 inhabitants; and comprising 6882 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, united about 1735 to the rectory of Ballynakill and the vicarage of Leitrim, together constituting the union of Lickmolassy, in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde: the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £276. 18. 5½., of which £46. 3. 1. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £230. 15. 4½. to the incumbent; and the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £520. 10. 9¾. The glebe-house was built about 1812, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £400, and lent a similar sum, towards its erection: the glebe of the union comprises 28 acres. There are two churches, one in the town of Portumna, and the other at Woodford, in the parish of Ballynakill. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Portumna, which also comprises the parish of Kilnabronogue, and contains the chapels of Portumna and Lickmolassy, and the friary chapel of Boula, in the parish of Kilnabronogue. About 30 children are educated in the parochial school at Portumna, which is partly supported by the incumbent; and there are three private schools, in which are about 210 children, and a Sunday school.

LICKORAN, or LAWCORAN, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Cappoquin; containing 529 inhabitants, and comprising between 3000 and 4000 acres. It is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Whitechurch: the tithes amount to £76. 17. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropiator and the remainder to the vicar. About 60 children are educated in a private school.

LIFFORD, an assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough)* and parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Strabane, and 102 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Letterkenny; containing 5941 inhabitants, of which number, 1096 are in the town. This place, formerly called Ballyduff and Liffer, and of which the parish still retains its ancient name of Clonleigh, was first distinguished as the residence of the chiefs of the sept of the O'Donells, who had a strong castle here, in which Manus O'Donell, Prince of Tyrconnell, after being detained prisoner for the last eight years of his life by his own son Calvagh, died in 1563. Hugh O'Donell, called Red Hugh, in 1596, entertained in this castle Don Alonzo Copis, emissary of Philip III. of Spain, who had been sent to ascertain the state of Ireland previously to the embarkation of a Spanish force for its assistance against the English. In 1600, Nial Garbh O'Donell, who had abandoned the cause of Hugh, led 1000 men of the English garrison of Derry to this place, which, from the previous destruction of its castle, was defended only by ramparts of earth and a shallow ditch. On the approach of the English, the garrison of Hugh O'Donell abandoned the place and encamped within two miles of it, and the English took possession of the post, which they fortified with walls of stone.

Nial O'Donell, after some weeks had elapsed without any action taking place, observing some disorder in the camp of Hugh, advised the English to attack it; but after an obstinate battle, in which many were killed on both sides, the English retreated to their fortifications, and O'Donell soon after led his forces into Connaught to oppose the young Earl of Clanricarde. Under the protection of this English fortress the present town first arose, and in 1603 had attained such importance that a market was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Henry Docwra, Knt., governor of Lough Foyle. In 1611, the village of Liffer, with the fortress and about 500 acres of land adjoining, were, on the settlement of Ulster, granted by Jas. I. to Sir Richard Hansard, with right to hold two fairs in the town, on condition that he should within five years assign convenient portions of land to 60 inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens, and 200 acres for a common, and that he should also set apart 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to place a garrison of horse in the town. The same monarch, in the 10th of his reign, granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the designation of the "Warden, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Liffer," from which time its progress was gradual.

The town is situated in a beautiful valley at the base of an extensive range of mountains, and on the western bank of the river Foyle, over which is a stone bridge of twelve arches leading into the county of Tyrone. It consists of two streets, and contains 161 houses, of which several are neat and well built: the market and fairs have been discontinued. There are infantry barracks for 3 officers and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. A penny post to Strabane has been established, and there is a constabulary police station in the town. The corporation by the charter consisted of a warden, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace and other officers. The warden, who was also clerk of the market, was annually elected from the free burgesses, who were chosen for life from the commonalty or freemen by a majority of their own body, by whom also the freemen were admitted and the serjeants-at-mace and other officers appointed. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. A court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £3. 6. 8. was granted by the charter to be held weekly before the warden; but no proceedings appear to have issued from it for a long period; the corporation seems to have ceased to exercise any other municipal function except that of returning members to the Irish parliament, and since the Union it has become quite extinct. The assizes and December quarter sessions are held in the town. The court-house and county gaol is a very spacious and handsome building in the castellated style; the former is well adapted for holding the various courts; and the latter, which is divided into six wards, is well arranged for classification, and capable of receiving 124 prisoners; the men are employed in breaking stones and in pounding bones for manure, for which there is a large demand, and the women in needlework, spinning, and washing; there is a good school, and the discipline and interior economy have been recommended to the imitation of the managers of other prisons.

The parish, which is also called Clonleigh, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,517½ statute acres, of which 153 are in the tideway of the river Foyle, and 12,227 are applotted under the tithe act and valued at £8520 per annum. The principal seats are Clonleigh, the residence of the Rev. W. Knox; and Cavanacor, of B. Geale Humfrey, Esq. The river Foyle is navigable for vessels of 20 tons from Derry to this place. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £840, and the glebe comprises 427 acres, of which 177 are uncultivated land. The church is a neat edifice of stone with a square tower, and contains a monument to Sir Richard Hansard and Dame Anne, his wife, enumerating his various benefactions to the town. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Camus-juxta-Morne: the chapel, within a mile of the town, is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class. About 450 children are taught in seven public schools, of which one is endowed by Sir Richard Hansard with £30 per ann. for a master and £20 for an usher, to be appointed by the Bishop of Derry, who is visiter; the parochial schools are partly supported by a bequest of the late Lord Erne and by the Rector, and another is supported by the Creighton family. There are also four private schools, in which are about 80 children, and a Sunday school. Mr. Blackburn, in 1806, bequeathed £200, the interest of which he appropriated to be annually distributed among poor householders, but the legacy has not yet been made available to the purpose. There are remains of three religious houses, at Ballibogan, Churchminster, and Clonleigh; the monastery of Cluanleodh, according to Archdall, was founded at a very early period by St. Columb, and St. Carnech was bishop and abbot of this establishment in 530. Lifford gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hewitt.

LIMERICK (County of), in the province of **MUNSTER**, bounded on the north by the estuary of the Shannon and the county of Tipperary; on the east by the same county; on the south by that of Cork, and on the west by that of Kerry: it extends from 52° 17' to 52° 45' (N. Lat.), and from 8° 6' to 9° 15' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 640,621 statute acres, of which 548,640 are cultivated land, and 91,981 are occupied by unimproved mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, was 218,432; and in 1831, 248,201.

Of the tribes mentioned by Ptolemy, the *Coriondi* appear to have inhabited this portion of Ireland; and although from a very early period it was included in the native kingdom or principality of Thomond, it is said to have had at one time a separate political existence, under the name of *Aine-Cliach*, or *Eoganach-Aine-Cliach*, and to have been divided into five cantreds, governed by subordinate chieftains. That of Carrigoginnial belonged to the O'Kiarwicks, and afterwards to the O'Briens, whence the name of Pubblebrien was given to the barony; Uaithney, now the barony of Owneybeg, belonged to the O'Ryans; Cairbre Aobhdha, or Kenry, to the O'Donovans; Hy-Cnocnuil-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper Connello and Coshma, to the McEneirys and O'Sheehans; and Connalla, now Lower Connello,

to the O'Kinealys and O'Thyans. At the time of the English invasion, the O'Hurleys, Mac Sheehys, O'Gormans, O'Collins, O'Coins, O'Scanlans, and O'Hallinans, were also among the principal families. About the middle of the ninth century, the Ostmen made themselves masters of the city of Limerick and of the island of Inniscattery, in the Shannon; and maintained their power in both places until the commencement of the eleventh century, when Brien Boromhe, King of Thomond, compelled them to become his tributaries. The city subsequently became the chief seat of the rulers of Thomond, of the O'Brien family, whence their country was often called the Kingdom of Limerick.

Hen. II. granted this kingdom to Herebert Fitz-Herebert; who having soon after resigned his claim, it was bestowed upon Philip de Braosa, and the grant was renewed to him by Rich. I., with the exception of the city and the cantred of the Ostmen, which were committed to the custody of William de Burgo, who established a settlement there that defied all subsequent attacks of the natives. Braosa's grants having been forfeited, various Anglo-Norman settlements were made in the county (which was one of the twelve formed by King John, in 1210) under Theobald Fitzwalter, ancestor of the Butler family, Hamo de Valois, William Fitz-Aldelm, and Thomas, son of Maurice Fitzgerald. With these the O'Briens of Thomond had part possession; Donogh O'Brien, lord of Thomond, having been enfeoffed of the extensive lands of Carrigoginnial by King John. The Irish of Thomond often proved themselves formidable enemies of the English settlers. In 1367, they took prisoner, at Manister-Nenagh, the Lord-Justice Gerald Fitzgerald and many persons of distinction; and in the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the county was entirely overrun by them. During the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in the reign of Elizabeth, that nobleman possessed the towns of Kilmallock, Askeaton, Rathkeale, and Newcastle, then the four chief places in the county, and the confiscation of his estates after his death caused the transfer of a considerable portion of its fertile lands to new proprietors. It suffered a similar fate in the wars of 1641 and 1688, each of which considerably increased the number of English settlers.

Early in the last century, Lord Southwell brought over a number of German Protestants, whom he settled at Court-Matras, or Castle Matres, near Rathkeale; other colonies were also planted in various places through the county; their descendants have increased greatly in number and are now generally distinguished by the name of Palatines. For a long time they were objects of great hatred to the native peasantry. The feeling has gradually but not wholly subsided, and they are now chiefly noted for their habits of cleanliness and order and for their superior skill in agriculture and rural economy. In the year 1762, a most alarming spirit of insurrection showed itself in this part of the country; the peasantry assembled in great numbers, chiefly by night, dug up corn-fields, levelled enclosures, houghed or killed the cattle of the gentry, and even put to death or treated with great cruelty individuals obnoxious to them from their harsh mode of collecting the tithes and taxes: from wearing shirts over their clothes in order to know one another in the night, they were called Whiteboys. Some very

severe statutes were enacted to suppress this spirit, the execution of which being enforced by a large body of the military, tranquillity was after some time restored, several of the leaders of the insurrection were executed, and many of their followers transported. A similar insurrection broke out in 1786, in which the hostility of the insurgents was directed against the same objects as before; they even assembled and traversed the country in military array during the open day, compelling every person they met to take an oath against the payment of tithes or taxes; they were, however, soon put down by the strong arm of the law, aided by the military. But the pause was of short duration. A new association appeared in 1793, under the name of Defenders, who had so well matured their plans that they made a simultaneous attack upon the towns of Kilfinan and Bruff, and though repulsed from the former by the spirited resistance of the inhabitants, supported by the Palatine yeomanry, they succeeded in gaining possession of the latter; but were shortly driven out of it with some loss of life by a detachment of the army, against which they ventured to make a stand. In 1803, a project was conceived of seizing the city of Limerick, as a means of co-operating with the insurgents in Dublin under Emmet; but on learning that preparations were in progress to oppose them, they dispersed. Symptoms of disturbance again showed themselves in 1809; and in 1815 the spirit broke out in an insurrection of peculiar violence, which raged during that and the greater part of the succeeding year, but was ultimately subdued by the operations of the insurrection act. In 1817, a general failure of the crops occasioned a very distressing famine, which, though relieved by issues of public money and liberal contributions of benevolent individuals, entailed on the districts most visited by the dearth a frightful scourge of contagious disease. In 1820 succeeded the distresses occasioned by the failures of nearly all the principal banks in Munster; the scarcity of provisions caused by the failure of the crops in the following year reduced the peasantry to the last stage of calamity; the consequence was an insurrection more maturely planned and vigorously executed than any that had preceded. In every quarter of the county predatory bands appeared under the directions of an invisible chief, styled Captain Rock, declaring their determination to reduce high rents, tithes, and taxes, and threatening with destruction all proprietors of land who should attempt to disobey their mandates. The outrages of the insurgents increased and extended in spite of the exertions of the gentry, military, and Catholic clergy; Abbeyfeale, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry, became their chief place of rendezvous. The police were augmented; large bodies of regular troops were sent into the county and quartered generally in the western baronies, yet still the insurgents kept up a kind of guerilla warfare: several parties of them were attacked by surprise and deprived of their arms, yet when dispersed in one quarter they shewed themselves suddenly in another, committing their devastations often in the open day; the churches of Kilkeedy, Ballybrook, and Athlacca, together with several gentlemen's houses, were burnt by them, and the plundered property publicly and systematically divided among the captors. Several wealthy and influential persons were murdered, amongst whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman, who

rashly attempted to exhort them to submission to the laws; and it was only under the application of the insurrection act, and the most vigorous exertions of the magistracy, that the spirit of violence was at length suppressed.

The county is chiefly in the diocese of Limerick, with some small portions in those of Emly and Killaloe. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clanwilliam, Lower Connello, Upper Connello, Coonagh, Coshma, Costlea, Kenry, Ownybeg, Pubblebrien, and Small County; Lower Connello is subdivided into the barony of Lower Connello East, and the division of Shanid; and Upper Connello, into that of Upper Connello East, and the division of Glenquin: these arrangements have been found necessary from the great extent of the baronies, which comprised fully one half of the county; the new divisions were named after the castles whose ruins are conspicuous near their respective centres. It contains the ancient corporate towns of Askeaton and Kilmallock; the market-town of Kilfinane; the market and post-towns of Rathkeale, Newcastle, Bruff, Ballingarry, Pallaskenry, and Glin; the post-towns of Castle-Connell, Shanagolden, Croom, Cahirconlish, Pallasgreine, Adare, and Broadford; and the penny-posts of Abbeyfeale, Barrington's Bridge, Patrickswell, and Drumcollogher. Previously to the Union, it sent six members to the Irish Parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Askeaton and Kilmallock; but, since that period, the two returned to the Imperial Parliament for the county at large have been its only representatives. The number of electors registered at the close of the year 1835 was 2891, of whom 27 were £100, 457 £50, 506 £20, and 1727 £10 freeholders; 9 £50, 17 £20, and 133 £10 leaseholders; and 15 rent-chargers: the place of election is the city of Limerick. The county is in the Munster circuit: the assizes are held in the county town, where the court-house, county gaol, and house of correction are situated. Quarter sessions are held at Limerick, Newcastle, Rathkeale and Bruff; and there are bridewells at each of these places and also at Glin, Kilfinnane, and Croom. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and 98 other magistrates, with the usual county officers and 3 coroners. There are 38 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of 1 sub-inspector, 5 chief and 44 sub-constables and 132 men, with 6 horses; besides which there is a force of the "Peace preservative police," consisting of 1 chief constable and 74 men, who have 10 stations, at which there are 41 of the men, the remainder being distributed among the ordinary constabulary force. The lunatic district asylum for this county and those of Clare and Kerry is in the city of Limerick: there are four fever hospitals, besides that of Limerick, and 24 dispensaries, supported by county presentments and private subscriptions in equal portions. The amount of Grand Jury presentments in the year 1835 was £32,088. 5. 3., of which £1838. 4. 8. was for the public roads of the county at large; £9089. 4. 11. for those of the baronies; £16,651. 2. 7., for public establishments, officers' salaries, buildings, &c.; and £4509. 13. 1. for the police. In military arrangements the county is included in the south-western district.

Its general aspect is flat, though diversified by many small hills, and in some parts by mountains of consider-

able elevation. The whole western district, from Loughill to Drumcollogher, is composed of an unbroken range of mountain, stretching in a vast but regular and beautiful curve. On the south-east, the plain country is bounded by the Galtees, rising precipitously to a great elevation, forming the boundary of Limerick, and stretching thence far into the county of Tipperary. On the north-east the barony of Owneybeg embraces the skirts of the Slieve Phelim mountains, which form an extensive group penetrating the interior of Tipperary. In the neighbourhood of Pallasgreine are several hills of considerable height and beauty. The Ballingarry hills, lying near the centre of the county, and rising abruptly from a fertile plain, are very conspicuous; the principal elevation is Knockferine, a conical mountain, said to be one of the highest in the county. Another conspicuous height is Knockpatrick, between Shanagolden and the Shannon. From the banks of this river stretches south-eastward a vast tract of land which is justly considered to be the richest in Ireland, the soil being in general a deep mellow loam, for the most part based on limestone and fit for every kind of culture. The most productive tract, comprising about 100,000 acres, is in the neighbourhoods of Bruff, Kilmallock, Athlacca, and Hospital, forming part of the district called, from the extraordinary richness of its soil, "the Golden Vale," which extends through this county in length from Pallaskenry to Kilfinane, and Kilfrush, a distance of thirty-two miles, and in breadth from Drehidarsna, by the city of Limerick, to Abington, a distance of eighteen. The corcasses, or low meadow lands, which extend from the Mague along the Shannon to Limerick, have a substratum of yellow and blue clay, covered with a black mould, occasionally mixed with sand and gravel. The soil of other parts of the county not occupied by mountain, particularly to the west of the river Deel, consists of a light loam resting on limestone or stiff clay, and well suited both for pasture and tillage. In several of the lower districts there are small detached portions of bog, which kind of land is exceedingly valuable in some places, bringing the high rent of £1 per rood; when reclaimed, it is peculiarly adapted to the culture of hemp, though very little either of flax or hemp is grown in the county. A great part of the surface of the western mountains also is a light turbary, but not so good as that in the low grounds. The climate is remarkably good, and the weather less variable than in any other county in Ireland; an effect which has been much promoted by the drainage and cultivation of the bogs. It is said that in some seasons the heat of the summer's sun is scarcely powerful enough to ripen thoroughly the heavy crops of grain. The entire face of the country, notwithstanding its great natural fertility, presents a very denuded appearance, from the want of trees; hedges being very uncommon, and timber trees in any number being seldom seen except in the immediate vicinity of the residences of the wealthier proprietors.

Although a considerable proportion of the soil is calculated to produce abundant crops, having been regarded by Mr. Arthur Young as the richest that he had ever seen, yet not more than a fourth is under tillage, the remainder being wholly devoted to the fattening of black cattle and sheep; and it is here worthy of observation, that in some leases there is a special clause under heavy penalties to prevent more than one

acre in 20, and in some cases more than one in 50, being broken up or in any way cultivated. Even where no such clause exists, if a farmer begins to bring his land into tillage, it is regarded as a certain indication of approaching poverty. Many of the landholders round Dromin, Bruff, Bulgadine, Kilpeacon, Crecora, and Lough Gur are very wealthy, and have stocks of from 400 to 600 head of cattle. In the baronies of Clanwilliam and Small County, the quantity of pasture far exceeds the arable land. The barony of Kenry is the most remarkable for the abundant crops and fine quality of its grain. The wheat crops are everywhere very heavy; and the produce of potatoes is about sixty barrels, in some instances one hundred barrels, of twenty-one stone each per acre. The tillage, except on large farms which are mostly in the hands of gentlemen, is generally conducted in a slovenly manner, and even the wealthier landholders are not wholly exempt from the charge of negligence. In some parts the land is much divided, and wretchedly exhausted by the impoverishing system of subletting. The crop of the greatest importance to the peasant is the potatoe, the cultivation of which is chiefly by the spade: the potatoe is generally followed by wheat, then oats or potatoes again, and thus in succession until the ground is wholly exhausted, when it is left to recruit its powers by the unassisted efforts of nature. This system of subdivision, though too common, is by no means universal. It exists to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Kildeemo, where scarcely half a dozen persons in the district keep a horse, and even more so around Tankards-town, near Kilmallock; the con-acre system is also on the increase in the neighbourhood of Galbally and other parts of the county. Still there are many good and extensive practical farmers, and many landlords who discountenance altogether the system of parcelling out and subletting; and the tillage farms, in many instances, are managed under the most approved systems: some few are drained and well fenced, but these are rare. Irrigation is little if at all practised; indeed, the soil is so productive by nature, that most farmers deem any outlay for its improvement a superfluous expenditure; some even of the more intelligent assert that sowing grass seeds, in laying down land, completely destroys it for the next 7 years. Flax grows here to an extraordinary height; but notwithstanding the efforts of the Limerick chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society, the farmer is not yet convinced that it will prove a remunerating crop. This and the contiguous county of Clare are famous for their orchards, which produce the much-esteemed Cackagay cider. The most celebrated districts for its manufacture are those round Pallaskenry, Adare, Croom, Rathkeale and Kilpeacon. The greatest variety of apple is to be seen around the farm-houses of the Palatines. Dairy farms are very numerous and large, varying from 150 to 600 acres, the management of which appears to be well understood. The cattle are chiefly crosses between the Leicester, the Devon, the Durham, the Teeswater, the Kerry, and the old or native Irish; and the breed, called by the Cork and Kerry farmer "the Limerick heifer," appears to be admirably adapted to the soil. The horses are mostly light, being a cross between the Suffolk and Ayrshire; in the neighbourhood of Adare, Croom, and Kilmallock, a very useful and active kind of

horse is to be met with. The breed of sheep has been greatly improved by crosses with English stock, principally the Leicester, and in some parts of the county, considerable flocks are kept. That of pigs embraces every variety, but a mixture of the Berkshire and Irish appears to fatten with the least trouble and to be the most profitable. The agricultural implements are generally of the newest and most improved construction, particularly the plough and the harrow: the old Irish car is quite banished, except among the very poorest people and its place is supplied by a light cart, composed of shafts, and a frame resting on a pair of wheels, on which is placed an oblong basket of wicker work, capable of containing a large quantity of field or garden produce, and removeable at pleasure, when timber or other bulky articles are to be conveyed on it. The fences are in some places stone walls; in others large ditches or banks of sods, with a deep trench on both sides. In some places, furze is planted on the tops of the banks; the thorn fence is very rare. The agricultural association for the county holds its meetings regularly in Limerick: it is energetically supported; many premiums have been distributed and much encouragement for improvement held out both by instruction and example, but little advantage has been derived as yet from its spirited efforts.

In a geological point of view the county comprehends four formations, calcareous, coal, sandstone, and basalt. The calcareous district comprises the greater portion of the champaign part of the entire county, extending with little interruption from Newcastle, in the west, to Abington in the north-east, and from Mount-Trenchard on the Shannon to the eastern boundary of the county south of Kilfrush, comprising the greater part of the vales of the rivers that are tributary to the Shannon. The range is almost uniformly from east to west, and the dip or inclination westward. It presents a great variety both in structure and colour, the stone being raised in some places in blocks of very great size, and in others in thin laminae; the prevailing colour is light grey, and it is susceptible of a high polish. It presents its greatest varieties near Croom and Manister-Nenagh. Near Askeaton are some indications of lead ore, but not of a character that would encourage any great outlay in tracing the veins: there are indications of a very valuable ore near Tory hill. The coal formation forms the western boundary of the limestone field. The coal lies in thin seams, the lower increasing in goodness of quality and in thickness, but no attempts of any importance have yet been made to raise this mineral except on a small scale and from the upper stratum, which is merely a thin seam of coal shale. The ironstone that alternates with the coal is only used in road-making; nor is it probable that any vigorous researches will be made in quest of coal, while bog fuel can be had in abundance on the surface. Besides the coal-field above described, there are thin seams in a glen between Castlereagh, Galbally, and the town of Tipperary. The old red sandstone formation comprises the hills of Ballingarry, Knockaderry, and Kilmeedy, which rise abruptly from a limestone plain and range from the Deel to the Maig in a direction east and west. The new red sandstone comprises the mountains of Castle Oliver, the Long mountain, the Black mountain and others from Charleville to Glenbrohane, forming the

boundary between Cork and Limerick, and merging into the Galtees. The basalt shews itself in the hill of Ballygooly on the verge of Lough Gur, in those of Knockruadh, Knockgreine, Cahirnarry, Carrigoginniol and the hill of Newcastle. At Linfield, near the Dead river, it rises to a height of nearly 200 feet, presenting a perpendicular colonnade of massive pillars towards the north, and bearing a striking resemblance to the promontory of Fair head in Antrim. Some of these pillars are 109 feet long, and approximate to a pentagonal or hexagonal form; but in general the basalt of this county is amorphous. To the south-east of this range is Knockgreine, "the Hill of the Sun," 500 feet high, with a base of limestone and a summit of basalt. It everywhere contains a large portion of iron. Oxyde of iron and iron clay are found in great quantities at the foot of the hills, and near Bohermore are procured specimens containing shells with an appearance of partial calcination. There are appearances of greenstone and millstone grit in several places: near Doon is a very valuable bed of excellent freestone. Specimens of very pure copper ore have been collected near Abington, and some attempts made to trace the vein. At Rathmore, in Manister-Nenagh parish, is a large bed of inferior pipe clay. Slate, but of inferior quality, is obtained in the demesne of Daragh and at Towerlegan; and in the mountains near Athea are procured large, thin, smooth, and very superior flagstones.

The manufactures and commerce, except an inconsiderable supply of coarse frieze, coarse linen and flannel for domestic use, and a manufacture of linen and cotton checks at Glin, centre wholly in the city of Limerick, under the head of which they are described. There are bleach-greens, principally for domestic use, at Newcastle, Castle-Connell, and Lingland; and paper-mills at Ballygooley, Anacotty, and Rossbryn, the two latter in the liberties of the city; also very extensive flour-mills at Askeaton, Cahirass, Rathkeale, Croom, Corbally, Kilmallock, and Sunville, where great quantities of flour are annually shipped for London, Liverpool, and the Clyde. The exports are butter, grain, flour, and salted provisions; the whole of which are either shipped at Limerick or sent to Dublin by the canal, but the great outlet is by the Shannon. This noble river forms the northern boundary of the county. Below the pool of Limerick it expands into a wide estuary, and after a course of about 17 miles, mingles its waters with those of the Fergus, forming an arm of the sea several miles wide, interspersed with islands of very various character, and discharging itself into the Atlantic between Loop Head and Kerry Head, about 60 miles from Limerick. All the rivers of the interior are branches of the Shannon; they are the Maig or Mague, the Commogue, the Daun or Morning Star, the Deel, and the Mulcairne. The Deel is navigable to Askeaton, and the Maig to the parish of Adare. On the south-west the county is bounded for some distance by the Feale river, flowing by Abbeyfeale; and on the south-east for about three miles by the Funcheon. Except the short canal above Limerick, made in 1759, to facilitate the navigation of the Shannon, there is no artificial navigation within the county. The roads are everywhere remarkably good, particularly those leading respectively from the city of Limerick to Tipperary, a new and excellent level line; to Cork, of which a great portion is new, and the old portions have been

much improved; to Tralee, a new mail line greatly improved, widened, and levelled; to Tarbert, on the banks of the Shannon, a new, level, and excellent road; and lastly, the Dublin line, which, though good, is decidedly inferior to any of the others, being circuitous and hilly, and at Annacotty both narrow and dangerous. A new line of road has recently been opened leading through the mountains from Abbeyfeale to Glin, which will be of great advantage to that part of the country; another is now being formed between Croom and Charleville, on the western bank of the Maig, intended for the mail line between Limerick and Charleville; and a third from Kilfinane to Mitchelstown, intended for a shorter and more direct mail line from Limerick to Fermoy and Cork.

The vestiges of antiquity are numerous and of great variety of character. There were two ancient round towers; that at Ardpatrik fell a few years since; the other, at Carrigeen, is in good preservation. Of the earlier and ruder kind of pagan relics are the cromlech on Bailenalycaellach hill, and two others near it; fortifications on Knocktow; a large fort at Friarstown; a large and very perfect moat at Kilfinane and another at Pallasgreine; a tumulus at Bruree; an earthen fort of great height near Croom; stone circles at Grange; a large dun or intrenched mount, with raths and other circular fortifications, at Kilpeacon; a circular fort divided into segments near Shanid castle, and traces of an ancient city in Cahir park. The number of religious houses that have been founded here is about 35, exclusively of those in the city and its liberties: there are still remains of those of the Trinitarians, Augustinians, and Franciscans, at Adare; of Monaster na Geailleach; of Askeaton abbey; of Kilshane abbey, in the parish of Ballingarry; several extensive ruins of the ancient college at Mungret; of Galbally friary; of Kilfin monastery; of Kilmallock abbey; of Monaster-Nenagh abbey; and of the fine old abbey in the parish of Rochestown, all of which are more particularly described in their respective parishes. There are upwards of 50 ruins of churches: it is, however, but right to observe, that in many instances new structures have been built in more eligible situations, and every parish has now a church, or is united to a parish in which there is one. So numerous were the castles rendered necessary by the former unsettled state of the country, that they are sometimes found within half a mile of each other; there are still ruins, more or less extensive, of nearly one hundred, which, with the modern seats of the nobility and gentry, are also noticed in their respective places. The peasantry differ little in their manners, habits, and dwellings from the same class in the other southern agricultural counties; their dwellings being thatched cabins, their food potatoes with milk and butter occasionally, their fuel turf, their clothing home-made frieze and cheap cottons and stuffs: their attachment to the neighbourhood of their nativity, and their love of large assemblages, whether for purposes of festivity or mourning, are further indications of the community of feelings and customs with their countrymen in the surrounding counties. Among the natural curiosities may be included Lough Gur, with its romantic knolls, islands, and cave; the Castle-Connell chalybeate and astringent spa; and the sulphuric spring at Montpelier, in the parish of Kilnegariff. Bones and horns of the moose deer

have been found in many parts of the county, from five to ten feet deep in boggy ground; five pairs of horns were found at Castle Farm, near Hospital, and seven pairs near Knocktow. In many parts of the county old fireplaces of the primitive inhabitants are occasionally turned up, containing burnt black earth, charcoal, sooty and siliceous stones.

LIMERICK, a city and county of itself, situated on the river Shannon, locally in the county of Limerick (of which it forms the capital), and in the province of MUNSTER, 51 miles (N.) from Cork, and 94 (S.W.) from Dublin; containing, in 1821, 59,045, and in 1831, 66,554 inhabitants, of which number, 44,100 are in the city and suburbs, and the remainder in the rural district.



Seal.

This ancient and important city, supposed by some writers to have been the *Regia* of Ptolemy, is called *Rosse-de-Nailleagh* in the Annals of Multifernan; and is believed to have been the place described under the name of *Lumneach*, as forming the western extremity of the southern half of the island as divided A. M. 2870 and 3970, which name appears to have been modified by the English into its present designation. St. Patrick is said to have visited it about the middle of the fifth century; but the first authentic notices of Limerick represent it as a Danish settlement. The place was first plundered by them in 812, and about the middle of the same century they made it one of their principal maritime stations, surrounding it with walls and towers which enclose the area now occupied by the English town. For nearly a century their power continued to increase, until Brien Boromhe assumed the dominion of Munster and Thomond, when he expelled the Danes from Inniscattery, and reduced Limerick, allowing the inhabitants however to continue in it, subject to their own laws and customs, on payment of an annual tribute, said to have been fixed at 365 tuns or casks of wine of 32 gallons each. In 1064, Turlogh, King of Munster, received here the homage of Donsleibhe, King of Ulidia; and his successor Murtoigh, having given Cashel to the church, removed the seat of royalty to Limerick in 1106, from which time it continued to be the residence of the kings of Thomond, or North Munster, until its conquest by the English: from this circumstance, his successors were styled indiscriminately kings of North Munster or of Limerick. The Danes of Limerick did not embrace Christianity until the 11th century, and in the following they elected their first bishop. In 1153, Turlogh O'Conor, King of Connaught, besieged the city, and compelled the Danes to renounce the authority of Turlogh O'Brien, and drive him west of the Shannon.

A succession of intestine wars among the native princes was carried on until the landing of Hen. II., who soon after obtained possession of it and placed a garrison there; but after his departure, Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, regained possession of it. In 1175, Raymond le Gros, with the assistance of the King of Ossory, invested it, and by fording the river in the face of the enemy, so daunted them that he entered it without

opposition, obtained a great booty, and secured it by a garrison; but on the death of Earl Strongbow, it was again evacuated by the English and subsequently burned by order of Donald, who declared that it should no longer be a nest for foreigners. In 1179, Hen. II. gave the kingdom of Limerick to Herebert Fitz-Herebert, who having resigned his claim to an inheritance so uncertain, it was granted to Philip de Braosa, and he, aided by Milo de Cogan and Robert Fitz-Stephen, advanced against the city, which the garrison set on fire. This so dispirited Braosa, that he immediately retreated, and so assured was Donald O'Brien afterwards of the security of his metropolis, that, in 1194, he founded the cathedral church of St. Mary, on the site of his palace. In 1195, the English appear to have regained possession of the city, for it was then governed by a provost; but Mac Arthy of Desmond forced them once more to abandon it.

King John afterwards renewed the grant to Philip de Braosa, with the exception of the city of Limerick, the cantred of the Ostmen, and the Holy Island, which he committed to the custody of William de Burgo, who formed a settlement there which from that period set at defiance all the efforts of the Irish. A strong castle and bridge were erected; and, encouraged by the privileges offered to them, English settlers flocked hither in great numbers, between whom and the inhabitants of the surrounding country amicable relations appear to have been soon established, for, among the names of the chief magistrates for the ensuing century, besides those which appear to be English, Norman or Flemish, and Italian, there are several purely Irish. Money was coined here in the reign of John. In 1234, the city was taken, after a siege of four days, by Richard, Earl Marshal of England, then in rebellion; and by the continued wars in the surrounding country, especially among the O'Briens, De Burgos, De Clares, and Fitzgeralds, its progress in commercial prosperity appears to have been greatly checked. In 1308, Pierce Gaveston, the viceroy, passed through Limerick with an army, and compelled O'Brien to submit, but the tranquillity was of short duration. In 1314 De Clare burned the suburbs; and in 1316, Edward Bruce terminated his career of conquest southward at this place, and kept his court here until the following Easter. The hostilities of the O'Briens and others of his allies, and the unbounded authority assumed by the Earl of Desmond and other Anglo-Norman leaders, rendered additional military defences necessary for the protection of the city, and various grants were made by Edw. II. for enclosing the suburbs with a stone wall, and for repairing the castle. In 1331, the Earl of Desmond was committed to the custody of the Marshal of Limerick.

In 1337, a dispute arose between the merchants of Limerick and Galway, respecting tolls, which, notwithstanding the interference of the Lord-Justice, finally led to open hostilities. In 1340, Limerick was for a short period the head-quarters of Sir William Windsor, chief governor, when marching into the west against the O'Briens. During the whole of the fifteenth century, the fortifications, which, prior to the grants of Edw. II., had comprised only the part of the city insulated by the Shannon, and called the English town, were extended so as to include the portion on the southern bank of the river, called the Irish town, the defences of which were

completed by the erection of St. John's gate and the neighbouring works, begun in 1450, but not finished until 1495. In the reign of Edw. IV., Connor O'Brien, prince of Thomond, drove the English from various parts of Munster, and compelled the citizens of Limerick to pay him an annual tribute of 60 marks. Another remarkable proof of the distracted state of the country is afforded by a statute of the 28th of Hen. VI., from which it appeared that, owing to the prevailing power of the "Irish enemy and English rebels," in the surrounding country, the inhabitants were under the necessity of deriving their supply of provisions principally from France, which was sent only on condition of the ships being placed under the special protection of the King of England. In 1467, a mint was established in the city; in 1484, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, held a parliament there; and in 1495, the brotherhood of the guild of merchants was erected.

In the reign of Hen. VII. the city recovered some degree of prosperity; but in 1524 it was harassed by the open hostilities, both by sea and land, resulting from the commercial jealousies between it and Galway, until these were at length terminated by a formal treaty, and by an injunction from the King, in 1536, requiring a better demeanour from the men of Galway. In the reign of Hen. VIII., Alderman Sexton, of this city, took a distinguished part in favour of the British interest. In 1542, the proclamation declaring Hen. VIII. king of Ireland was received with demonstrations of the greatest joy, and in the following year Sir Anthony St. Leger held a parliament here, in which divers important acts were passed. Towards the close of Mary's reign, the Lord-Deputy Sussex arrived here to suppress a revolt of some inferior branches of the O'Brien family against their chief, on which occasion the Earl of Thomond and all the freeholders of his country swore fealty to the crown of England. During the entire reign of Elizabeth, and throughout the wars that devastated the whole surrounding province, Limerick maintained the most unshaken loyalty, and was made a centre of civil and military administration. Sir Henry Sydney, Lord-Deputy, who visited it in 1567, in 1569, and in 1576, states that he was received here with greater magnificence than he had hitherto experienced in Ireland. At this period Limerick is described as a place well and substantially built, with walls extending round a circuit of about three miles.

On the arrival of Sir William Pelham, Lord-Deputy, in 1579, the mayor appeared before him attended by 1000 citizens well armed; and in 1584, the city militia amounted to 800 men, being double that of Cork, and a third more than that of Waterford, demonstrating that Limerick was then the most important city in the island next to Dublin. During the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, the city was for some time the head-quarters of the English army. From the commencement of the reign of Jas. I. until the war of 1641, it enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity: and notwithstanding accidental conflagrations, in 1618 and 1620, considerable improvement in the construction of buildings and public works took place. The customs' duties for the year ending Lady-day, 1633, amounted to no less a sum than £1619. 1. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$. In 1636 it was visited by the Lord-Deputy Wentworth, who was splendidly entertained by the mayor for nine days, and on his departure presented

to the corporation a valuable cup of silver gilt. On the approach of the insurgent army under Lord Ikerrin, Lord Muskerry, and General Barry, in 1642, the gates were thrown open by the citizens; the royal garrison, consisting only of 200 men, who had shut themselves up in the castle, were compelled to surrender after an obstinate defence; after which the magistrates sent representatives to the Catholic convention at Kilkenny, and made every exertion to repair and strengthen the fortifications. In 1646, when it was attempted to proclaim the pacification that had just been concluded between King Charles and the parliament, the attempt was met by violence; and afterwards, the supreme council, headed by Rinuncini, the pope's nuncio, removed hither, to encourage the besiegers of the neighbouring castle of Bunratty, on the Clare side of the Shannon, in which the parliamentarians had placed a garrison. In 1650, the Marquess of Ormonde marched into the city, in the hope of securing it for the king; but the nuncio's party having deprived him of all power, he at length quitted the kingdom, leaving the command of the royalist troops to the Earl of Castlehaven, who induced the magistrates to accept his offer to defend them against the threatened attack of Ireton. The latter, however, did not commence operations until the spring of 1651; and the siege being protracted until the approach of winter, famine, misery, and death made formidable ravages among the ranks of both parties. The attempts of the Irish forces to relieve the place were defeated, but a sally by O'Nial, who commanded the garrison, nearly proved fatal to the besiegers. The privations of the inhabitants at length compelled them to turn out all useless persons, who, to prevent them from communicating the plague, which then raged amongst them, to the parliamentary forces, were, at the command of Ireton, immediately whipped back; and dissensions gradually arose among the besieged, as to the propriety of capitulating. The resistance of the clergy to a surrender being at length overbalanced by some officers who took possession of one of the gates and turned the cannon against the city, the place was surrendered to the besiegers on condition that the garrison should march out unarmed, and the inhabitants be allowed time for removing, with their effects, to any place where they might be appointed to live. Twenty-four persons were excluded by name from the benefit of this treaty: the soldiers, who marched out to the number of 2500, were greatly reduced by disease contracted by the sufferings of a protracted siege of six months. After the surrender, the emblems of royalty were removed, the magistrates displaced, and for five years the city was subjected to a military government. In 1653 an act was passed permitting the English adventurers, officers, and soldiers to purchase the forfeited houses at six years' purchase; and a charter was granted conferring upon the citizens the same privileges and franchises as those enjoyed by the city of Bristol. In 1656, the municipal government was restored, by the election of a mayor and twelve English aldermen.

At the Restoration, Sir Ralph Wilson, the governor, declared in favour of the King. He was shortly after succeeded by the Earl of Orrery, who was instructed to endeavour to procure good merchants, English and Dutch, to inhabit the place, and cause it to flourish by trade. All the banished merchants were again restored to their

freedom and privileges, on entering into recognizances for their peaceful demeanour; and the inland trade increased so rapidly that, in 1672, the tolls of the gates were let for upwards of £300 per annum. During a progress through Munster made by the Duke of Ormonde, lord-lieutenant, he was received at Limerick with great distinction, being attended by the principal nobility and gentry of the county, and the cavalry militia of each barony. The same year was remarkable for a great drought in the Shannon, insomuch that the mayor and citizens perambulated the English town, dry-shod, outside the walls; and the following year a storm, with a high tide, did great damage.

The accession of Jas. II. caused an alteration in the religious ascendancy of the corporation; and after the battle of the Boyne, the Earl of Tyrconnel established his viceregal court in the city. Soon after this it was invested by King William in person, at the head of 20,000 veterans. The siege, undertaken at a late period of the season, was rendered particularly harassing by the formidable obstacles opposed to the besiegers by the fortifications and natural defences of the town, the abundance of its munitions of war, and the circumstance of the flower of the Irish army being assembled in and around it, under Gen. Boisseleau, the Duke of Berwick, and other distinguished leaders, who were enabled to obtain supplies of every kind from Connaught, and by sea, where the French fleet rode undisturbed. The operations of the English army were also greatly checked by the loss of its battering train, which had been intercepted and destroyed by Gen. Sarsfield, in a gallant attack, within twelve miles of William's camp. Nevertheless, a breach having been at length effected, the besiegers thrice penetrated into the town, and as often were beaten back, until after a desperate contest of four hours, in which they lost 1700 men, they were obliged to retire; William himself being compelled to raise the siege and withdraw towards Clonmel. But in the August following, William's army, now commanded by General de Ginkell, again invested the town; and the garrison having been abundantly supplied, and in expectation of succour from France, the siege was protracted and sanguinary. One of the most serious conflicts at this period was that in which 600 Irish were slain, 150 drowned, and above 100 taken prisoners, in the defence of Thomond bridge, the gates having been closed upon them too speedily, by which their retreat was cut off. Operations were at length terminated by the celebrated treaty of Limerick, ratified on Oct. 1st, and said to have been signed on a large stone near Thomond bridge, within sight of both armies. Two days after, the French fleet arrived on the coast, and on the 14th entered the Shannon, with a reinforcement of troops and 30,000 stand of arms and ammunition. Both parties now made strenuous exertions to retain the Irish soldiers in their service: 3000 were prevailed upon to enter into that of the victorious monarch; but the remainder, amounting to upwards of 19,000 men, embarked for France, and formed the foundation of the Irish brigade, afterwards so celebrated in the wars of Europe.

After the embarkation of the Irish troops, the inhabitants, who had been compelled by the bombardment to quit their dwellings, on their return found their effects destroyed, and the entire city a scene of desolation and misery. While all classes were engaged in repair-

ing their losses, the poorer by erecting small huts under the walls, the richer by re-edifying their houses, and the soldiers by restoring and enlarging the fortifications, a new and unthought of casualty nearly involved the whole in a second destruction: one of the towers on the quay suddenly fell, and 250 barrels of gunpowder which it contained blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which 240 persons were crushed to death or dreadfully maimed, some being struck dead by stones which fell a mile from the town. For more than 60 years after the siege, the fortifications were kept in complete repair, a garrison and several companies of city militia maintained, and every precaution of an important military station observed. In 1698, the Marquess of Winchester and the Earl of Galway, lords justices, on a tour of inspection, visited the city, which in the same year suffered most severely by a storm and high tide. In 1703 an act was passed providing that no Roman Catholic strangers should reside in the city or suburbs, and that the present inhabitants of that persuasion should be expelled, unless they gave sufficient securities for their allegiance; but in 1724 these restrictions were removed. During the Scottish rebellion in 1745, similar precautions were used, but no symptom of disaffection was discovered. In 1751, a storm, accompanied with high tides, overflowed a great part of the place, and did great damage. In 1760, Limerick was declared to be no longer a fortress, and the dismantling of its walls and other defences was immediately commenced and completed by slow degrees, as the extension of the various improvements rendered it necessary. On the breaking out of the American war, three Volunteer corps were formed under the name of the Limerick Union, the Loyal Limerick Volunteers, and the Limerick Volunteers.

After the termination of the American war the improvement and extension of the city were renewed with unexampled spirit: and although contested elections and alarms of insurrection in the neighbouring districts at times disturbed its tranquillity, they never retarded its improvement. During the French invasion in 1798, the city militia distinguished itself by the stand it made at Collooney under Col. Vereker, who in consequence received the thanks of parliament. In 1803, a design was formed by those engaged in Emmett's conspiracy to take the city by surprise: and the plan was conducted with so much secrecy that it was unknown to the military commandant in Limerick until the evening preceding the intended day of attack; but the prompt and decisive measures adopted prevented the apprehended danger. In 1821, symptoms of insubordination in the liberties led to a proclamation declaring the county of the city to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an extraordinary establishment of police, which was accordingly sent and is still maintained. In the winter of 1833 the city again suffered severely by storms and high tides.

The city, situated in an extensive plain watered by the Shannon, is composed of three portions, the English town, the Irish town, and Newtown-Pery. The first and oldest occupies the southern end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams, of which the narrowest and most rapid is called the Abbey river. This part, the houses of which are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion, is

said to resemble the city of Rouen in Normandy: but, since the erection of the New town, it has been deserted by the more wealthy inhabitants, and exhibits a dirty and neglected appearance. The Irish town is also very ancient, being allotted to the native inhabitants so early as the reign of King John: here the streets are wider and the houses more modern; both these parts were strongly fortified. The suburb called Thomond-gate, situated on the county of Clare side of the river, at the end of Thomond bridge, was formerly the only entrance to the ancient city, and was protected by a strong castle: it is now of considerable extent: close to the foot of the bridge is the stone on which the treaty of Limerick was signed. Newtown-Pery, built wholly within the last fifty years on elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, below the union of its two branches, on a site, formerly called the South Prior's Land, which became the property of the Pery family about 1770, is one of the handsomest modern towns in Ireland: a very handsome square has been lately erected in it. There are six bridges; Thomond bridge, leading from King John's Castle in the English town to Thomond-gate, on the county of Clare side, is the most ancient. It was built in 1210, and subsequently widened, and consists of 14 unequal arches, which were turned on wicker work, the marks of which are still apparent in the cement; its roadway is perfectly level: it is now being taken down, and will be replaced by a new bridge (the foundation stone of which was laid in 1836, and which is to be opened in 1839), by the corporation, which has procured a loan of £9000 from the Board of Works to effect it: the estimated expense is £12,600. Wellesley bridge, erected in 1827, consisting of five large and elegant elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon from the New town to the northern, or county of Clare, shore. Its roadway is level and its parapet is formed of a massive open balustrade; on the city side is a swing bridge over a lock through which vessels pass to the upper basin and quays. The New bridge, crossing the Abbey river, and connecting the New town with the English town, was finished in 1792 at an expense of £1800; it consists of three irregular arches. Baal's bridge, higher up on the same branch of the river, is a beautiful structure of a single arch, built in 1831 to replace an ancient bridge of the same name, which consisted of four arches with a range of houses on one of its sides. On the same branch of the Shannon is Park bridge, an old lofty structure of five irregular arches. Athlunkard bridge, consisting of five large elliptic arches, crosses the Shannon about a mile from the city; it was erected in 1830 by means of a loan of £9000 from the Board of Public Works, £6000 from the consolidated fund, and a grant of £1000 from the Grand Jury of the county of Clare; it forms a communication between Limerick and Killaloe. The environs, though flat, are generally very beautiful; the soil extremely rich; and the sinuous course of the Shannon, in many points of view, presents the appearance of a succession of lakes; but the landscape is deficient in wood. Of the four principal approaches, that from Clare, by Wellesley bridge, is the best; the others are through lines of cabins, crooked and deficient in cleanliness. In the vicinity of the city are several good houses and neat villas, but by no means so numerous as its wealth would lead strangers to expect; as the rich merchants chiefly reside in

the New town. Among the seats in the neighbourhood, those most worthy of notice are Mount Shannon, that of the Earl of Clare, one of the finest mansions in the south of Ireland; Hermitage, of Lord Massy, Clarina Park, of Lord Clarina; and Doonass, on the opposite side of the Shannon, of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart.: in the city are the mansions of the Earl of Limerick and of the Bishop. The streets, which are spacious, intersect each other at right angles, and are occupied by elegant houses, splendid and well-stocked shops, and merchants' stores. Patrick-street, George-street, and the Crescent form a continuous line of elegant houses, extending about a mile from the New bridge. The total number of houses, in 1831, was 4862.

The city is lighted with gas under a contract made in 1824 with the United London Gas Company: the original engagement was confined to the New town, but it has been extended by the liberality of the corporation to the Irish town and Dublin road, and by private subscriptions to part of the English town. Works for supplying it with water were commenced in 1834 by a London company; the two tanks are about a mile from the city, at Cromwell's Fort, near Gallows' Green, on the site of two forts occupied by Cromwell and Wm. III.; their elevation is 50 feet above the highest part of the city, and 72 feet above the river, from which the water is raised through a metal pipe 12 inches in diameter by two steam-engines, each of 20-horse power. In excavating for a foundation for the tanks, several skeletons, cannon and musket balls, armour, and divers remains of military weapons were found; and in forming the new line of road along the Shannon, on the county of Clare side, heaps of skeletons were found, some of which were 15 yards in length and 6 feet in depth; they are supposed to be the remains of those who died in the great plague. In military arrangements, Limerick is the head-quarters of the south-western district, which comprises the counties of Clare and Limerick, with the town of Mount-Shannon, in the county of Galway; the county of Tipperary, except the barony of Lower Ormond, but including the town of Nenagh; and that part of the county of Kerry north of the Flesk. There are four barracks; the Castle barrack in the English town for infantry, capable of accommodating 17 officers and 270 non-commissioned officers and privates, with an hospital for 29 patients; the New barrack, on the outside of Newtown-Pery, adapted for 37 officers, 714 infantry and cavalry, and 54 horses, with an hospital for 60 patients; the Artillery barrack, in the Irish town, for 6 officers, 194 men, and 104 horses, with an hospital for 35 patients; and an Infantry barrack, in St. John's-square, for 4 officers and 107 men: a military prison, lately built in the new barrack, has 6 cells. There is also a city police barrack. The Limerick Institution, founded in 1809, and composed of shareholders and annual subscribers, has a library containing upwards of 2000 volumes. There are four newspapers, three published twice a week, and one weekly. An elegant theatre, erected some years ago by subscription, at a cost of £5000, was so inadequately supported that the building was at length sold to the Augustinian monks. The assembly-house, built in 1770, at an expense of £4000, is not now used for its original purpose, the balls commonly taking place at Swinburne's hotel; part of it is occasionally used for dramatic perform-

ances. The hanging gardens, constructed in 1808 by William Roche, Esq., M.P., at an expense of £15,000, form a singular ornament to the town; they are raised on ranges of arches of various elevation, from 25 to 40 feet, the vaults thus formed being converted into store-houses for wine, spirits, and other goods, now occupied by Government, at a rent of £500 per annum. On this foundation are elevated terraces, the highest of which has a range of hothouses, with greenhouses at the angles. The façade of these gardens extends about 200 feet, and the top of the highest terrace, which is 70 feet above the street, commands a most extensive prospect of the city and the Shannon.

Considerable efforts for the encouragement of the linen and cotton manufactures were not long since made, but failed. The former branch of industry has of late greatly declined; it had existed in the county for more than a century, and, by the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, the weavers were enabled to manufacture that description of linen best adapted to command a sale; a weekly market was formed; and a linen-hall was erected, in which markets were held every Friday and Saturday. Premiums were also given by the Chamber of Commerce, until this branch of their public exertions was undertaken by the Agricultural Association, a committee of which, united with the Trustees for the Promotion of Industry in the county, met for the purpose in the committee-room at the linen-hall every Saturday. This united committee, besides annual subscriptions from its own body, which are applicable to all improvements in agriculture, has under its management a fund of about £7000, allocated to the county by a Board of Directors in London, for the purpose of promoting the linen, woollen, cotton, and other trades among the poor. The glove trade, formerly of great celebrity, has declined considerably, most of the gloves sold under the name of Limerick being now manufactured in Cork. A manufactory was formed in 1829, at Mount Kennett, for tambour lace and running, better known by the name of Irish blonde, which is here brought to great perfection and gives employment to about 400 young females; the wrought article is sent to London. A lace-factory, established in 1836, in Clare-street, by Wm. Lloyd, Esq., employs 250 young females who are apprenticed to it: the produce is sent to London. A muslin-factory, in the Abbey parish, employs 100 boys as apprentices. The distillery of Stein, Browne and Co., at Thomond-gate, produces 455,000 gallons of whiskey annually. There are also seven breweries, each of which brews porter, ale, and beer to a total amount of 5000 barrels annually; the consumption both of these and of the distillery is chiefly confined to the neighbourhood. There are several iron-foundries, cooperages, and comb-manufactories, but all on a small scale. In the liberties of the city are several extensive flour-mills, which grind upwards of 50,000 barrels of flour annually; and not far from the town are two paper-mills and two bleach-greens. The supply of fuel is abundant, large quantities of coal being imported from England; but turf, of which a very large supply is brought up and down the Shannon, is still the chief fuel of the lower classes, and is also much used in manufactories and in the kitchens of the higher ranks. An abundance of fish is procured by the exertions of the inhabitants towards the mouth of the river, and on the neighbouring coasts; and besides a

salmon fishery, leased by the corporation, trout, eels, perch, and pike, are taken in the river, and, lower down, all kinds of shell and flat fish. In the month of May, numerous temporary causeways are formed several yards into the river on each side, by the poor, on which they fish with nets for eel fry; the quantities taken are so great that each individual fills a couple of washing tubs with them every tide. The corporation by their charter claim an exclusive right to all fishing from the city to Inniscattery island.

The trade of the port is comparatively of modern origin. The first return of the customs on record, made in 1277, gives an amount of £6. 18. In 1337 they were only 8 marks; in 1495, £9. 0. 10.; in 1521, £6. 7. 4.; in 1537, £9. 8. 4½.; and in 1607, when King James called for a return of the customs of all the ports in Ireland, those of Limerick are stated to be £15. 14. 8., while at Waterford they were £954. 18. 2., and at Cork £255. 11. 7. But they increased rapidly during the reigns of Jas. I. and Chas. I.: in 1633 the customs had risen to £1619. 1. 7¾. During the war of 1641 they diminished considerably, but after the Restoration again rose, insomuch that, in 1672, the customs were £1906. 19. 8., and the tolls at the city gates £310. 12. 4. In 1688, during the government of Lord Tyrconnel, they fell to £801. 3. 4. It was not till the middle of the last century that Limerick took a position among the principal commercial ports, and now it is a great place of export for the agricultural produce of the most fertile tracts in Ireland. From Kerry, Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, are sent in corn, provisions, and butter, which are exported to London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. The exports for the year ending the 1st of September, 1835, were, beef, 1364 tierces; pork, 14,263 tierces and barrels; butter, 72,630 firkins; bacon, 81,839 cwts.; lard, 9697 cwts.; wheat, 117,874 barrels; barley, 32,847 barrels; oats, 285,623 barrels; flour, 22,725 cwts.; oatmeal, 16,320 cwts.; eggs, 26,214 crates; besides hams, tongues, spirits, porter, ale, flax, linen, wool, feathers, and salmon, the estimated value of all which exceeded a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, coal, iron, flax-seed, tallow, pitch, tar, hoops, staves, wine, and fruit. The number of vessels entered inwards from foreign ports in 1835 was 51, of the aggregate burden of 12,408 tons of British shipping, and 3 of 698 tons of foreign. The number of vessels cleared outwards during the same period was 31, of the aggregate burden of 7980 tons. The number entered inwards coastways was 494, of 53,078 tons; 44 of these were from Irish ports: the number cleared outwards was 561, of 62,349 tons, 43 of which were for Irish ports. On the 5th of Jan., 1836, there were 71 vessels of 5008 tons belonging to the port: the customs for the year ending on that day amounted to £142,843. 10., and for the subsequent year, to £146,222. 17. 9. The excise duties of the Limerick district, for 1835, were £71,616. 6. 6¼.

The situation of Limerick, about sixty Irish miles from the sea, and its extent of river navigation, render the port an object of peculiar importance; but it labours under several disadvantages. For a great port, it is too high up the river: its navigation is obstructed and intricate, with insufficient water for large vessels in the higher parts of the channel; no funds are applied to the maintenance of the navigation, which is almost entirely

neglected: ships may discharge ballast in any part without restriction, and the proprietors of adjoining lands may create any obstructions they please. At each side of the narrow arm of the Shannon that encircles the English town are several quays accessible only to boats; and at Merchants' Quay is the Long Dock, where the turf and fish boats unload. From the custom-house, at the mouth of the Abbey river, various detached quays, erected by private individuals, extend along the united channel, but they are in a very bad condition; the ground around them is rugged and hard, so that vessels lying there are frequently damaged. The water-bailiff receives dues to the amount of about £400 per ann., levied on all vessels arriving in the port; and other dues, amounting to about £80 per annum, are received by the mayor on salt and coal imported. The Chamber of Commerce, consisting of opulent and most respectable merchants, has supreme interest in the navigation of the port, and from its funds has been defrayed the greater portion of the expense that has been incurred by whatever improvements have been made, although it has no right or control over the river. The commissioners appointed by act of parliament, in 1823, have power to levy certain taxes for the erection of the Wellesley bridge, and of docks to accommodate vessels frequenting the port: their revenue now averages £1500 per annum, and they have jurisdiction over the pilotage of the river. These commissioners have obtained from Government a loan of £55,384 under a mortgage of the tolls on exports and imports, tonnage, dock dues, &c. It was their intention to construct a floating dock, but the original plan has been abandoned, and an act has been recently obtained to carry into effect a design by Thos. Rhodes, Esq., who in 1833 was appointed by Government to survey the port, with a view to provide a safe harbour for shipping. His plan proposes, by constructing a dam or weir across the river at Kelly's Quay, to convert that part of the river above into floating docks, which are to be formed by excavating and levelling the bed of the river along the present quay walls; and a new line of quays is to be built, on which bonded warehouses, storehouses for grain, &c., may be erected. On the north side of the river is to be a dock-yard, with two slips or inclined planes, and a graving dock; and on the south side, another graving dock. It is also proposed to form a line of embankments on each side of the river, for reclaiming considerable tracts of waste land, which might be drained, and the water discharged by tide sluices through the embankments. The total amount required to carry these plans into execution is estimated at £82,756. 10. No part of the work has been yet commenced; but £40,000 has been granted, and the quays are already contracted for, to be finished in 1838: they are to extend 3030 feet, from Kelly's Quay to the custom-house. A cut from the Abbey river continues the navigation, partly in the river and partly by an artificial canal for 15 miles, to Lough Derg, which was transferred by Government to a private association, called the Limerick Navigation Company, on their undertaking to expend £3000 in the rebuilding of Baal's bridge, which had previously interrupted the communication between the canal and the tide-water of the river, and still continues to do so in a great degree; and about the same period a new and important impulse was given to the trade on the Shannon, by the establish-

ment of the Inland Steam-navigation Company, by which a communication has been opened by steam with Kilrush and other places in the estuary of the Shannon, and by packet boats to Killaloe, whence there is a communication by steam through Lough Derg to Portumna, Banagher, and Athlone.

The hay and straw markets are held in two enclosures on Wednesday and Saturday; the wheat market is large, and has sheds all round its enclosure; the butter market, a spacious and lofty building, is open daily throughout the year. There are two potato markets, one in the English, the other in the Irish town, where vast quantities are daily sold. There are also two meat markets, each plentifully supplied with butchers' meat and poultry; but the supply of fish and vegetables is often deficient. The smaller of these markets, called the Northumberland buildings, has attached to it large apartments for public meetings, a bazaar, and commercial chambers; there are four annual fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, July 4th, Aug. 4th, and Dec. 12th. To the August fair is attached a privilege by virtue of which no person, for fifteen days after it, can be arrested in the city or liberties on process issuing out of the Tholsel court. The principal commercial edifices are the Custom-House and the Commercial-Buildings. The former, situated at the entrance of the New town from the old, was completed in 1769, at an expense of £8000, and consists of a centre and two wings, built with hewn stone and handsomely ornamented: a surveyor's house and habitations for boatmen have been erected at the pool. The Commercial Buildings were erected in 1806, at a cost of £8000, by a proprietary of 100 shareholders. They consist of a large and well-supplied news-room on the ground floor, above which is a library and apartments for the Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated in 1815, for the protection of the trade. Their fund arises from fees on the exports and imports of the members; the surplus is employed in promoting the commercial interest of the city, improving the navigation, and aiding the manufactures. The post-office is a small building, in a situation so inconvenient that none of the coaches can approach it. The mails start for Dublin, Cork, Tralee, Waterford, and Galway.

The corporation exists both by prescription and charter, and its authority is confirmed and regulated by statute. The first documentary grant of municipal privileges was by John, Earl of Morton and Lord of Ireland, in 1199, conferring the same liberties and free customs as were enjoyed by the citizens of Dublin, which were secured and explained by a charter of the 20th of Edw. I. Charters confirming or extending these privileges were granted in the 1st of Hen. IV., 1st of Hen. V., 8th of Hen. VI., 2nd of Hen. VII., 6th of Edw. VI., and 17th and 25th of Elizabeth: the former charter of this last-named sovereign granted, among other new privileges, that a sword of state and hat of maintenance should be borne before the mayor within the city and liberties. The governing charter, granted by James I. in 1609, constituted the city a county of itself, excepting the sites of the king's castle and the county court-house and gaol; conferred an exclusive admiralty jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over so much of the Shannon as extends three miles north-east of the city to the main sea, with all its creeks, banks, and rivulets within those limits; constituted the mayor, recorder, and four of the

aldermen annually elected, justices of the peace for the county of the city; and incorporated a society of merchants of the staple, with the privileges of the merchants of the staple of Dublin and Waterford. By the "New Rules" of the 25th of Chas. II., the lord-lieutenant and privy council were invested with the power of approving and confirming the appointment of the principal officers of the corporation, who were thereby required to take the oath of supremacy, and the election of all corporate officers was taken away from the body of freemen, and vested in the common council; the discussion of any matter connected with municipal affairs in the general assembly of freemen, or Court of D'Oyer Hundred, which had not previously passed the common council, was forbidden under penalty of disfranchisement; and it was provided, as in other corporate towns, that foreigners and other Protestant settlers in the town should be admissible to the freedom. James II. granted a new charter after the seizure of the franchises under a decree of the exchequer, but the judgment of that court having been subsequently set aside, it became void; and the constitution of the municipality continued unaltered until the year 1823, when an act of the 4th of Geo. IV., c. 126, commonly called the "Limerick Regulation Act," partially remodelled the powers of the corporation. Numerous incorporated trading companies or guilds were established under these different charters, several of which still exist, but are not recognised as component parts of the corporation, and do not appear to have ever exercised any corporate rights. The guild of merchants incorporated by James I. having become extinct, was revived by the act of 1823, but has never since met, nor has any attempt been made to enforce its charter, its objects being effectually accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce. The corporation, under the charter of James I., is styled "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Limerick;" and consists of a mayor, two sheriffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen, burgesses, and freemen, aided by a recorder, four charter justices, a town-clerk (who is also clerk of the crown and of the peace for the county of the city), chamberlain, common speaker, water-bailiff (which office is to be abolished under the New Bridge Act), sword-bearer, high constable, petty constables, serjeants-at-mace, weigh-master, crane-master, and other inferior officers. The mayor (which office and title were enjoyed by Limerick ten years before they were granted to London), the sheriffs, recorder, and town-clerk are annually elected by the common council on the 2nd Monday after the 24th of June; the four charter justices by the same body on the 2nd Monday after the 29th of September. The chamberlain is elected from among the burgesses for life or during pleasure, by the mayor, sheriffs, and recorder. The aldermen are elected for life from among the burgesses by the common council: the title, however, is a mere honorary distinction, usually conferred on the person who has served the office of mayor. The common speaker is elected every two years, under the provisions of the act of 1823, by the body of freemen assembled on the first Tuesday after June 24th, in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, and must be approved of by the common council before he can be sworn into office: the other officers are appointed respectively by the common council, the mayor, and the sheriffs. The freedom is obtained by birth, for the

eldest son, or marriage with any daughter, of a freeman, also by apprenticeship to a freeman within the city, and by gift of the corporation: the admissions of freemen are made by the common council, subject to the approbation of the court of D'Oyer Hundred. The act of 1823 requires the council to hold quarterly meetings on the first Monday after June 24th, second Monday after Sept. 29th, and the first Mondays in January and April; extraordinary meetings are convened on requisition of the mayor. All acts of the corporation, except the election of officers, must be now approved of and confirmed by the freemen at large in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, which was re-established by the act of 1823, after having for about seventy years previously fallen into almost total disuse, and is now held on the day following each of the four stated quarterly meetings of the common council, and also within a specified time after the extraordinary meetings of that body: it is composed of the entire body of freemen, and a certified minute of all proceedings at the meetings of the common council must be transmitted by the town-clerk to the common speaker, who presides over the court, for its approval. The city returned two representatives to the Irish parliament from the period of its earliest convocations until the Union, after which it sent one member to the Imperial parliament; but under the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., c. 88, it sends two. Besides the freemen, the right of voting belonged to the freeholders of the county of the city, estimated in 1831 at about 2000, making the total number of electors at that period 2413. The above-named act has extended the franchise to £10 householders, and to £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised; and the 40s. freeholders retain the privilege only for life. The number of electors, according to a return to an order of the select committee of the House of Commons, dated Feb. 14th, 1837, was 3186; of whom 912 were freeholders, 14 rent-chargers, 34 leaseholders, 1946 £10 householders, and 280 freemen: the sheriffs are the returning officers.

The liberties are divided into North and South by the Shannon: the limits of the North liberties vary from one to four statute miles, comprising 1714 acres, as rated to the Grand Jury cess; the South liberties extend from four to five statute miles, comprehending 14,754 acres assessed, making in all 16,458 Irish acres, equal to about 26,600 statute acres, exclusively of the site of the town; the small island of Inniscattery, about 60 miles distant, at the mouth of the Shannon, forms a part of the parish of St. Mary, and is within the jurisdiction of the corporation. The mayor is a justice of the peace within the county of the city, and *ex officio* a magistrate for the county at large; he is admiral of the Shannon, and, with the recorder and aldermen, has very extensive magisterial and judicial powers connected with the exclusive admiralty jurisdiction given by the charter of Jas. I., being empowered to appoint all the officers of a court of admiralty, which court, however, has fallen into disuse; he is a judge in local courts, and is named first in the commission with the judges at the assizes for the county of the city; and is a coroner within the county of the city and the parts of the Shannon comprised within the admiralty jurisdiction,

and clerk of the markets. The other magistrates are the recorder and four charter justices; six additional justices are appointed by the lord-lieutenant under the authority of the act of 1823. The county of the city has an exclusive criminal jurisdiction exercised by its magistrates at the court of quarter sessions and at petty sessions; assizes are held for it twice a year by the mayor and the judges travelling the Munster circuit. The court of quarter sessions is held before the mayor, recorder, and other justices, for the trial of such cases as are not reserved for the assizes. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday and Saturday before the mayor and five or six of the civic magistrates. The chief civil court is the Tholsel or city court, in which the mayor and sheriffs preside as judges, assisted by the recorder, when present, as assessor, and the town-clerk as prothonotary: it is held under the charter of Henry V., which gave pleas, real and personal, to any amount arising within the county of the city: the court sits every Wednesday; the process is either by attachment against goods, action against the person, or *latitat*, but the last is seldom resorted to. A court of conscience is held by the mayor every Thursday, by prescription, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency. The assistant barrister for the county of Limerick sits twice a year for the trial of civil bill cases within the county of the city. The ordinary revenues of the corporation are derived from rents of houses and lands in the city and liberties, the fishery of the salmon weir, tolls and customs (which yield by far the greatest portion), and the cleansing of the streets in the old city, producing a gross income of between £4000 and £5000 per annum. The peace preservation police consists of a chief magistrate, 1 chief officer of the second class, 49 men and 4 horses; 37 men are stationed in the city barracks, and the remainder in the liberties: their expense for the year ending June 1st, 1836, was £1852. 1. 6., two-thirds of which was paid from the Consolidated Fund, and the remainder by Grand Jury presentment. This force is occasionally employed beyond the limits of the civic jurisdiction. The city is also the head-quarters of the revenue police of the district, the other stations of which are Gort, Ennis, and Cashel; it consists of a sub-inspector, a sub-officer, serjeant, and 15 privates. There are a lieutenant, two deputy-lieutenants, and 15 magistrates, including those already noticed. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for 1835 was £6311. 16. 4., of which £620. 15. 9. was for repairs of roads, bridges, &c.; £3894. 9. 11. for public buildings, charities, salaries, and incidents; £525. 10. 4½. for police, and £1271. 0. 3½. for repayment of Government advances.

The city court-house was erected in 1763, at an expense of £700 only: it is 60 feet by 30, fronted with hewn stone, with a rustic gateway. The Exchange, erected in 1778 at an expense of £1500, is one of the chief ornaments of the old town; the front is of hewn stone, and is adorned with seven Tuscan columns connected by a handsome balustrade. The council-chamber is a fine room of the Ionic order; and there are various convenient municipal offices. The county court-house, on Merchants'-quay, an elegant structure, completed in 1810, at an expense of £12,000, is a quadrangular building of hewn stone, with a portico, supported by four lofty pillars, and surrounded by a

light iron balustrade: it contains civil and criminal courts, jury-rooms, and other offices. The city gaol, in the old town, is a gloomy quadrangular edifice, with which the old county gaol is now united; but the buildings do not admit of proper classification, or sufficient means of employment. Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, it is remarkably well regulated, orderly, and clean. The new county gaol, which occupies a remarkably favourable situation on the south-east side of the city, was completed in 1821, at an expense of £23,000, and £2000 more was afterwards expended on additions: it has a noble castellated appearance, and its internal construction and arrangement are exceedingly well contrived. The grand entrance is composed of hewn stone, and is of the Doric order. In the centre is a polygonal tower, 60 feet high, containing on successive stories the governor's residence, the committee-room, a chapel, and an hospital, and having round the second story an arcade commanding the several yards. Five rays of buildings diverge from this tower, forming ten wards, each communicating by a cast-iron bridge with the chapel, and containing in the whole 22 apartments for debtors, and 103 cells for criminals. Between the wall immediately surrounding these and the outer wall is a space containing two tread-wheels, the female prison, various offices, and some ornamented plots. The whole is supplied with excellent water from two springs.

The EPISCOPAL SEE of LIMERICK, one of the eleven which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, is 27 miles in length and 17 in breadth, extending over an estimated surface of 306,950 acres, of which 12,500 are in Clare and the remainder in Limerick. It is said to have been founded in the 6th or 7th century by St. Munchin, who was



Arms of the Bishopric.

consecrated bishop of it by St. Patrick. No further mention is made of the bishopric until after the settlement of the Ostmen or Danes in Limerick, and their subsequent conversion to Christianity, when, about the year 1110, Gille, or Gilbert, a Dane, who disclaimed the authority of the Irish prelates, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and governed the see till 1140. In the charter of Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1194, the bishops are called *Lumnicensis* and *Lumnici*, from *Lumniach*, the Irish name of the city. In 1195, the ancient see of Inniscathay or Inniscattery was united with this bishopric. In 1284, Gerald le Mareschal succeeded in recovering the episcopal property which had been usurped by the bishops of Emly and Killaloe during the period the Danish bishops held it under the archbishop of Canterbury. This property was extensive and valuable at the Reformation; but was afterwards so much diminished by grants to the Fitzgerald family that the see of Ardfert and Aghadoe was added to it in 1660, and has ever since been annexed to it. The see of Limerick is valued in the king's books at £40 sterling, according to an extent returned in the 5th of Chas. I. The see lands comprise 6720 acres; the gross yearly

revenue of the bishopric, including Ardfert and Aghadoe, amounted to £5368. 13. 5., on an average of three years ending Jan. 1, 1832. The palace is a modern brick edifice in the New town, with a front to the Shannon, commanding an extensive view of the opposite shores of the county of Clare. The consistorial court is held in the city by the vicar-general, with a surrogate and registrar, who is keeper of the Diocesan records, the oldest of which is intitled the "*Liber Niger*," copied by Bishop Adams in 1616, from a book which he states to have been then much defaced by age, and to contain an account of all the parishes, their procurations, taxation, subsidies, &c.

The cathedral, which is said to have been founded and endowed by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and is dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged by Donat O'Brien about the year 1200, greatly adorned by Bishop Eustace del Ewe early in the fourteenth century, partly re-edified by the citizens in 1490, much improved by Bishop Adams in the 17th century, carefully restored after the wars of the same century, and improved at various subsequent periods. It is a venerable Gothic building, in the English town, surrounded with graduated battlements, and has at the west end a square tower 120 feet high, containing eight bells, and surmounted by turrets at the angles. The interior is composed of a nave and choir, separated from the aisles by pointed arches: the choir is 91 feet by 30, with a fine window at the east end: the bishop's throne and the stalls of the dignitaries exhibit some curious carved work: there is a powerful organ. In the nave and aisles are several recesses, formerly endowed as chapels by various families; two of these now form the consistorial court and the vestry; and under the arches separating the aisles from the choir are galleries, for the corporation and the officers of the garrison. At the communion table is a handsome modern Gothic screen. Among the numerous monuments, besides those of several prelates, the most remarkable is the splendid tomb of Donogh, the great Earl of Thomond, on the north side of the choir, composed of three compartments, of marble of different colours, and surrounded and supported by pillars of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, and decorated with his arms and various trophies. There is also a fine monument of the Galway family. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the 11 prebendaries of St. Munchin, Donoghmore, Ballycahane, Kilpeacon, Tullybrack, Killeedy, Disert, Ardcanny, Croagh, Athnett, and Effin. The corps of the deanery consists of the rectory of St. Mary, the rectories and vicarages of St. Nicholas and Cappagh, and the rectories of Cahirnarry, Bruree, and Mungrett. The deanery lands comprise 80½ statute acres, let on lease at a rent of £88. 2. 5. and an annual renewal fine of £13. 16. 11.; the gross annual income, including these lands, is £1568; the deanery-house is in the city. The dean enjoys the right of presentation to the vicarages of Mungrett and Bruree, and to the perpetual cure of Cahirnarry. The corps of the precentorship consists of the rectories and vicarages of Kilfenny and Loughill, the rectories of Nantinan, Shanagolden, Knocknagaul and Dromdeely, and the vicarage of Morgans; the precentor has the right of presentation to the vicarage of Dromdeely: that of the chancellorship consists of the

rectory of Rathkeale, the rectories and vicarages of Kilscannell, Clounagh, Clounshire, and the entire rectory of Dundonnell; of the treasurership, the rectories of St. Patrick and Cahirvally, the rectory and vicarage of Emlygreannan, and the chapelry of Kilquane; and of the archdeaconry, the rectories of St. Michael and Ardagh, and the entire rectory of Kildimo. The economy fund arises from the tithes of the union of Kilmallock, and the rents of several very valuable glebes, amounting on an average to £1400 annually. The diocesan school-house was erected in 1611 in the city; but having fallen into decay some years since, it was sold by the Board of Education, and the proceeds, with the addition of £400, presented by the corporation, have been expended in the purchase of a new site; but the house has not yet been built. In 1823, the Diocesan schools of Killaloe and Kilfenora were united with that of Limerick, and the income augmented to £150 per ann. The school is held in the private residence of the head-master. The total number of parishes is 92, of which 17 are unions, 3 without provision for cure of souls, and the remainder single parishes. The total number of churches is 42, with 2 chapels of ease, besides five places of worship in school-houses or other buildings licensed for divine service: the number of glebe-houses is 28.

In the R. C. divisions the see is a separate diocese, being one of 7 suffragan to the archbishop of Cashel, and comprising 39 parochial benefices or unions, containing 78 chapels, the spiritual duties of which are performed by 37 parish priests, two administrators of the bishop's mensals, 54 coadjutors or curates, and two supernumeraries, besides whom there are 4 supernuated sick or unemployed clergymen. The bishop's parishes are those of St. John and St. Patrick, both in the county of the city; his residence is at Park-house, near the city. The cathedral is the church of St. John.

The parishes within the bounds of the county of the city are those of St. Michael, which comprehends all the New town; St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Munchin, and St. Laurence, in which the old town, including the suburb of Thomond-gate is included; and Cahirnarry, Cahirvally, Derrygalvin, Donoughmore, Killeely, Kilmurry and St. Patrick, together with parts of those of Abington, Carrigparson, Crecora, Kilkeedy, Kilnegarruff, Knocknegaul, Mungrett and Stradbally, in the rural district of the city; besides which is the extra-parochial district of St. Francis's abbey. The parish of *St. Michael*, or New town of Limerick, being exempt from the payment of Grand Jury cess, two local acts have been passed for its interior regulation, in the 47th and 51st of George III., under which the sum of £461. 10. 9. is raised towards defraying the expenses of the City Gaol, Fever Hospital and House of Industry, being, in fact, in aid of the Grand Jury cess of the county of the city. The Old town, though containing 29,000 inhabitants, pays to this tax no more than £35, which, as it is the only local assessment, indicates the degree of poverty that prevails there. The remainder of the Grand Jury cess, amounting on an average to upwards of £6000 per annum, is levied entirely off the agricultural districts by a tax of from 7s. to 8s. per acre, being about twice as much as the assessment on the adjoining lands in the county at large. Under the act of the 51st of Geo. III., besides the

payment of the sum above mentioned, rates are levied on the New town for paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing that part of the city, to the extent of 3s. in the pound on inhabited houses above the value of £10 per annum, and of 4d. in the pound on uninhabited houses and stores: houses under the value of £10 are exempt. A sum of about £65 is also raised for the purpose of burying paupers and taking care of foundlings. The number of houses assessed in 1835 was 914, valued at £28,766, at the rate of 2s. 3d.; the number of stores was 146, valued at £10,257, at the rate of 3½d. The assessment amounted to £3388. 16. 9. The commissioners for assessing the tax, twenty-one in number, are inhabitants of the city, and seven of them retire from office every second year. The living is a rectory, united, from time immemorial, to part of the rectory of Kildimo and the rectory of Ardagh, which three parishes constitute the union of St. Michael and the corps of the archdeaconry of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £90 per annum: the gross income of the archdeaconry, including the rent of a small glebe, is £620. 17. 8. per annum. The church was destroyed in the siege of 1651 and has not been rebuilt, but there is a chapel of ease, called St. George's, built and endowed in 1789 by the Pery family: it is a plain commodious edifice; its east window, which is very lofty, formerly belonged to the old Franciscan abbey; the curate is appointed by the Earl of Limerick. An episcopal chapel was erected in this parish, in 1832, in connection with the asylum for blind females. The entrance is beneath an entablature supported by lofty and very chaste Doric columns: the minister is elective, and is paid by voluntary contributions. St. George's male and female parochial schools are in connection with the Kildare-place Society, but are chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions and the sale of needlework; they afford instruction to 214 children. There are also schools in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and the Wesleyan Methodists: very large schools for males and females are in course of erection from a bequest by Mrs. Villiers. The Limerick Academy in Cecil-street, founded and conducted by Messrs. Brice and Brown, was opened in 1836. It consists of a commodious house for the accommodation of resident pupils and two spacious class-rooms: its object is to afford the means of a complete education from the earliest infancy to the higher departments of collegiate study, based on the principle of exercising the understanding as well as the memory. At present the system of education comprises the usual branches of an English course combined with that of classic literature and science. The diocesan school is in this parish. *St. Mary's* parish is a rectory entire, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of St. Nicholas and Capagh, and the rectories of Cahirnarry, Bruree, and Mungrett, constituting the corps of the deanery; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The cathedral is considered to be the parish church of this parish and of that of St. Nicholas. The blue coat hospital, situated near the cathedral, was founded in 1717, by the Rev. J. Moore, who bequeathed some property in Dublin for its support: about the same time the corporation aided it by an annual grant of £20, and in 1724 Mrs. Craven bequeathed several houses in Limerick for the

same purpose. After having fallen into decay, it was revived in 1772 by the bishop and dean, the latter of whom has the management of it. It supports 15 boys, who wear a uniform of blue and yellow. *St. Nicholas's* parish, a rectory and vicarage, united to *St. Mary's*, contains 1784 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the tithes amount to £216. 18. 5. The church was destroyed in the siege of 1651, since which time service has been performed in the cathedral. A school for the education of 20 boys and 20 girls is maintained under a bequest of Dr. Jer. Hall, in 1698, for children of poor Protestant parents in *St. Mary's* and *St. Nicholas's* parishes. *St. Munchin's* parish, situated partly in the King's island, partly in the North liberties, and partly in the county of Clare, contains 3622 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the living is a rectory, united from time immemorial to the rectory and vicarage of Killonehan, and the rectory of Drehid-tarsna, which three parishes constitute the corps of the prebend of *St. Munchin* in the cathedral of *St. Mary*, Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £276. 18. 5.: those of all the parishes in the union amount to £466. 2. 9½. The church, which stands on the north side of the city, is enclosed on the north by the old town wall, along which an elevated terrace commands a fine view over the Shannon; it was rebuilt in 1827, at an expense of £1460, of which £900 was a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it is a handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower embattled and crowned with pinnacles: this church is said to have been founded by *St. Munchin*, and was the cathedral until the building of *St. Mary's*. A school for boys and another for girls of this and the adjoining parishes was founded by a bequest of Mrs. Villiers in 1819. *St. Laurence's* parish is a rectory entire, in the patronage of the Corporation: it is of small extent, having no church, and the tithes amount to only £25. The three parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Munchin*, and *St. Nicholas* form the English town. *St. John's* parish is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Earl of Limerick. The vicar derives his income from an assessment on the houses, which originally produced £160 per annum; but owing to the removal of the principal inhabitants it sunk to about £50, and has been augmented by a grant of £25 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund. There is a glebe-house, erected by a gift of £369. 4. and a loan of £240 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828. The church is an ancient edifice, comprising a nave with a north and south aisle extending the whole length of the building; it has recently been repaired by a grant of £185. 19. 3. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This parish forms the Irish town.

In the R. C. arrangements the county of the city is divided into the parishes or districts of *St. Mary*, *St. John*, *St. Michael*, *St. Patrick*, and *St. Lelia*. *St. Mary's* parish comprises the whole of the King's Island, the English town, and the Little or Sluice Island, thus embracing the whole of the Protestant parish of *St. Mary*, parts of *St. Munchin's* and *St. Nicholas's*, and the extra-parochial district of *St. Francis*: the chapel is a large plain cruciform edifice, built in 1749, on the Sluice Island; the altar exhibits three styles of architecture finely combined, and has a good copy of Michael Angelo's picture of the Crucifixion. A female school established

in this parish, some years since, by the religious sisterhood of *St. Clare* was adopted, after the departure of that body from Limerick, by the sisterhood of the Presentation convent; and on the breaking up of that establishment in 1836, the National Board of Education granted £40 towards its support, and it was placed under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Hanrahan, P.P.; it is still held in the convent under the superintendence of two of the lay-sisters of *St. Clare*, affords instruction to 400 children, and is supported by subscriptions and charity sermons. *St. John's* parish comprises the Protestant parish of *St. Laurence*, and that part of *St. Michael's* known by the name of the Assembly Mall; this is the bishop's parish, and the church is therefore called the cathedral. It is a large cruciform building, erected in 1753: the altar, which is very splendid, has a picture of the Crucifixion by Collopy, a native artist. *St. Michael's* parish is coterminous with the Protestant parish of the same name, with the exception of the Assembly Mall. The chapel, situated near the corn market, was built in 1779, and was then surrounded by open fields: it was considerably enlarged in 1805, and is now the largest and finest in the city: it can accommodate 2500 persons. In this parish there are three orders of friars. The Dominicans have their house and chapel in Glentworth-street: the latter, a large edifice in the early Gothic style, built in 1815, is enriched with a painting of the Crucifixion: the community consists of a prior and four friars. The Augustinians, whose community consists of a prior and two friars, have their house and chapel in *St. George's-street*; the latter was built for a theatre, and was purchased by the friars in 1824: the boxes and galleries are still preserved as seats for the congregation: it is lighted from the dome: the altar, supported by Corinthian pillars, is enriched with a picture of the Ascension by Collopy. The Franciscans, whose community consists of a prior and two friars, have their house and chapel near Wellesley-bridge; the latter is a large edifice in the Gothic style, comprising a centre and wings, with a handsome gallery: the altar is very fine and has a splendid painting of the Madonna. The brothers of the Christian Schools, six in number, have a school in this parish, and another in *St. John's*, in which about 600 children are educated; the funds are raised by collections made every Saturday throughout the city by the brethren. A female school, established by the Rev. Dr. Hogan, P.P., in 1822, is chiefly supported by him, and a new school-house capable of containing 200 girls is now being built at his expense. Adjoining the R. C. chapel is a school founded and endowed by Mrs. Meade, for the education of children of R. C. parents. *St. Patrick's* parish is in the liberties: the church, built in 1816, is on the Dublin road; it is in the form of the letter T, and is small but neatly fitted up; the building was much improved in 1835. This parish, with those of Kilmurry and Derrygalvin, with which it is united, form the bishop's mensal. *St. Lelia's* parish is composed of the parishes of *St. Munchin* and *St. Nicholas* within the liberties north of the river, and that of Killeely in the county of Clare. The chapel, situated at Thomond-gate, is a large plain cruciform edifice, built in 1744: it is the first R. C. place of worship publicly erected in Limerick since the revolution. In this parish is a school established by the Rev. P. Walsh, P.P., in which 380 children are edu-

cated; it is supported by subscriptions and charity sermons.

The Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Munster have a small but very elegant meeting-house in the New town: they are of the second class. Here also the Society of Friends have a neat meeting-house, near which is a large and elegant place of worship, of the Gothic style without, and the Grecian within, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and not far from it another, in the mixed Gothic style, of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. The Independents also have a plain but neat meeting-house.

The County Hospital was founded in 1759 by the exertions of the late Mr. Vandeleur, surgeon, aided by the Pery and Hartstonge families. The present building on the new Cork road, which was completed in 1811, at an expense of £7100, has a front of 114 feet, and contains 10 wards for males and 6 for females; the number of patients admitted in the year ending April 1st, 1836, was 632, at an expense of £1520. Barrington's hospital, called by the act of the 11th of Geo. IV. the "City of Limerick infirmary," was founded in 1829 by Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart., and his sons, Matthew, Daniel, Croker, and Samuel. The hospital, built on George's quay at an expense of upwards of £4000, contains six large wards, capable of holding 60 beds; the number at present is 35. It was given by the founders to the city and opened under the new arrangement in Nov. 1831: it is supported by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from Government. Attached to the institution is a good medical library: a wing is now building for a lying-in hospital and another is projected for a fever hospital. St. John's Fever and Lock hospital was founded in 1781 by Lady Hartstonge; in the year 1836 it had 1601 patients; the expenses were £1520. 10. The Lying-in Hospital, opened in Nelson-street in 1812, under the control of a board of trustees, is supported by subscriptions and the interest of a bequest of £1000 from Mrs. White: upwards of 400 patients have been annually admitted into it since its establishment. There is also a dispensary. The District Lunatic Asylum, for the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, is a very extensive edifice on the new Cork road, completed in 1826. It is 429 feet by 314: the centre forms an octagon, from which four wings diverge containing cells for patients. It was originally intended for 150 curable lunatics, but, an additional building has been lately erected for those considered incurable. There is a considerable portion of land, in the cultivation of which many of the inmates are beneficially engaged. The system of management, which is confined to moral treatment, excluding all coercive or severe measures, is extremely well conducted. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the purchase of land, was £35,490. The House of Industry, founded in 1774 by Grand Jury presentments on the county and city, to which was added £200 by the late Dr. Edw. Smyth, of Dublin, towards providing thirteen cells for the insane, was at first calculated to accommodate 200 inmates: the number, prior to 1823, was augmented to 380; a wing was then added for the accommodation of seventy infirm women, and two work-rooms for spinners and weavers. The inmates are employed in various occupations, and a strict classification is observed.

The oldest almshouse is that of Dr. Hall, founded

about the commencement of the last century. The present neat and convenient edifice, erected in 1761, contains apartments for thirteen men and twelve women, who receive each £5 a year; also school-rooms, and an episcopal chapel. The annual income is £304, part of which is applied to the use of Hall's school, already noticed, and to some minor endowments. The Corporation almshouse, erected soon after the siege of Limerick, on ground anciently occupied by St. Nicholas's church, is adapted to the reception of 22 reduced widows, each having 40 shillings a year and the use of a garden. The corporation also pays certain annuities to the widows of aldermen and burgesses. St. George's Parochial Asylum, instituted by the late Rev. W. D. Hoare, accommodates 14 Protestant widows. Mrs. Villiers' almshouse, erected a few years ago, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Hannah Villiers, is a handsome Gothic structure of stone, forming three sides of a square; and is an asylum for 12 Protestant or Presbyterian widows, each of whom receives £24 Irish per annum; a preference is to be given to any descendant of the testatrix who may apply for admission. The widow of Ald. Craven founded an almshouse for poor Protestant widows; the building has been taken down; but 50 widows of the parishes of St. Mary, St. John, and St. Munchin annually receive £4 each; the remainder is divided at Christmas among the poor. The same lady also left £60, the interest of which is given to confined debtors and the poor of the city parishes. The widow of George Rose, Esq., deposited £800 in the hands of the dean and chapter, the interest to be distributed every Christmas equally among sixteen poor widows. The interest of divers sums given at various periods by the members of the Pery family, amounting to £17 per annum, is distributed among the poor of St. John's parish. St. John's parochial almshouse for seven poor Protestant widows is supported by subscriptions and by bequests of Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Crone, and the Earl of Ranfurly; and Mrs. Banks having bequeathed the sum of £8768. 12. 8. to trustees for charitable purposes, it has been apportioned to the Fever Hospital, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Lying-in Hospital, the House of Industry, the county Infirmary, and the Dispensary. A Charitable Loan Fund, formed, in 1770, chiefly by subscriptions of the Pery family, has afforded accommodation to many thousands by loans of three guineas each. In 1810, the inhabitants subscribed the Jubilee Loan fund, amounting to £1200, which has since accumulated by the addition of interest: about £120 is lent weekly, in sums of not more than £4 each, which are repaid by weekly instalments. A Fund for the Encouragement of Industry was established in 1822, out of the surplus fund subscribed in England for the distressed Irish, the loans being limited to £6; the sums so issued in the year ending March 17th, 1836, amounted to £4200. 10., and the amount repaid with interest during the same period was £4500. 13. 11. A Charitable Pawn Office, under the title of the "Mont de Piété," similar to establishments of the same name throughout the continent, has been instituted by Matthew Barrington, Esq., with the view of allowing the poor small loans at low interest; the capital is raised by debentures, to be repaid with interest; and the profits of the institution are to be applied towards the support of Barrington's Hospital. The building, which

adjoins the hospital, is now almost complete ; it is nearly circular, with a piazza, surmounted by a lofty and elegant dome and cupola, and has been erected at the sole expense of the founder. A company for granting annuities to widows, settlements for wives, and endowments for children, on payment of an annual premium, was established in 1806, under the title of the Munster General Annuity Endowment Association. An Asylum for the Blind, the house and chapel for which have been lately built, will accommodate 12 men and 12 women ; a Magdalene Asylum, conducted by a committee of ladies, has been established on a small scale ; a Mendicity Association is supported by voluntary contributions ; and, in 1826, an Institution for the Relief of Sick and Indigent Room-keepers was formed by a subscription of several hundred pounds : there are also a Savings' Bank and a Mechanics' Institute.

Limerick anciently contained two Augustinian monasteries, one of regular canons, and the other of hermits : the regular canons had another house in the contiguous parish of Mungrett, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1107. In 1227, a Dominican friary was founded in the city by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, which became a place of great magnificence, and was the burial-place of various prelates and other eminent men : part of the walls still exists, and the cemetery formed the garden of the Presentation convent. There were also a Franciscan convent, founded by William Fion de Burgo ; a house of canonesses of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1171, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and a house of the Knights Templars ; but no remains of these buildings are now discernible. Its military antiquities consist of the ruins of the fortress called King John's Castle, at the end of Thomond bridge, comprehending the great gateway, defended by two massive round towers, and the outer walls, having similar defences, and presenting a fine relic of the military architecture of that remote period ; of dilapidated portions of the walls and towers of the citadel nearly contiguous, in which the castle barracks have been erected ; of various portions of the town walls, and of some of the outworks, especially a fort on the King's Island, north of the old town. There are also some remains of the celebrated Black Battery, close to which was the breach defended so heroically against William's army. In the rural parishes of the liberties are the ruins of several ancient forts. Of eminent natives were three prelates named Creagh, in the fifteenth century ; Richard Creagh, D.D., R. C. Archbishop of Armagh in the reign of Elizabeth, who died in the Tower of London, in 1585 ; James Arthur, D.D., Professor of Divinity at Salamanca ; James Nihell, M.D., the author of various medical treatises of considerable repute, born in 1705 ; John Fitzgibbon, Esq., an eminent lawyer, born at Ballysheeda, within the liberties, in 1731 ; the Rev. James White, parish priest of St. Mary's, who published a short description of the county at large in 1764, and also compiled annals of the city, which were never published ; John Martin, M.D., author of an essay on the Castle-Connell Spa ; Daniel Hayes, Esq., who died at an early age in 1767, after displaying considerable poetic ability ; Charles Johnston, who distinguished himself in the department of polite literature ; the Rev. Joseph Ignatius O'Halloran, D.D., Professor of Philosophy and Divinity in the Jesuits' College at

Bourdeaux ; Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq., the historian, his brother ; Peter Woulfe, Esq., an eminent chymist and naturalist of the last century ; Viscount Pery, who had filled the speaker's chair in the commons' house of parliament in Ireland ; the Rt. Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland ; John Ferrar, a bookseller and printer of Limerick, who was author of several respectable topographical works concerning Limerick, Dublin, and Wicklow ; Timothy Collopy, distinguished as an historical and portrait painter ; William Palmer, who also rose to some eminence as an artist under Sir Joshua Reynolds, but died at an early age ; and Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., for some time editor of the Pilot Newspaper, in London. Limerick confers the titles of Earl and Viscount on the family of Pery.

LIMERICK (LITTLE), county of WEXFORD.—See KILKEVAN.

LISBELLAW, a village, in a detached portion of the parish of CLEENISH, barony of TYRKENEDY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Clogher ; containing 45 houses and 242 inhabitants. Tradition states that on a hill above the village a battle was fought between some of the troops of King William and James II., when the latter were defeated. The Lisbellaw estate was the property of the late Earl of Rosse, on whose demise the title became extinct, and the property passed to the Rev. Grey Porter, the present proprietor. The village is picturesquely situated amidst conical-shaped hills, in a highly cultivated district, and in the vicinity of Lough Erne : it has a penny post to Enniskillen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen and making mats from bulrushes ; and there are corn-mills with drying-kilns attached. Fairs are held on May 11th, June 20th, July 20th, Aug. 18th, Oct. 12th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 23rd, chiefly for cattle and pigs : those in May and November are much frequented for hiring servants. Petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays ; and a baronial court was formerly held, but has been discontinued : here is a station of the constabulary police. The church, or chapel of ease to the parochial church of Cleenish, is a neat edifice, built in 1764 by Lord Rosse, who was interred in a vault beneath. The R. C. chapel is a large plain building, attached to the district of Enniskillen. Here are also a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod (of the second class), built on a site given by the late Sir R. Hardinge ; and a small meeting-house for Methodists. A school, formerly in connection with the Kildare-place Society, but now supported by the parents of the children, is held in a commodious house, which also contains apartments for the master. In the vicinity of the village are several ancient raths or forts ; and on a finely wooded island in Lough Erne, connected by a causeway with the main land, is Bellisle, the ruined seat of the late Earl of Rosse.

LISBUNNY, or LISBONEY, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Nenagh, on the mail road from Dublin to Limerick ; containing 1442 inhabitants, and comprising 4178 statute acres. Here is an extensive flour-mill, worked by superior machinery, the produce of which is in great demand. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the

union of Kilmore: the tithes amount to £323. 1. 6½. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Nenagh. There are some remains of the old church, adjacent to which are the ruins of a castle.

LISBURN, an unincorporated borough, market-town, and parish, partly in the barony of UPPER MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and partly in the barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Belfast, and 73 (N.) from Dublin; containing 13,249 inhabitants, of which number, 5218 are in the borough, 5941 in that part of the parish which is in the county of Down, and 2090 in that which is in the county of Antrim. This place was, in the reign of Jas. I. and long after, called Lisnegarvey; and though now a populous and flourishing town, it was at that time a very inconsiderable village. Its rapid increase in population and importance may be attributed to Edward, Viscount Conway, to whom, in 1627, Charles I. granted the remainder of the manor of Killultagh (a portion of which had been previously given by Jas. I. to his ancestor, Sir Fulk Conway), who, on obtaining possession of this grant, built a castle here, which became the head of the manor. The same grant conferred the privileges of courts leet and baron, view of frank pledge, manorial courts for debts not exceeding £2, a court of record every three weeks for sums not exceeding £20, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Soon after the erection of the castle, some English and Welsh families were induced by the proprietor to settle here, and a town consisting of more than fifty houses soon arose. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, a body of 1000 men assembled and preserved the town for some time from the attempts of the insurgents, and held their detached parties in check; but on the 28th of November in that year, the garrison consisting only of five newly raised companies and Lord Conway's troop of horse, the insurgent army commanded by Sir Phelim O'Nial, Sir Conn Magennis, and General Plunket, on their march to Carrickfergus, advanced to attack the town. Sir Arthur Tyringham, however, arriving with a small reinforcement, and being aided by Sir George Rawdon, repulsed the columns of the enemy as they successively advanced to the assault, and by a galling fire from the streets committed great slaughter among them. At nightfall further reinforcements arrived from Carrickfergus and Belfast; and the insurgents despairing of success, set fire to the town, which in a few hours was reduced to ashes; a sanguinary conflict being maintained in the burning town till nearly midnight, when the insurgents were finally put to flight, leaving behind them a number of slain equal to three times the entire number of the garrison, of whom only from 20 to 30 were killed. In 1644, General Monroe made an attempt to obtain possession of the town, but was frustrated by the vigilance and resolution of the garrison; and on the 6th of December, 1648, that general, with the Scottish forces under his command, was signally defeated on the plains of "Lisnegarvey," by Col. Venables and Sir Charles Coote, two of Cromwell's commanders, to the former of whom the castle was surrendered in 1650. On the landing of the Duke of Schomberg, near Bangor, in 1689, a considerable body of forces in the interest of Jas. II. assembled at this place, but afterwards abandoned it without any attempt for its defence, and

Wm. III. passed through the town shortly before the battle of the Boyne. Chas. II., to reward the fidelity of the inhabitants to his father and to himself, had erected the church of Lisburn into a cathedral for the united dioceses of Down and Connor, and had granted the townsmen the privilege of sending two representatives to the Irish parliament; but what more especially contributed to the improvement and commercial importance of the town was the settlement here, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, of many Huguenot families, who introduced the manufacture of linen, and brought with them improved machinery from Holland. The skill and industry of these new settlers were liberally encouraged by the government, which granted large sums of money for the erection of suitable buildings for carrying on the manufactures, &c., and, by giving an example to others engaged in the same trade, soon raised the quality of the manufactures to a degree of excellence previously unknown. In 1707, the town and castle were burned to the ground; the latter has never been rebuilt, but the present town soon arose from the ruins of the former, and gradually increased in extent; it has been greatly improved at various times, and especially within the last few years by the spirited exertions of the agent of the Marquess of Hertford, who is owner in fee of the whole town, and of a considerable part of the surrounding country; and it is now one of the handsomest inland towns in the province of Ulster.

The town is situated on the north-western bank of the river Lagan, which separates the counties of Antrim and Down, and on the high road from Dublin to Belfast: it consists principally of one long irregular line of street, extending nearly from east to west, from which several smaller streets branch off; and contains, according to the last census, 992 houses, of which 675 are roofed with slate, and the remainder with thatch; all the houses in the principal streets are well built, and amply supplied with excellent water conveyed by pipes from works in the neighbourhood. The great terrace of the castle, which is still remaining, has been made an agreeable promenade; it is sheltered from the north by Castle-street, and is kept in the best order at the expense of the Marquess of Hertford. On the opposite side of the river is a small suburb, not included in the ancient limits of the borough, but within the parish and the new electoral boundaries. A new line of road has been made at a great expense at the entrance from Dublin on the south-west, and also at the entrances from Belfast and Armagh, by which the town has been much improved. The manufacture of linens and cambrics, which are sold in their brown state every market day at the linen-hall, a neat and commodious building erected for the purpose, is still carried on to a considerable extent, and maintains its high reputation for the superior quality of these articles; and the diapers and damasks of this place have long been distinguished for their unrivalled beauty of pattern and fineness of texture. On a small island in the river Lagan are extensive chymical works for the preparation of acids, chlorides, &c., for the supply of the several bleach-yards, of which some of the largest in the kingdom are adjacent to the town, the principal being at Lambeg, Colin, Seymour Hill, Suffolk, and Chrome Hill, where 189,000 pieces are annually bleached and finished, principally for

the London market. There are also extensive establishments for the printing, bleaching, and dyeing of muslins; and near the town are an extensive thread manufactory and a large flour-mill. The trade is much facilitated by the Lagan navigation between Lough Neagh and Belfast, which joins the river Lagan a little above the town, by which, with the aid of several collateral cuts, the navigation is continued to Belfast. The market is on Tuesday, and is the largest and best in this part of the country for every description of provisions; it is also much frequented on account of the quantities of linen and other articles which, in addition to its supply of provisions, are brought for sale; there is a cattle market on the same day. The fairs are annually held on July 21st and Oct. 5th, and are chiefly for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, and pigs, of which the supply is very large. The market-house is a handsome building surmounted by a cupola, and, in addition to the accommodation it affords to the market, contains a suite of assembly-rooms. There are also very extensive shambles, corn-stores, sheds, and weigh-houses, erected by the proprietor of the town, and well-enclosed market-places for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

By the charter of Chas. II. conferring the elective franchise, the inhabitants not being a body corporate, and consequently having no municipal officer, the seneschal of the manor of Kilultagh was appointed returning officer for the borough; and the right of election was vested in the inhabitants generally, every pot-walloper being entitled to vote; but by an act of the 35th of Geo. III., cap. 29, it was restricted to the £5 householders, of whom, previously to the late act for amending the representation, there were only 141, and of these only 81 were qualified to vote. By the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, the right of election was confirmed in the £5 householders; and the boundary of the borough, which was very indistinct, was enlarged and clearly defined, and now comprises an area of 1325 acres, the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix. The number of voters registered up to March 1st, 1836, was 134; the seneschal is still the returning officer. Manorial courts are held by the seneschal every third Wednesday, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable; and there is a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20 late currency. Courts leet are also held twice in the year, when a leet grand jury is sworn, by whom a petty constable is appointed for each of the 17 constablewicks into which the manor is divided; presentments for payment of salaries, repairs of roads, and other works are made; and all the municipal functions of the borough are exercised. Petty sessions are also held in the town every Tuesday; and here is a station of the constabulary police. A large and handsome edifice now used as the court-house of the manor, and for holding the petty sessions and other public meetings, was originally built and supported by Government as a chapel for the Huguenot emigrants, whose descendants having attached themselves to the Established Church, the minister's stipend has been discontinued, and the building appropriated to the above purposes. The manor gaol of the borough, under the custody of the marshal of the manor court, has, since the 7th of Geo. IV., been disused as a place of confinement, and is now used as a place of custody for goods attached by the court till bailed.

The parish, which is also called Blaris, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,697 statute acres, of which 2827½ are in the barony of Upper Massareene, county of Antrim, and 3064 in Upper Castlereagh, and 4805½ in Lower Iveagh, county of Down. The lands are very fertile, and the system of agriculture is highly improved; for the last twenty years, wheat has been the staple crop, and oats, formerly the principal produce, are now grown only for the sake of a due rotation of crops. The Maze race-course, described in the article on Hillsborough near which town it is situated, is in this parish. The surrounding scenery is enlivened by numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are Ballymacash, the residence of Edw. Johnson, Esq.; Brookhill, of James Watson, Esq.; Larchfield, of Wm. Mussenden, Esq.; Lambeg House, of Robert Williamson, Esq.; Seymour Hill, of Wm. Charley, Esq.; Chrome Hill, of Richard Niven, Esq.; Ingram Lodge, of J. Richardson, Esq.; Suffolk, of the late J. M^c Cance, Esq.; and Colin, of Matthew Roberts, Esq.; besides many other elegant houses near the town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford. The tithes amount to £700: there is a glebe-house but no glebe attached to the living. The church is a spacious and handsome building, with a tower, to which an octagonal spire was added in 1807, at the expense of the late Marquess of Hertford; a fine organ has been presented to it by the present Marquess; and in its improvement considerable sums have been expended, including a recent grant of £256 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It contains a handsome monument to Lieut. Dobbs, a native of the town, who was killed in an engagement with Paul Jones off this coast; and an elegant monument has recently been erected at the expense of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, who died here in 1667, and was buried in a vault in the church of Dromore, which he had built. In the churchyard are several monuments to many of the Huguenots who settled here under the patronage of Wm. III. and Queen Anne. It is the cathedral church of the united dioceses of Down and Connor; the visitations are held in it, and all the business belonging to the see is transacted in the town. There are no chapels of ease within the parish, but divine service is performed in the school-houses of Newport, Maze, and Broomhedge, in rotation. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, also called Blaris, comprising the parishes of Lisburn and Hillsborough, in each of which is a chapel. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster, of the first class, also two for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for the Society of Friends.

To the north of the town is the Ulster Provincial School for the Society of Friends, founded in 1794 by Mr. John Handcock, who bequeathed a sum of money for the erection of the premises; 50 children, who are eligible at eight years of age and remain till fourteen, are boarded, clothed, educated, and apprenticed; each scholar pays £3. 12. per annum, and the remainder of the expense, which averages about £14 per annum each, is defrayed by contributions from the society. A free school for boys was founded in 1810, and aided by the Association for Discountenancing Vice; and there is a similar school for girls, built and supported by

subscription: the late George Whitla, Esq., bequeathed £100 to each, the interest of which is applied in procuring clothing for some of the poorest children. There are also two other schools for both sexes, one of which is aided by the same society, and the other is supported by subscription. An infants' school, also supported by subscription, was established in 1832, and a building was erected for its use at an expense of £120, towards defraying which the Marquess of Hertford contributed £50. The number of boys on the books of these schools is about 400, and of girls, 300; and in the private pay schools are about 360 boys and 240 girls. An almshouse for eight poor women was founded under the will of Mr. Williams, in 1826; and six almshouses, for as many poor widows, were also founded by a member of the Trail family, and are now wholly supported by William Trail, Esq.; they were rebuilt on a more convenient site in 1830, at the expense of the Marquess of Hertford. The several charitable bequests amount in the aggregate to £2750, invested in government securities, the interest of which sum is distributed in winter among the poor, according to the wills of the respective donors. A Humane Society for the restoration of suspended animation has been established here; and in an airy part of the town is situated the County Infirmary, supported equally by subscriptions and grand jury presentments. On the White Mountain, about two miles to the north of the town, are the ruins of Castle Robin, erected by Sir Robert Norton in the reign of Elizabeth; the walls now remaining are 84 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and near them is a large mount. Among the distinguished individuals born here may be noticed Dr. Edw. Smith, Bishop of Down and Connor, in 1665. Lisburn confers the titles of Earl and Viscount on the family of Vaughan.

LISCANOR, a village, in the parish of KILMACREHY, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Ennistymon, on the northern side of the bay of the same name on the western coast; containing 77 houses and 506 inhabitants. The bay being exposed to the violence of the Atlantic, and having a rocky and dangerous shore, a pier was built at this place a few years since, by the late Fishery Board, for the protection and encouragement of the small craft employed in the fishery of the bay, to which, as well as to vessels engaged in general trading, it affords great shelter and accommodation, although it has been several times injured by the sea. Excellent lobsters, small turbot, and a variety of other fish are taken in the bay. Here are a constabulary police station, and a detachment from the coast-guard station at Freagh Point. Over the estuary of the river Inagh, in the vicinity of the village, a handsome bridge is now in course of erection, consisting of three elliptic arches, each of 45 feet span, connected by a causeway or embankment, 160 feet in length, with three smaller arches on the south side for the passage of superfluous water; the total length of the roadway, including an embankment at each end of the bridge, is 507 feet. Of the estimated expense, £4200, the Board of Public Works, under whose superintendence it is being erected, has contributed £2222; the remainder being defrayed by the county. In the R. C. divisions, this village gives name to a district, which comprises the parishes of Kilmacrehy and Killaspuglenane, and contains the

chapels of Liscanor in the former and Cahirgal in the latter parish: that of Liscanor is a large plain building. Near the village are the ruins of an ancient castle, consisting of a large square tower: it was formerly of great strength, and was the residence of the O'Conors. —See KILMACREHY.

LISCARROL, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Buttevant, on the road to Newcastle; containing 2046 inhabitants, of which number, 666 are in the village. This place is distinguished for the remains of its ancient castle, of which the foundation is by some attributed to the followers of Strongbow, and by others to John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England. In 1641, the castle was garrisoned by Sir Philip Perceval, and so strongly fortified that it maintained a resolute defence for thirteen days against Gen. Barry, by whom it was besieged with an army of 7000 foot and 500 horse, with a train of artillery, and to whom it surrendered on honourable terms. The delay occasioned by the siege allowed Lord Inchiquin to assemble a force of 2000 foot and 400 horse, with which he attacked and defeated the Irish in the neighbourhood of the castle, which was retaken and restored to Sir Philip. In 1644, the Irish having made prisoners several of the garrison who were without the walls, threatened to put them to death unless the fortress surrendered, on which Raymond, the constable, sallied out with a party of his men, put the Irish to flight, and recovered the prisoners; but the castle, though well prepared for defence, surrendered in the year following to Lord Castlehaven without opposing any resistance. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, and contains 120 houses, which are mostly thatched. A barrack for two officers and 64 non-commissioned officers and privates was built in the vicinity, in 1821; the establishment was kept up for about four years, but the buildings are now occupied by labourers. Fairs are held on the 25th of March, 1st and 31st of May, Aug. 31st, Oct. 21st, and Nov. 29th, chiefly for cattle and pigs; a constabulary police force is stationed here; manorial courts are held occasionally, with jurisdiction extending to 40s., and petty sessions on alternate Thursdays.

The parish comprises 3855 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land in general is good and chiefly in pasture. Limestone is quarried both for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are Altamira, the residence of W. Purcell, Esq., a handsome mansion in an extensive and richly planted demesne; and High Fort, of R. Purcell, Esq., M. D., distinguished for the gallant defence made by its then proprietor, the late Sir John Purcell, against a midnight attack by nearly 20 robbers, whom, though armed only with a case knife, he entirely repulsed; in consideration of which intrepid conduct he obtained the honour of knighthood. Sally Park, the property of Geo. Bond Lowe, Esq., is now in ruins. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to that of Kilbrin, together forming the union of Liscarrol, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in C. D. O. Jephson, Esq. The tithes amount to £254, which is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; the vicarial tithes of the benefice amount to £547. The church is at Ballygrad, on the border of

the parish of Kilbrin. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Churchtown or Bruhenny; the chapel, an old building, is about to be repaired and enlarged; there is also a chapel at Churchtown. About 80 children are taught in a national school; and there are two private schools, in which are about 200 children. There are very considerable remains of the ancient castle, which was a quadrangular building, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, enclosed with walls 30 feet high and defended with two square and four round towers of great strength, parts of which are still remaining. Near the barracks are some remarkable fissures in the limestone rock; about a mile from the town is a fissure of great depth, called Kate's Hole, which is now closed up; and at Coolbane, to the west of it, is a large rath, now neatly planted, where it is said 17 of the relatives of Garret Fitzgerald, of the house of Desmond, killed in the siege of the castle, were interred.

LISCARTIN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Navan, on the river Blackwater, and on the mail road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 1188 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of good quality and chiefly in tillage. Liscartin castle, supposed to have been originally a monastic building, was the birth place of the first Lord Cadogan, to which family it still belongs; part of it now constitutes the residence of T. Gerrard, Esq., the proprietor of a large flour-mill in the vicinity; the outworks of the castle were considerable, and a gateway still remains, about 60 yards distant from the main building. Bachelor's Lodge, the neat residence of John Wade, Esq., is also in this parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardraccon; the tithes amount to £69. 4. 7½. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ardraccon, also called Bohermeen.

LISCLEARY, or **LISLEY COLERIGGE**, a parish, in the barony of KERRICURRIBY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Carrigaline, on the south side of the river Awinboy; containing 2804 inhabitants. It comprises 4217 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4025 per ann., and is divided into two parts by the intervening parish of Carrigaline. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general good; besides lime, sea-weed and sand brought from Carrigaline are used for manure, and the system of agriculture is gradually improving. Limestone exists near the border of the adjoining parish of Killanully, but lies too deep for profitable working, especially as an abundant supply is obtained from that parish. The seats are Ballea Castle, the residence of F. Hodder, Esq.; and Rathfeen House, of T. Dorman, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Liscleary in the cathedral of Cork, and the vicarage is held in sequestration by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Of the tithes, amounting to £210, five-ninths are payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the Commissioners. Divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school-house. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballygarvan and Douglas. The parochial

school is partly supported by the prebendary, and partly by the Cork diocesan association; and about 70 children are educated in a private school.

LISCOLEMAN, a parish, in the half-barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Tullow, on the confines of the county of Carlow; containing 754 inhabitants. It comprises 2417 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, including a small portion of bog: the state of agriculture is improving. The seats are Rath, the residence of J. Whelan, Esq., and Knocklow, of Mrs. Brown. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Aghold; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter. Of the tithes, amounting to £150, two-thirds are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Clonmore.

LISDEEN, a village, in the parish of KILFIERAGH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Kilkee, near the road from that place to Kilrush; containing 7 houses and 45 inhabitants. The population has considerably decreased since the increase of buildings at Kilkee. Fairs are held on May 7th, July 13th, Sept. 8th, and Dec. 17th. Here is the old R. C. chapel for the parish of Kilfieragh; and in the vicinity is a chalybeate spring, occasionally used for medicinal purposes.

LISDOONVARNA, county of CLARE.—See KILMOON.

LISDOWNEY, a village, in the parish of AHARNEY, barony of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Durrow, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 28 houses and 162 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of Queen's county, and contains the chapel giving name to the R. C. union or district, which latter comprises the parishes of Aharney, Sheffin, Balleen, and Coolcashin, and parts of Rathbeagh and Grange.

LISGENAN, or **GRANGE**, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Youghal, on the river Licky, and near the coast; containing 2195 inhabitants. It comprises 5689 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: sea-weed, which is obtained in great abundance at the Cove, is used for manure. In the cliffs here are some remarkable caves, and off the shore is Goats' Island. At Whiting bay is Grange Lodge, the occasional residence of Sir Rich. Musgrave, Bart., during the bathing season. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kinsalebeg; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. Of the tithes, amounting to £600, two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ardmore, and has a small chapel. About 220 children are educated in three private schools.

LISGOOLD, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Rathcormac, on the road from Middleton to Fermoy; containing 893 inhabitants. It comprises 6981 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4688. 15. per annum: the soil is poor, and the state of agriculture is rather backward. The beautiful glen of Bally-Edmond contains some fine plantations,

and is traversed by the river Curra in its course to Middleton. Fairs are held at Lisgoold on May 1st, June 24th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united prior to any existing record to the rectories and vicarages of Ballintemple and Imphrick, the rectory of Ballycaraney, and two-thirds of the rectory of Kilcreden, together constituting the union of Lisgoold and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in G. Lukey, of Middleton, Esq. The tithes amount to £201. 15. 6½., of which £118. 14. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £977. 3. 5½. There is a glebe of 19a. 2r. 23p. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed £500, was built in 1788. With the exception of Lisgoold and Ballycaraney the parishes of the union are detached at a considerable distance from each other. In the R. C. divisions Lisgoold gives name to the union or district, which also comprises the parishes of Ballycaraney, Templeboden, and Templenecarrigy: the chapel is at Lisgoold.

LISGRIFFIN.—See BUTTEVANT.

LISKEEVY, a parish, partly in the barony of KILMAIN, county of MAYO, but chiefly in that of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Tuam, on the road to Claremorris and Mayo; containing 2806 inhabitants. It comprises a large quantity of bog, the whole of which is easily reclaimable from the abundance of limestone gravel found in the vicinity. The river Clare runs through it, and in some places has a depth of 40 feet. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Tuam; the rectory partly constitutes the corps of the deanery, and is partly appropriate to the provost and chapter of Tuam. The tithes amount to £147. 16. 1¾., of which £125. 11. 5½. is payable to the dean, provost, and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Adre-goole, and has a chapel at Milltown. About 220 children are educated in three private schools.

LISLEE, a parish, in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (S. W.) from Bandon, on the southern coast; containing, with the village of Court-McSherry (which is separately described), 1786 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 6250 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, is situated on the western side of the harbour of Court-McSherry; the land is in general good and chiefly under tillage, and, from the great facility of procuring sea manure at the "Broad Strand," is in some parts well cultivated. At Dunworley is a small bog overflowed by the sea; there are some quarries of slate of an inferior quality, but in the vicinity of Court-McSherry slate of superior quality and colour is obtained. The seats are Court-McSherry, the residence of J. Leslie, Esq., beautifully situated on the harbour and sheltered by a well-planted eminence; Sea Court, of H. Longfield, Esq.; Butlerstown, of Jonas Travers, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Stewart. The seneschal of the Earl of Shannon has the power of holding a court baron here for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency, which has merged into that of Timoleague, where the courts are now held.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, episcopally united in 1705 to the rectory of Kilsillagh, together constituting the union of Lislee, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The tithes amount to £749. 2. 6., of which £203. 13. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £588. 3. 8. The glebe comprises 42 acres, of which 10 were purchased by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe-house was built in 1813, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the same Board. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, erected in 1830 at the expense of the parish, aided by a loan of £900 from the Board. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Abbeymahon; the chapel, a large plain building, is at Butlerstown. Of the seven schools in the parish, in which during the summer about 300 children are educated, the parochial schools at Barreragh are partly supported by the incumbent, and, together with a school at Court-McSherry, built and supported by the Leslie family, and a Sunday school, are under his superintendence; there is a school held in the chapel yard at Butlerstown, under the patronage of the R. C. clergy: the remainder are private schools. There are several ancient circular mounds, or raths; that from which the parish is said to derive its name *Lis-lee* is a little to the west of the church, but the most extensive is on a hill about half a mile to the south. On a small peninsula in the bay of Dunworley, are the ruins of the castle of that name, having a very narrow entrance similar to that of the strong castle of the O'Driscolls on Cape Clear; and on the cliffs called the "Seven Heads" is an old signal tower. Near Dunworley is a spring of very pure water, dedicated to St. Anne, and in several parts of the parish are springs strongly impregnated with iron. A little north of the Broad Strand are lofty cliffs composed of several distinct strata; the fourth from the surface is a soft ferruginous yellow rock, in which masses of iron ore are found, almost pure, and varying in size from 4oz. to nearly 1 cwt.

LISMAKEERY, or LISMACDIRY, a parish, in the barony of LOWER CONNELLO EAST, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2¼ miles (S.) from Askeaton, on the road to Newbridge, and on the western bank of the river Deel; containing 1268 inhabitants. It comprises 1016 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, consisting chiefly of a light soil interspersed with limestone crags, and much encumbered with loose stones, presenting an uneven surface and bleak appearance, but is nevertheless generally productive, and on the banks of the Deel is even fertile. Altavilla, the handsome residence of T. G. Bateman, Esq., surrounded by a well-planted demesne, is finely situated on this river, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Askeaton: the tithes amount to £180. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Askeaton. On an eminence near Altavilla are the ruins of the old church.

LISMALIN, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Callan; containing 1392 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, comprises 4191 statute acres, as

applotted under the tithe act, and was anciently distinguished for its castle, of which there are still some portions remaining. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the prebend and vicarage of Crohane, and the rectories and vicarages of Modeshill and Mowney, together constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes of the union amount to £1047. 3. 4.; the glebe comprises 33½ acres. The church is a neat edifice.

LISMATEIGUE, a denomination or reputed parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; containing 931 inhabitants. It anciently formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Jerpoint; and comprises 2637 statute acres, of which the tithes, amounting to £100, are payable to the rector and vicar of Burnchurch, in the diocese of Ossory.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

LISMORE, a market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the seat of a diocese, partly in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, in the county of **CORK**, but chiefly in that of **COSHMORE** and **COSHBRIDE**, county of **WATERFORD**, and in the province of **MUNSTER**, 34 miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford, and 109½ (S.W. by S.) from Dublin, on the mail-coach road from Waterford to Cork; containing, with the post-town of Cappoquin (which is separately described), 14,938 inhabitants, of which number, 2894 are in the town of Lismore. This place, called anciently *Dun-sginne*, from an old fortification to the east of the town (now called the Round Hill), to which, on his expulsion from Rathenin by King Blathmac, in 631, St. Carthagh fled for shelter, derived its present name, signifying "a great house or village," from a monastery founded here by that saint, which subsequently became a celebrated seat of learning and the head of a diocese. St. Carthagh, who died in 638, and was interred in his own church, was succeeded by St. Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum, in Italy, whose successors were indifferently styled abbots or bishops; and the school, which was attended by numbers not only from the neighbouring districts, but also from remote countries, was in the zenith of its reputation about the commencement of the 8th century. The establishment continued to flourish; and such was the fame of this place, that not less than 20 churches were founded in its immediate vicinity; but in 812 it was plundered by the Danes, who, from that period till 915, five times repeated their devastations. In 978 the town and abbey were burned by the Ossorians; in 1095 the town was destroyed by an accidental fire, and in 1116, 1138, and 1157 both the town and the monastery suffered from conflagration. Hen. II., after landing at Waterford, marched to this place, where he was met by the chiefs of Munster, who with the archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Ireland swore allegiance to him, and gave him a charter confirming the kingdom of Ireland to him and his heirs for ever. While here the

king chose a site, and gave the necessary orders for the erection of a fortress for its defence. In 1173, Raymond Le Gros, with the English army, marched to this place with the plunder they had taken in Ophaly; and after ravaging the city and neighbourhood, proceeded on his route to Dungarvan. A castle was erected here, in 1185, by John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland; but four years afterwards it was taken by the Irish, who put Robert de Barry, the commander, and the whole of the garrison to the sword; it was, however, soon afterwards rebuilt by the king, and for many ages continued to be the residence of the bishops of the see, till Miler Magrath, archbishop of Cashel and bishop of Lismore, in 1518, granted the manor and other lands to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom, with the rest of his possessions, they were purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork. The castle was greatly strengthened and improved by the Earl, who built three other forts in the neighbourhood, one of which was at the park, one at Ballygarran, and the third at Ballyinn; he also obtained a charter of incorporation for the town, and the grant of a market and fairs. At the commencement of the war in 1641, the castle was besieged by a force of 5000 Irish under Sir Rich. Belling, but was bravely defended by the Earl's son, Lord Broghill, who compelled them to abandon the attempt. In 1643, a party of 200 insurgents, in retaliation for the destruction of Clogheen by the garrison of this place, entered the town and burned most of the thatched houses and cabins, killed 60 of the inhabitants, and carried off several prisoners; and in July of the same year, Lieut.-Gen. Purcell, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, at the head of 7000 foot and 900 horse, with three pieces of artillery, marched to Cappoquin, where he remained for four days laying waste the adjacent country; and being there joined by Lord Muskerry, he advanced to besiege the castle of Lismore. After a week's siege, a cessation of arms was mutually agreed on, and the assailants immediately retired; but the castle suffered great injury during this war, and in 1645, being burned by Lord Castlehaven, it was reduced almost to a ruin, and the town became a neglected village, consisting only of a few miserable cabins. In 1686, the Earl of Clarendon, on his progress through Munster, passed a night in this castle, which was also visited by Jas. II., in 1689; and in 1785 the Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, held a council in the castle, from which he issued several proclamations. The castle, with all its lands and other property, descended from the Earls of Cork and Burlington, by marriage, to the ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor.

The town, which has been greatly improved by the late and present Duke, is romantically situated on the summit of a steep eminence, rising to the height of 93 feet from the southern bank of the river Blackwater, over which is a fine bridge of stone, erected by the late Duke of Devonshire at an expense of £9000, and of which the central arch has a span of 100 feet. Some new streets have been made: the total number of houses, in 1831, was 366, of which several are neat and well built; the place has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The castle, restored by the late Duke in 1812, forms an imposing object, rising majestically from the elevated bank of the river, and occupying the

verge of a precipitous cliff, partly clothed with wood and towering above the foliage which conceals its base. The approach is through an outer gateway, called the Riding House, from which a long avenue of stately trees, flanked with high stone walls, leads to the principal entrance through a lofty gateway tower, over which are the arms of the first Earl of Cork, into the square of the castle, of which several of the towers are still in their original state, though other portions of the building have been restored and embellished in a more modern style. The state apartments are spacious and very elegantly fitted up; the drawing-rooms are hung with splendid tapestry and paintings by the first masters. From the summits of the tower and the flat roofs of the building are magnificent views of the surrounding country; in front is the lofty mountain of Knockmeledown, rising above the range of hills extending eastward, from which a deep ravine thickly wooded and alternated with projecting masses of rugged rock, appearing through the foliage, descends to the vale immediately below it, which is embellished with handsome residences and rich plantations; and near its apparent extremity is seen the town of Cappoquin, with the spire of its church and its bridge of light structure over the river. In the grounds are some remarkably fine yew trees of great age, forming an avenue and assuming the appearance of cloisters. The trade is very inconsiderable; but on the river, immediately below the castle, is an extensive salmon fishery, and during the season great quantities of fish are taken, which are packed in ice, and exported to Liverpool and to other distant ports. The Blackwater affords great facility of commerce with the port of Youghal; the navigation has been extended from the point to which the tide reaches, about a mile to the east, up to the bridge by a canal constructed at the expense of the late Duke, by means of which corn and flour are exported, and timber, iron, coal, and miscellaneous articles are imported in lighters plying between this place and Youghal. There are no stated market days: the fairs are on May 25th, Sept. 25th, and Nov. 12th; and there is a constabulary police station.

By charter of Jas. I., granted in 1613 to Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, the town, with the circumjacent lands within a mile and a half round the parish church, was made a free borough; and the corporation was directed to consist of a portreeve, free burgesses and commonalty. The charter also invested the corporation with the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to the trustees under the will of the late Earl of Cork and Burlington, whose seneschal was the returning officer. Whether the officers of the corporation, nominated in the charter, were ever regularly chosen, cannot be ascertained; but it appears that few municipal functions were exercised, except by the seneschal of the manor, who still holds his court, at which debts not exceeding £10 are recoverable every third week; but since the Union the corporation has become virtually extinct. Petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays: the sessions-house is a spacious building, and there is also a bridewell.

The soil is in general fertile, and the lands alternately

arable and pasture, with very little waste, except roads and river, and a small quantity of bog; the system of agriculture is improved. Limestone abounds in the southern parts of the parish, and towards the north is found in strata of great depth. Slate of good quality for roofing is quarried on the north side of the Blackwater and at Glenribben, and there are several other quarries, of which one near the bridge of Lismore has been worked for a long time; there is slate also on the side of Knockmeledown; and coarse clay slate; silicious rock, conglomerate, and sandstone are found in various parts. Iron, copper, and lead ores are frequently discovered, and have formerly been worked, but discontinued for want of fuel; a lead mine was discovered in 1836, a little below Cappoquin, near the navigable part of the Blackwater, on the estate of Mr. Usher, but it is not yet worked. The scenery abounds with features of grandeur and beauty; on the north, towards the county of Tipperary, the parish is bounded by a mountainous ridge, of which the highest point is the conical summit of Knockmeledown, 2700 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a magnificent and extensive prospect, embracing the rock of Cashel and its cathedral church; and the ocean, with the bays of Youghal and Dungarvan. On the summit of this mountain, Mr. Eccles, a writer on electricity, was buried in 1781, at his own request. Some very rich scenery is also observable on the roads to Clogheen and Cappoquin, about two miles distant; in various places deep ravines intersect the range of hills, and the whole of the adjoining district presents features of interest and variety. The principal seats are Tourin, the residence of Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., composed partly of an ancient castle, and commanding an extensive and picturesque view; Ballysaggartmore, of Arthur Keily, Esq., in an ample and tastefully planted demesne near the river, also commanding some fine views; Flower Hill, of B. Drew, Esq., a beautiful residence in the cottage style, surrounded by richly diversified scenery; Fort William, of J. Gumbleton, Esq., a handsome demesne on the opposite side of the Blackwater, in which a new house is now being erected by the proprietor; Glencairne, of Gervaise Bushe, Esq., a handsome residence beautifully situated; Ballygally, the occasional residence of G. Holmes Jackson, Esq.; Glanbeg, of G. Bennett Jackson, Esq.; Tourtain, of T. Foley, Esq.; Ballyinn, of P. Foley, Esq.; Ballyrafter, of M. Quinlan, Esq., M.D.; and Salterbridge, of A. Chearnley, Esq., beautifully situated in thriving plantations. At Ballyinn are some flour-mills.

The SEE of LISMORE, soon after the arrival of the English, was enlarged by the annexation of the ancient see of Ardmore. Bishop Felix, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1179, gave the church of St. John to the abbey of Thomas-Court, near Dublin; and from this time fierce disputes were carried on between the prelates of this see and the bishops of Waterford, which were frequently renewed and continued by several of his successors, till 1358, when, during the prelacy of Bishop Reve, the two sees were united, and continued to be held as one by Thomas Le Reve, bishop of Lismore and Waterford, and by his successors till the passing of the Church Temporalities' Act, in the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV., when, on the decease of Dr. Bourke, both were annexed to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and the

temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Lismore is one of the eleven dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel: it includes the greater part of the county of Waterford and part of Tipperary, extending 38 miles in length and 37 in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 323,500 acres, of which 92,000 are in Tipperary and the remainder in Waterford; the lands belonging to the see and its gross revenue are comprised in the return for the see of Waterford. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Tulloghorton, Dysart, Donoughmore, Kilrossanty, Modeligo, Kilgobinet, Seskinan, and Clashmore. There are five vicars choral, who were first instituted by Bishop Christopher about the year 1230, and are all appointed by the dean, who has a peculiar jurisdiction over the parishes of Lismore, Tallow, and Macollop during eleven months of the year, till inhibited by the bishop, a month before the episcopal visitation; he has also a right to appoint a registrar, and can grant licences under his own consistorial seal; the deanery, it is said, may be held by a layman. There are comprehended in the see the rural deaneries of Lismore, Whitechurch, Dungarvan, Carrick, Clonmel, and Cahir. The number of parishes in the diocese is 76, comprised in 43 benefices, of which 23 are unions of two or more parishes, and 20 single parishes; of these, 6 are in the patronage of the Crown, 26 in that of the Archbishop of Cashel, and the remainder in lay patronage. There are in the diocese 36 churches, and one other episcopal place of worship, and 15 glebe-houses.

In the R. C. divisions the diocese is united with that of Waterford, together forming one of the seven bishopricks suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel: it contains 65 chapels; the number of parochial benefices and clergy is stated in the account of the see of Waterford.

The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Carthagh, the only one remaining of the numerous ancient churches of this place, and now used as the parochial church, after being almost destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth by Edmund Fitzgibbon, called the "White Knight," was restored in 1663 at the expense of the Earl of Cork. It is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire, which were added to it some few years since, when extensive alterations and repairs were made. The entrance is at the extremity of the south transept under a pure Norman arch of elegant design; the choir, in which the parochial service is performed, is embellished with windows of stained glass, executed by the late George McAllister, of Dublin; and the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls are of oak richly carved. The only ancient monument now remaining is one to the family of Mac Grath, dated 1548, and very richly sculptured; there are some handsome tablets to the memory of the late Dean Scott, Archdeacon Ryan, J. H. Lovett, Esq., and to the families of Musgrave, Chearnley, and others. The economy fund, on an average of three years ending May 1831, amounted to £823. 10. 8. per ann., arising from the tithes of the parishes of Lismore and Macollop; it is appropriated to the payment of two preachers in the cathedral, who have respectively stipends of £80 and £65; to the curate of Cappoquin, whose stipend is £90, and to

the payment of salaries to the cathedral officers, and repairs.

The rectory of Lismore has been united from time immemorial to that of Macollop, and both are appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral; the vicarage is also united to that of Macollop, and both are appropriate to the vicars choral, who have cure of souls. The tithes amount to £1969. 4. 7. for both parishes, which, with the exception of four townlands in the county of Cork, comprise about 60,000 statute acres; there is no glebe-house, but a residence for the Archdeacon. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a large and neat edifice, and there is a chapel also at Ballyduff. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and for Wesleyan Methodists. About 650 children are taught in six public schools, of which the classical school is endowed with a house and £30 per ann. by the late Earl of Cork; two are partly supported by the Dean and Chapter and vicars choral, one of which is aided by a bequest of £17 per ann. from the late Mr. Magner, of Boston, in the United States; two by Sir R. Musgrave and Capt. Bushe, and one by the Duke of Devonshire. There are also 15 private schools, in which are about 700 children, and a Sunday school. Six almshouses were founded and endowed by the first Earl of Cork for decayed Protestant soldiers; and there are a fever hospital and dispensary. Mr. Lovett, in 1805, bequeathed £500 to the poor. At Kilbree are some remains of a castle built by King John, situated on an eminence commanding the Blackwater. There are vestiges of a double and single trench in this parish, the former, called *Rian-Bo-Padruic*, extending eastward from Knockmeledown, and twice crossing the river in its line towards Ardmore; and the latter from Cappoquin along the side of the mountains into the county of Cork. Halfway between Lismore and Cappoquin is a weak chalybeate water, and there is another between Lismore and Knockmeledown; there is also a very strong chalybeate spring near Glenmore. Near the church are two small caves, and one in the grove near the castle; there is also a cave at Ballymartin, through which flows a rivulet; there are numerous circular intrenchments in the parish, especially on both sides of the high road to Dungarvan and the mountains. Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, and fifth son of Richard, first Earl of Cork, an eminent statesman and soldier; Robert Boyle, his brother, the celebrated natural philosopher; and Jonathan Henry Lovett, distinguished by his attainments in the Persian, Hindostanee, and Arabic languages, and who died off the Cape of Good Hope, in 1805, on his voyage from India, in the 25th year of his age, were natives of this parish. Lismore gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of O'Callaghan.

LISMULLEN, parish, in the barony of SKRYNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Navan, on the mail road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 107 inhabitants. A house for Augustinian nuns was founded here in 1240 by Alicia, sister of Richard de la Corner, bishop of Meath, which existed until the Reformation: in the reign of Edw. VI., the buildings and part of the estates were granted to Thos. Cusack. The parish comprises about 1920 statute acres of good land, about two-thirds of which are in

tillage; good gritstone is quarried here for building, and copper is supposed to exist but has not yet been worked. Here is a station of the constabulary police. Lismullen Park is the seat of Sir Chas. Drake Dillon, Bart., on whose ancestor, John Dillon, and his heirs male, the dignity of a free baron of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred by the Emperor Joseph II., in 1782; the demesne which comprises about 200 plantation acres, contains some fine old timber. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skryne: the tithes are included in the composition for Templecarn. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Skryne or Skreen.

LISNADILL, a parish, partly in the baronies of ARMAGH and UPPER FEWS, but chiefly in that of LOWER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Armagh, on the road to Newtown-Hamilton; containing 7699 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 18,556½ statute acres, of which 4468½ are in the barony of Armagh, 5824 in Upper Fews, and 8264 in Lower Fews. The land is remarkably good, and the system of agriculture in a very improved state. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried in several parts of the parish, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The principal seats are Beech Hill, the residence of T. Simpson, Esq.; Ballyards, of J. Simpson, Esq.; and Ballier, of J. B. Boyd, Esq. The weaving of linen for the manufacturers and bleachers of the surrounding district affords employment to many of the inhabitants; and there are two very extensive bleach-greens, in which, on an average, 56,000 pieces are annually finished for the English markets. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh; the rectory forms part of the union of Armagh, and the perpetual curacy was instituted under the provisions of an act of the 7th of Geo. III. The tithes amount to £650; and the stipend of the curate is £100, paid by the rector of Armagh, who is the patron; the curate has also the glebe-house, a handsome residence built by Primate Robinson, and 64 acres of glebe, purchased by the primate for the endowment of the living. The church is a spacious edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower erected by Primate Robinson in 1772, and has the arms of the founder over the entrance. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district called also Ballymacnab and Kilcluney, comprising the parishes of Lisnadill and Kilcluney, part of Mullaghbrack, and the district of Armaghbreague; there are chapels at Ballymacnab and Granemore, and a spacious and handsome chapel is now being erected in the parish. About 650 children are taught in six public schools, of which the parochial school is endowed with 7 acres of land by Primate Robinson, who also built the school-house; two are partly supported by the rector and curate, and one by Thos. Wilson, Esq.; there are also two private schools, in which are about 120 children, and five Sunday schools. The ancient church was destroyed in the war of 1641, but its extensive cemetery is still used. At Corran, in 1833, was found a cylindrical case of gold, containing many antique gems and ornaments, among which was a necklace of jet richly carved; it is now in the museum of J. Corry, Esq., of Armagh.

LISNAKILL, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Waterford; containing 667 inhabitants. It comprises 2462 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is various, and, in the north-western extremity, slate of good quality for roofing was formerly quarried. At Whitfield was the seat of W. Christmas, Esq., the principal landed proprietor, but the mansion has lately been taken down. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, united to part of the rectory of Kilmeaden, together constituting the corps of the treasurer'ship of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £160, and the glebe comprises rather more than 5½ acres; there is neither church nor glebe-house. About 130 children are taught in a school at Butlerstown, under the National Board. At the time of the Down survey there was an ancient castle at this place; and in a Danish fort, at no great distance, were found two curious earthen vessels, in one of which was a golden bracelet. At Whitfield, in a vast heap of stones, are two conical apartments built of stone, and supposed to have been used as tombs.

LISNARRICK, a village, in the parish of DERRYVULLEN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Kesh, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 171 inhabitants. It consists of three rows of irregularly built houses, disposed in a triangular form; and has fairs on Jan. 12th, on the 22nd of Jan., Feb., and March, April 5th, May 9th and 23rd, 22nd of June and July, and Oct. 15th, for general farming stock.

LISNASKEA, or LISNESKEA, a market and post-town, in the parish of AGHALURCHER, barony of MAGHERASTEPHANA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Enniskillen, and 71 (N. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 89 houses and 430 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of comfortable houses and shops, and contains a handsome market-house, corn and butter stores, a savings' bank, and a large hotel. From its proximity to Lough Erne, which reaches to Lake Head, within a quarter of a mile of the town, great facility is afforded for the conveyance of corn, butter, linen, and yarn, of which considerable quantities are supplied from the thickly inhabited islands on the lake, and sold in this market: it is stated that a short canal could be constructed at a moderate expense that would enable boats to come up to the town. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on the Monday before Easter, April 13th, Monday after Ascension, June 1st, and Oct. 10th, for general farming stock. The church, or chapel of ease to Aghalurcher, was rebuilt in 1814, at an expense of £369 British, defrayed by the parishioners; and in 1829 the late Board of First Fruits gave £450, and lent £50 for the erection of a glebe-house in the vicinity. The curate, who is appointed by the rector of Aghalurcher, has a stipend of £73. 16. 8., exclusively of the marriage fees, and the glebe-house, which is valued at £20 per annum. The R. C. chapel, called the Moate Chapel, stands on a hill near the town: it was built in 1814, at an expense of about £700: attached is a national school. In the town is a meeting-house for Primitive Methodists; also a school endowed by Major Leslie, with three acres of land and £14 per annum, an

infants' school, and a dispensary. In the vicinity are Green Hill, the residence of Major Irvine; Snow Hill, of J. D. Johnstone, Esq.; Fairview, of Alex. Robinson, Esq.; The Hill, of the Rev. M. Herbert; and the ruins of Castle-Balfour.—See AGHALURCHER.

LISRONAGH, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Clonmel, on the road to Fethard; containing 981 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Anner, and comprises 2807 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Quarries of limestone are worked chiefly for agricultural purposes and repairing roads, but from one of them large blocks are raised for building. Here is Kilmore, the old residence of the Bagwell family, now in a dilapidated state; the estate and the greater part of the parish are the property of John Bagwell, Esq., of Glenconner. Lisronagh is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £230. 15. 4. There is no glebe-house, but there is a glebe of 15½ acres. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits lent £750, is a neat edifice, completed in 1832. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilgrant, or Powerstown, and contains a chapel. In the parochial school, supported by subscription, about 30 children are educated; and there is a school of about 250 children under the superintendence of the parish priest.

LISSAN, or **LISANE**, a parish, partly in the barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and partly in that of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Cookstown, on the road to Money more and on that from Omagh to Belfast; containing 6163 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the mountain of Slieve Gallion, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 24,684½ statute acres, including 147½ in Lough Fea, and of which 12,917½ are in the county of Tyrone. The greater portion is in the manor of Ardtrea, belonging to the see of Armagh, and part is in the manor of Money more and the property of the Drapers' Company of London. In the war of 1641, the castle, which at that time was the property of the Staples family, to whom it was granted on the plantation of Ulster, was seized by Nial O'Quin for Sir Phelim O'Nial, who plundered the house of Sir Thomas Staples while rendezvousing at Money more castle, and compelled the men employed in his iron-works on the Lissan water to make pikes and pike-heads from the stores of their master. The land is mountainous and boggy; about one-third is under tillage and produces excellent crops, and the remainder affords good pasture; the system of agriculture is improved, and much of the bog is of valuable quality; limestone abounds and is extensively quarried for agricultural uses. The mountain of Slieve Gallion has an elevation of 1730 feet above the level of the sea; the surrounding scenery is strongly diversified and in some parts very picturesque. The principal seats are Lissan Park, the residence of Sir Thos. Staples, Bart., a noble mansion in an extensive demesne embellished with thriving plantations, an artificial sheet of water with cascades, and a picturesque bridge, built by the celebrated Ducart; Muff House, of the Rev. J. Molesworth

Staples; and Crieve, of W. Maygill, Esq. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent by the whole of the population, who combine it with agricultural pursuits. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £500. The glebe-house was built at an expense of £1313. 14. 5., of which £100 was a gift and £650 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1807, and the remainder was paid by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 87½ statute acres, valued at £67. 10. per annum. The church is a plain and very ancient structure, with an east window of stained glass. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parish of Desertlyn; the chapel is a neat edifice. About 400 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial school, for which a house was built by the Rev. J. M. Staples, at an expense of £500, and a school at Grouse Lodge, for which a house was built by Mrs. Wright, who endowed it with an acre of land, are supported under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; a school at Crevagh was built and is supported by Sir T. Staples, Bart., and one at Donaghbreaghy is aided by the Drapers' Company. There are also a private school, in which are about 30 children, and four Sunday schools.

LISSELTIN, a parish, in the barony of **IRAGHTI-CONNOR**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Listowel, on the road from Tarbert to Ballybunnian; containing 2148 inhabitants, of which number, 158 are in the village, which consists of 22 dwellings. The parish comprises 6327 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which only 300 acres are arable; of the remainder, 1860 consist of coarse pasture, and 1744 of bog and mountain. It is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is impropriate in Thos. Anthony Stoughton, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin, also called the union of Listowel: the tithes, amounting to £120, are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, which comprises the parishes of Lisseltin, Killeheny, and Kilconly, and the greater part of Galey, and contains the chapels of Lisseltin and Ballybunnian. About 180 children are educated in three private schools.

LISSONUFFY, a parish, in the barony and county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Strokestown, on the road to Lanesborough; containing 4599 inhabitants. It comprises 5022 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5025. 10. per annum; the land is chiefly in tillage and is tolerably well cultivated. The village of Erra is situated on the river Shannon (by which the parish is bounded on the east), and is nearly surrounded by an extensive tract of bog. Stone is found in this parish, peculiarly adapted for mill-stones, of which a considerable number are made for supplying the adjoining counties; and specimens of coal and iron-ore are found on the surface of the mountain of Slievebawn, on the western side of the parish, but no attempt has been made to discover any veins. Mount Dillon, the seat of Theobald Dillon, Esq., situated on an isolated hill, forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery. It is in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the prebend of Kilgoghlin in the cathedral of

Elphin, and the vicarage part of the union of Bumlin : the tithes amount to £258. 9. 2½., of which £107. 1. 6. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Carraghroe, which comprises the parishes of Lissonuffy and Clonfinlogh, and part of Bumlin ; and contains two chapels, one at Carraghroe, in this parish, the other at Caranaskagh in Clonfinlogh ; that of Carraghroe is a very neat edifice of recent erection. About 450 children are educated in six private schools. There are some remains of the old church, the burial-ground attached to which is still used ; and there are also the ruins of an ancient abbey containing a beautiful pointed window and doorway, and some handsome monuments to the O'Connor family.

LISTEELY, or KILTEELY, a parish, partly in the baronies of CLANWILLIAM and SMALL COUNTY, but chiefly in that of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pallas-Greine, on the road to Bruff ; containing 2128 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1949 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act ; the land is in general good and chiefly in tillage ; the substratum is limestone, occasionally alternating with basalt, which latter in several parts rises to the surface ; the system of agriculture is improving. Fairs, chiefly for horned cattle and pigs, are held in the village of Kildeely on Feb. 1st, June 1st, and Oct. 25th ; and there is a constabulary police station. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Ballybrood and corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Emly ; the tithes amount to £284. 6. 2. The church is a ruin. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Kildeely, comprising also the parish of Liscormuck and part of Dromkeen ; and containing two chapels, one in Listeely, the other in Dromkeen ; the former, in the village of Kildeely, is a large cruciform edifice, erected in 1816, and has a painting of the crucifixion over the altar. Adjacent to it are two national schools, erected at the expense of the Rev. E. Walsh, P.P. ; and there are two private schools, in which are about 160 children. On an eminence near the village are some remains of the church of Kildromin, founded by the Knights Templars in 1291.

LISTERLING, a parish, in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Inistioge ; containing 1551 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Argala, a small mountain river, and is only half a mile from the river Nore ; it comprises 5532 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, more than two-thirds of which are in pasture ; the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of meadow, is under tillage. The soil is in general argillaceous, on a basis of brittle clay-slate, which is quarried on the lands of Listerling and Brownstown ; and a vein has been discovered in the former townland containing lead ore, copper and silver, but it has not been worked. In consequence of the small quantity of bog, the principal supply of fuel is obtained from the neighbouring parish of Burnchurch. The village, which contains 25 houses, is a station of the constabulary police ; and fairs are held on Jan. 4th, May 6th, June 6th, Sept. 17th, Oct. 24th, and Dec. 5th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop : the tithes

amount to £258. 9. 2½. The glebe-house was erected in 1821 by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits ; the glebe comprises 10¼ acres. The church was built in 1796, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £207 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Rosbercon. About 210 children are educated in a private school. There are several raths in different parts of the parish ; and at Listerling is a mount surrounded by a fosse, from which it is supposed to derive its name, originally perhaps *Lis-Easterling*, or "the abode of the Ostmen ;" near it has been found a small artificial cave, and it is traditionally stated that St. Mullen formerly resided at or near this moat.

LISTOWEL, a post-town and parish, in the barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 17¼ miles (N. E.) from Tralee, and 134 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tralee to Tarbert ; containing 4957 inhabitants. This place, according to some authorities, derives its name, originally *Lis Tuathal*, or "the castle of Tuathal," from Tuathal, one of the earliest kings of Ireland ; and according to others, from an old Danish fort in the immediate vicinity of the town. This castle was the last that held out for Lord Kerry against the troops of Elizabeth during the Desmond insurrection ; in 1600 it was assaulted and taken by Sir Charles Wilmott, who put all the garrison to the sword. Upon its surrender, the eldest son of Lord Kerry, then five years of age, was carried away privately by his nurse, who contrived to make her escape, but they were discovered in their retreat and the child was sent by Sir Charles to the Lord-President. The town is situated on the right bank of the river Feale, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, each of 50 feet span : it consists of a spacious square, in the centre of which is the church, and of one principal street, from which some smaller streets branch off. The total number of houses, in 1831, was 273, of which many are well built and of respectable appearance ; several new houses have been recently built, and there are two good hotels. Fairs are held on alternate Wednesdays, and also on the 13th of May, July 25th, and Oct. 28th, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Salmon is very plentiful. The river Cashen is navigable for boats of 15 tons' burden within 2½ miles of the town ; a canal with four locks would extend the navigation to the bridge. Behind the castle, on the river Feale, are the extensive flour-mills of Messrs. Leonard and Co., producing annually about 8000 barrels ; and there are smaller mills at Island Gariff, also on the Feale. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town ; a manorial court is held by the seneschal of Listowel every third Tuesday, and petty sessions every Thursday. There is a neat bridewell, and it is in contemplation to erect a court-house.

The parish comprises 7009 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3351 per ann. ; it is completely encircled by a large tract of bog and morass, which might easily be reclaimed by lowering the bar at the mouth of the river. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the neighbourhood is celebrated for producing wheat of superior quality ; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and limestone is found

in several parts and quarried chiefly for burning. The principal seats are Tullamore House, the residence of C. Julian, Esq.; Gurtinard, of S. E. Collis, Esq.; Dromin House, of Jas. Raymond, Esq.; Grenville, of W. G. Sandes, Esq.; Bedford House, of S. S. Raymond, Esq.; and Ennismore, of J. F. Hewson, Esq. Ballinruddery, the seat of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, is partly within this parish, but chiefly in that of Finuge, under which head it is described. A new road to Abbeyfeale and Newmarket was completed in 1829, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the Government Engineer, which has been productive of great benefit to the district through which it passes, and in conjunction with the Government roads recently completed on the confines of the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick, will contribute much to the improvement of this neighbourhood.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Aghavallin; the rectory is impropriate in Thos. Anthony Stoughton, Esq. The tithes amount to £197. 10. 8., of which one-half is payable to the impropriator and the other to the vicar. The church, which is the principal one in the union, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a neat spire, and is strengthened with buttresses terminating in pinnacles; it was erected by aid of a gift of £500 and a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819; the area surrounding the church which is enclosed by a neat iron railing, is about to be enlarged and planted. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district comprising also portions of the parishes of Finuge, Galey, Dysart, Duagh, and Kilshinane. The chapel was built at an expense of £2000 on a site at the south-western angle of the square, given by the Earl of Listowel; it is a handsome and spacious cruciform structure, with a good portico, and the altar-piece is richly embellished. The parochial school, in which about 60 children are taught, is partly supported by the incumbent; there are two private schools, in which are about 50 children; and a large national school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, is about to be erected. There is a dispensary in the town. Some very interesting portions still remain of the ancient castle, the front of which occupies part of the western side of the square, and formerly extended to the river; but the rear, which contained some noble apartments, was taken down several years since. The two square towers in the front are, near their summits, connected by an arch, which, from its great elevation, has a very imposing effect; and in the wall is a projecting stone with the remains of a sculptured face, supposed to have been a portrait of McElligot, the architect. The castle formerly belonged to the family of Fitzmaurice, of Duagh, to whose ancestors it was granted by Hen. II., together with the lands of Lixnaw and Clanmaurice; and the manorial rights were purchased from the late Earl of Kerry by the father of the present Earl of Listowel, who takes his title from this place. The ruins of the old church and the burial-ground adjoin the Tarbert road, in the vicinity of the town.

LITTER, or CASTLEHYDE, a parish, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road

to Mallow; containing 1926 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Carrigneedy, is situated on the river Blackwater, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts, and comprises 5154½ statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £4312 per annum. The land is in general good and chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late years been much improved, chiefly through the exertions of the late John Hyde, Esq.; there is but little waste land and no bog. A substratum of limestone extends to the north, and one of a brown or greyish kind of stone to the south, of the river, both of which are worked either for building or repairing the roads; and the limestone is also extensively burnt for manure. On the south side of the Blackwater is a flour-mill worked by a mountain stream which runs through a finely-wooded glen. A court for the manor of Castlehyde is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., late currency. The principal seat is Castlehyde, the spacious and handsome mansion of John Hyde, Esq., beautifully situated on the northern margin of the Blackwater, in the midst of a highly picturesque and richly-wooded demesne extending on both sides of the river, of which it forms one of the most attractive scenes. Within the demesne, which spreads into the adjoining parish of Fermoy, are the ivied ruins of the ancient castle, which at a former period, gave name to the parish; and the river was here formerly crossed by a wooden bridge, in lieu of which there is now a ferry a little to the east of its site. The other seats are Creg, the residence of Col. Stewart; and Templenoe, of W. Lane Hyde, Esq.: at Creg is also the residence of the Rev. S. Adams. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne; part of the rectory is in the gift of J. Hyde, Esq., the remainder being impropriate in John Nason, Esq.: the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £681, of which £288 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent: there is no glebe-house or glebe. The church, a small but handsome structure with a tower and spire, stands in the demesne of Castlehyde, of which it forms an interesting feature: it was built in 1812, on the site of the ancient edifice, partly at Mr. Hyde's expense, aided by a gift of £400 and a loan of £363 from the late Board of First Fruits, and has since been much improved from a design by G. R. Pain, of Cork, Esq.; the interior is embellished with a richly groined ceiling and most of the windows are of stained glass. In the R. C. divisions the parish, (with the exception of the village of Templenoe, which is within the district of Ballyhooley) forms part of the union or district of Fermoy. About 30 children are educated in two private schools. At Creg are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by the Condons, consisting of a lofty square tower, still nearly entire; and near the border of Killathy parish are the ruins of the castle of Bally-Mac Philip.

LITTERLUNA.—See LETTERLUNA.

LITTERMORE, an island, in the parish of KILLANIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 24 miles (W. N. W.) from Galway, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the eastern side of the bay of Kilkerrin, and at the extremity of that of Greatman's, and comprises about 500 acres, of which 80 consist of arable land, and the remainder of bog and pas-

turable mountain: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Here are a signal tower and a coast-guard station belonging to the Galway district.

LITTERMULLIN, an island, in the parish of **KILCUMMIN**, barony of **MOYCULLEN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 22 miles (W.) from Galway, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It forms one side of Kiegal bay, and its northern end part of the shore of Casheen bay, and it comprises about 250 acres of arable and pasture land. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the herring and cod fisheries on this coast and in the collection of seaweed for manure, in which several boats are employed.

LITTLE ISLAND.—See **BEG-ERIN**.

LITTLE ISLAND, a parish and island, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Cork; containing 1103 inhabitants. It is situated on the estuary of the Lee, and is separated by a branch of that river from the parish of Caherlog, with which it communicates by a handsome causeway of hewn stone and a metal spring bridge, constructed in 1833 at the expence of Silver C. Oliver, Esq. It comprises 1627 statute acres, chiefly under tillage and in a high state of cultivation; there is no waste land or bog. About 20 acres have been lately reclaimed from the slab of the river by the Rev. R. Bury, and brought into cultivation. Limestone abounds, and is worked to a considerable extent for agricultural and building purposes, and as ballast for vessels sailing without cargoes from the port of Cork, for which latter purpose a contract has been entered into by Mr. J. Cantillon, jun., with the Ballast Board. The island is embellished with several handsome seats, the principal of which are Wallinstown House, the residence of Phineas Bury, Esq., the principal proprietor, containing within the demesne the ruins of an ancient church or chapel, and of the castle of Wallinstown; Sun Lodge, formerly the seat of the Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver, and now of his grandson, Silver Chas. Oliver, Esq.; Carrigrenane, the residence of J. M. Ashlin, Esq.; Flaxforth, of R. Martin, Esq.; Rockfarm, of J. Cantillon, Esq.; and Castlevew, the property of W. H. Jackson, Esq., at present unoccupied. Carrigrenan is situated on a small undulating peninsula tastefully laid out and commanding a variety of interesting views of the river and its highly cultivated shores. There are several other seats, chiefly handsome modern mansions; a pure atmosphere, fertile soil, and sylvan scenery having induced several wealthy individuals to settle on this small but beautiful island. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Rathcoony, formerly Cahirlog; the tithes amount to £180. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Glauntane, or New Glanmire. About 90 children are educated in a private school. A school-house, built by Phineas Bury, Esq., has been converted into a working school. The only remains of antiquity are the small chapel or oratory formerly called Sancti Lappani, and the ruined tower of Wallinstown Castle, before mentioned; they are situated nearly adjoining each other under some aged trees, whose gloom finely contrasts with the verdure of the adjacent lawn and shrubbery.

LITTLETON, a post-town, in the parish of **BORRISLEIGH**, barony of **ELIOGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Thurles,

and 79 (S.) from Dublin, on the road by Cashel to Cork; containing 44 houses and 283 inhabitants. This place is of modern date, having been chiefly erected by the late Rev. Thomas Grady, who expended considerable sums on its buildings, and in the ornamental improvements of the vicinity: it is now the property of Valentine Maher, Esq. Here are a station of the constabulary police, a public dispensary, and the parochial church, which is a handsome structure with a tower and spire.

LIXNAW, or **LISANAW**, a village, partly in the parish of **KILTORNEY** or **KILTOOMY**, but chiefly in that of **KILCARRAGH**, barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Listowel, near the high road from Tralee to Tarbert; containing 397 inhabitants. This place was once the seat of the Earls of Kerry, by whom the castle of Lixnaw was erected; and the old bridge was built and the town much improved by Nicholas, the third baron of Lixnaw, so early as 1320. The castle was garrisoned in 1600 by Sir Chas. Wilmot's forces, who took it by surprise just when it had been undermined for demolition: they made it the centre of operations in this district until it was taken by Lord Kerry, who here kept Sir Chas. Wilmot's forces at bay, but at length entrusted its defence to his brother Gerald, who was compelled to surrender from want of water. The village is situated near the river Brick, over which, at a short distance from each other, are two stone bridges: it consists of two streets of tolerably good houses, and contains a spacious R. C. chapel, and a school supported by subscription, to which Mrs. Raymond contributes £6 per annum. A court for the manor of Lixnaw is held every three weeks, on Monday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency. A patent exists for four fairs, but they are not at present held. Limestone of superior quality, in some places approaching to marble, is found in the vicinity, and worked both for useful and ornamental purposes; and sea-weed and sand for manure are brought in boats up the river Cashen and thence by the Brick to the town. It is stated that these rivers might be made navigable for larger vessels at a very moderate expense; and Mr. Nimmo, the government engineer, many years since, suggested a plan for that purpose, and for draining and bringing into cultivation the extensive tracts of marsh and bog in the neighbourhood. The R. C. district of Lixnaw comprises the parishes of Kilcarragh and Kiltoomy, and the greater portions of Dysert, Finuge, Kilshinane, and Kilfeighny; and contains the chapels of Lixnaw, or Ballinageragh, and Iveamore. The former, which was erected in 1805, has a painting of the crucifixion over the altar, executed in a superior style by an Italian artist. Adjoining the village are the ruins of the old church, and the extensive remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the earls of Kerry; and on a mount at a short distance to the north-east is a monument, or mausoleum, of John, the third Earl, of a circular form, resting on a square base and terminating in a dome; whence an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. Lixnaw gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

LOBBINSTOWN.—See **KILLEARY**.

LOCKEEN, or **LOUGHKEEN**, also called **LOGH-CAYNE**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**,

county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Nenagh; containing 2691 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Brosna, which forms the boundary between this and King's county, and comprises 8165 statute acres as apportioned under the tithe act; the greater portion of the land is arable, and the system of agriculture is improving green crops being now generally cultivated: limestone is found, adapted for building. At Carrig are the flour-mills of Mr. Christopher Dignam. The seats are Tinnakilly, the residence of Robt. Robinson, Esq.; Riverstown, of Simpson Hackett, Esq.; Wingfield, of Thos. Doolan, Esq.; Gurteen, of Geo. Smith, Esq.; Ivy Hall, of R. Palmer, Esq.; Elm Hall, of Peter Burke, Esq.; Lacka, of W. Cruess, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. F. Synge. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lockeen in the cathedral of Killaloe, also in the Bishop's patronage. The tithes amount to £350, of which £232. 6. 8. is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a handsome building, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £400, and lent £200, in 1829. The erection of the church, which is a neat modern edifice, was aided by a gift of £300 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Birr, or Parsonstown, and has a chapel at Carrig. A school of about 50 children is supported by the proprietor of the estate, and there are three private schools containing about 100 children. At Glahaskeen are the ivied ruins of an old castle, and at Castletown are those of another; there are also some remains of the old church.

LOGHAN, or LOUGHAN, a parish, partly in the barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kells, on the road from Dublin by Kells to Enniskillen; containing 3795 inhabitants, of which number, 339 are in the village of Loghan. This parish, which is also called Castlekeiran and Tristelkerin, contains also the villages of Rathendrick, Derver, and Castlekeiran, and is situated on the river Blackwater, near its source in Lough Ramor. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in the Marquess of Headfort: the tithes amount to £250. The improPRIATOR allows £10 per annum to the curate of Mounterconnaught parish for performing the occasional duties of that part of Loghan which lies in the county of Cavan, and of which the Protestant inhabitants attend Virginia church: those of the Meath portion attend the church of Kells. In the R. C. divisions Loghan forms part of the union or district of Carnaross, or Dulane. At Edenburt is a national school of about 60 children, aided by the Marquess of Headfort; and at Carnaross is a private school of about the same number. On the banks of the river are the remains of a small church, dedicated to St. Kieran, with a large and richly sculptured stone cross in the cemetery; here is also a holy well, much resorted to by the peasantry on the first Sunday in August.

LONDONDERRY (County of), a maritime county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the south and south-west by the county of Tyrone; on the west, by

that of Donegal; on the north-west, by Lough Foyle; on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east, by the county of Antrim. It extends from $54^{\circ} 37'$ to $55^{\circ} 12'$ (N. Lat.), and from $6^{\circ} 26'$ to $7^{\circ} 18'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 518,423 acres, of which 388,817 are cultivated, 119,202 are mountain waste and bog, and 10,404 are occupied by water. The population, in 1821, was 193,869, and in 1831, 222,012.

The river Foyle appears to have been the *Argita*, and the Bann the *Logia*, of Ptolemy; and the intervening territory, constituting the present county of Londonderry, formed, according to this geographer, part of the country of the *Darnii* or *Darini*, whose name appears to be perpetuated in the more modern designation of "Derry." The earliest internal evidence represents it as being chiefly the territory of the O'Cathans, O'Catrans or O'Kanes, under the name of *Tir Cahan* or *Cathan-aght*, signifying "O'Kane's country:" they were a branch of and tributary to the O'Nials, and their chief seat was at a place now called the Deer Park, in the vale of the Roe. When their country was reduced to shire ground by Sir John Perrot, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was intended that Coleraine should be the capital; and the county was therefore designated, and long bore the name of, "the county of Coleraine," although it is a singular fact that the ruins of the court-house and gaol then built for the county are at Desertmartin, 15 miles from the proposed capital. Derry was seized by the English towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, for the purpose of checking the power of O'Nial and O'Donnel; and when the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel fled the country, in 1607, nearly the whole of six counties in Ulster were confiscated. At this period the southern side of the county appears to have been possessed by the O'Donnells, O'Conors, and O'Murrys: the O'Cahans were not among the attainted septs, and consequently, in the ensuing schemes of plantation, many of them were settled among the native freeholders by Jas. I., though they afterwards forfeited their estates in the subsequent civil war.

King James, conceiving the citizens of London to be the ablest body to undertake the establishment of a Protestant colony in the forfeited territory, directed overtures to be made to the municipal authorities; and on Jan. 28th, 1609, articles of agreement were entered into between the Lords of the Privy Council and the Committees appointed by act of Common Council. On the part of the citizens it was stipulated, that they should expend £20,000 on the plantation; and on the other hand, the Crown was to assign to them entire possession of the county of Coleraine, and the towns of Coleraine and Derry, with extensive lands attached, excepting 60 acres out of every 1000 for church lands and certain portions to be assigned to three native Irish gentlemen. To this extensive grant the king added the woods of Glenconkene and Killetragh, and ordained that the whole should be held with the amplest powers and privileges, such as the patronage of the churches, admiralty jurisdiction on the coasts, the fishery of the two great rivers and all other streams, &c. For the management of this new branch of their affairs the Common Council elected a body of twenty-six, consisting, as at present, of a governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, of whom one-half retire every year, and their

places are supplied by a new election. In 1613, this company or court was incorporated by royal charter, under its present style of "The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland;" but is commonly known as the "Irish Society," and was invested with all the towns, castles, lordships, manors, lands, and hereditaments given to the city, which were erected by the charter into a distinct county, to be called "*the County of Londonderry.*" The sum of £40,000 having now been expended on the plantation, it was deemed most advantageous to divide the territorial possessions of the Society into twelve equal portions, which were appropriated by lot to each of the twelve chief companies of the city, and so many of the smaller companies joined as made by their total contributions a twelfth of the entire sum. The twelve chief companies were the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; and in their respective proportions is now included the chief part of the county. The houses and lands in the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine, with their woods, fisheries and ferries (except that at the estuary of the Foyle, connecting the county with that of Donegal, which belonged to the Chichesters), not being susceptible of division, were retained by the Society, who were to receive the profits, and account for them to the twelve chief companies. In 1616, information was received by Sir Thomas Philips of Newtown Limavady of a design formed by the Irish to surprise Londonderry and Coleraine, which being communicated to the Irish Government effectual measures were adopted for its prevention. On the communication of the intelligence to the Irish Society instructions were immediately issued by it to the twelve companies to furnish arms and accoutrements to be transmitted by the keeper of Guildhall for the better defence of the plantation, the prompt execution of which preserved the colony and gave new vigour to the exertions to stock it with English and Scotch settlers. About the same period directions were also issued to the companies to repair the churches, to furnish each of the ministers with a bible, common-prayer book and communion cup, and to send thither a stipulated number of artizans; the trades thus introduced were those of weavers, hat-makers, locksmiths, farriers, tanners, fellmongers, ironmongers, glassblowers, pewterers, fishermen, turners, basketmakers, tallowchandlers, dyers and curriers. The Salters' company erected glass-houses at Magherafelt, and iron-works were opened on the Mercers' proportion near Kilrea which were carried on until timber failed for fuel. Notwithstanding the disbursement of large sums of money, at length amounting to £60,000, continued dissatisfaction was expressed by the Crown at the mode in which the stipulations of the society were fulfilled: in 1632, the whole county was sequestered; and in 1637, the charter was cancelled, and the county seized into the king's hands. Parliament, however, decreed the illegality of these proceedings; Cromwell restored the Society to its former state; and on the Restoration, Chas. II. granted it a new charter, nearly in the same words as that of James, under which its affairs have ever since been conducted. Of the twelve principal companies, all retain their estates except four, viz., the Goldsmiths, Haberdashers Vintners,

and Merchant Tailors, who at various periods disposed of their proportions to private individuals. The Goldsmiths' share was situated mostly within the liberties of Derry, south-east of the Foyle; that of the Haberdashers was around Aghanloo and Bovevagh. The Vintners had Bellaghy, and the Merchant Tailors' proportion was Macosquin. These proportions are now held in perpetuity by the Marquess of Waterford, the Richardsons, the Ponsonbys, the Alexanders, and the heirs of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. Of the estates now belonging to the other eight companies, the Mercers have Kilrea and its neighbourhood; the Grocers, Muff and its dependencies; Moneymore and its rich and improved district belongs to the Drapers; the Fishmongers have Ballykelly; Dungiven belongs to the Skinners; Magherafelt to the Salters; Aghadowey to the Ironmongers; and Killowen, forming part of the borough of Coleraine, to the Clothworkers; all are under lease, except those of the Drapers, Mercers, and Grocers, which are managed by agents, deputed by these respective companies. The first intimation of the intended insurrection in 1641 came from Moneymore, in this county, through Owen O'Conolly, an Irish Protestant, in time to save Dublin, but not to prevent the explosion of the plot in the north. On the first day of the explosion Moneymore was seized by the Irish, and Maghera and Bellaghy, then called Vintners'-town, burned, as were most of the other towns and villages throughout the county. On the termination of the war the county and the city fell under the dominion of the parliament, and Sir Charles Coote and Governor Hunks ruled there with great severity. From the restoration to the revolution the county affords few materials for history; the siege of Londonderry, one of the most striking events of the latter period, more properly belongs to the history of the city.

The county is chiefly in the diocese of Derry, with some portions in those of Armagh and Connor. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the city and liberties of Londonderry, the town and liberties of Coleraine, and the baronies of Coleraine, Tirkeeran, Kenaught, and Loughinsholin. It contains the city of Londonderry; the borough and market-town of Coleraine; the disfranchised borough, market and post-town of Newtown-Limavady; the market and post-towns of Castledawson, Dungiven, Draperstown, Moneymore, Garvagh, Magherafelt, and Maghera; and the post-towns of Bellaghy, Kilrea, and Tubbermore. The principal villages are Articlave, Ballykelly, Claudy, Muff, Portstewart (each of which has a penny-post), Ballyronan, Desertmartin, and Swatragh. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, two for the city and two each for the boroughs of Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady. Since the Union it has sent only four to the Imperial parliament, two for the county, one for the city, and one for the borough of Coleraine; those for the city and county are elected in the city of Londonderry. The county constituency as registered up to the October sessions of 1836, consists of 239 £50, 198 £20, and 1402 £10 freeholders; 41 £20 and 412 £10 leaseholders; and 7 £50, and 32 £20 rent-chargers; making a total of 2331 registered electors. Londonderry is included in the north-west circuit; the assizes are held in the city, and quarter sessions are held there and at Coleraine, New-

town-Limavady, and Magherafelt. The county gaol and court-house are in Londonderry, and there are court-houses and bridewells at each of the other sessions towns. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 8 deputy-lieutenants, and 61 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including four coroners, one for the city, one for the borough of Coleraine, and two for the county at large. Of its civil jurisdiction it is remarkable that, like the county of Middlesex, its sheriffs are those elected by the citizens of its capital, who serve for the whole, excepting the liberties of Coleraine: the town-clerk of Londonderry, also, is the clerk of the peace for the county at large. There are 19 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a stipendiary magistrate, a sub-inspector, a paymaster, 4 chief officers, 20 constables, 83 men, and 6 horses. The District Lunatic Asylum, and County Infirmary are in the city of Londonderry, and there are dispensaries at Londonderry, Bellaghy, Tamlaght O'Crilly, Port-stewart, Dungiven, Magherafelt, Maghera, Glendermot, Lower-Cumber, Newtown-Limavady, Coleraine, Killowen, Moneymore, Aghadowey, Ballynascreen, and Garvagh, which are supported equally by Grand Jury presentments, and by subscriptions from the Irish Society, the London companies, the landed proprietors, and other private individuals. For the convenience of holding petty sessions, the county is divided into the districts of Coleraine, Garvagh, Innisrush, Maghera, Moneymore, Magherafelt, Kilrea, Inver, city of Londonderry, Newtown-Limavady, Muff, Dungiven, and Clady. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for the county and city, for the year 1835, was £23,996. 16. 1., of which £1756. 12. 7. was for the roads, bridges, buildings, &c., of the county at large; £7464. 16. 3. for the roads, bridges, &c., of the baronies; £8702. 11. 10. for public buildings, charities, salaries of officers, and incidents; £2066. 17. 6. for the police; and £4005. 17. 11. for repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the northern district.

In form the county approaches to an equilateral triangle: its greatest length is from the point of Magilligan, at the mouth of Lough Foyle, nearly southward, to the vicinity of Coagh, a distance of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Although by no means distinguished for picturesque beauty, its surface presents many varieties of form, from the flat alluvial lands along its rivers to the wildest mountains. The latter form its central portion, extending in various chains, covered chiefly with heath, from near the sea-coast to the southern limit. Sawel mountain, in the south, attains an elevation of 2236 feet; Slieve Gallion rises to the height of 1730 feet; Carntogher, near the source of the Roe, 1521 feet; Donald's Hill, east of the same river, 1315 feet; Benyevenagh, forming the termination of that range towards the sea, 1260 feet; and Legavannon, between the Roe and the Faughan, 1289 feet. Even in these wild regions there are secluded vales, called by the inhabitants "slacks," in which are often found charming spots of fertile soil and romantic scenery. The principal of these are, Faughanvale, where there are some romantic waterfalls; Muff-glen, which, with the beautiful glen of the Ness, affords mountain passes from the Foyle to the Faughan; Laughermore, between the Roe and the Faughan, which commands various fine prospects, and

has in its vicinity numerous traces of ancient forests; Lissane, with some deep romantic glens; Feeny, between the higher parts of the Roe and the Faughan, into which several other glens open, of which the most beautiful is Fin-glen; the neighbouring slacks of Money-niceny and Carntogher; that of Ballyness, leading into the wild district of Glenullen; that of Dunmore, between Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady; and that of Druim-na-Gullion, to the north. The most extensive and diversified view in this part of Ireland, is that from the summit of Benyevenagh, near the mouth of the Roe, from which mountain the huge masses of fallen strata form successive terraces descending to the sandy flats bounded by Lough Foyle and the ocean.

The great natural divisions of the profitable lands are, the rich and fertile vales of the Roe, the Faughan, the Foyle (with the liberties of Londonderry), the Moyola, the shores of Lough Neagh, the half valley of the Bann (with the liberties of Coleraine), and the sea coast with the flats of Lough Foyle. The longest of the vales opening from the mountains is that of the Roe, environed by hills appropriated as sheepwalks, and in many places having midway up their declivities a sort of natural terrace, frequently two or three hundred yards in breadth. To the west is the nearly parallel vale of Faughan, which, next to those of the Roe and the Moyola, displays, from Clondermot to the coast of Lough Foyle, one of the most delightful tracts in the county: a considerable portion, however, is occupied by rough though valuable turbaries, while other parts are clothed with natural wood: in the higher part the scenery is frequently romantic, and in other places is improved by round alluvial hills. The vale of the Foyle is highly improved, and comprises the western extremity of the county, in which stands the city of Londonderry. The rich vale of Moyola extends from the eastern side of the mountains of Ballynascreen, towards Lough Neagh, being bounded on the south by Slieve Gallion. The borders of Lough Neagh form a low tract which presents a rich landscape, its surface being composed partly of gentle swells, and its fertility broken only by some extensive bogs. Around Ballinderry are considerable steepes, and at Spring Hill and over the town of Moneymore is a beautiful range of high land: beyond this extends a rich low tract called "the Golden Vale of Ballydawley." Lough Neagh bounds the county for nearly six miles, when the Bann, issuing from it, immediately falls into Lough Beg, the Londonderry shore of which is five miles in extent. The half valley of the Bann is composed of bleak ridges or tummocks of basalt, with a few more favoured spots near the streams, but accompanied by a series of scattered bogs, bordering the course of the river. These sometimes comprise high and barren swells, with lakes and small bogs intervening. About Tubbermore, Fort William, and Maghaer, however, there is a pleasing and more fertile tract; and the interior of the district bordering on the Bann is greatly enlivened by the woody scenery around Garvagh. The sea coast, formed by the Atlantic for 12 miles from Portrush to Magilligan point, and thence for 16 miles by Lough Foyle, exhibits a succession of varied and interesting scenery. Commencing with Portrush it presents a number of creeks and inlets, of which the most remarkable is Port-Stewart, whence to the mouth of the Bann is a strand of great extent and

beauty, succeeded by a range of cliffs rising boldly from the sea, on the summit of one of which is the mansion of Down Hill and Mussenden Temple, built by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. From Down Hill to Magilligan Point, a distance of 7 miles, is a strand extending a mile in breadth from the base of the mountains to the water's edge, and on which the whole army of Great Britain might be reviewed. Thence the coast turns nearly due south to the mouth of the Roe, presenting a dreary expanse in which is seen only a deserted house half covered by drifted sand, and a martello tower, after which a varied tract of highly improved land continues to the mouth of Londonderry harbour.

The soil is of great variety. The vale of the Roe chiefly consists of gravelly loams of different degrees of fertility; the levels on the banks of the river are very rich; and though the higher grounds are sometimes intermingled with cold clays, there is scarcely any unproductive land in it. In the vale of Faughan good loams are found in the lowest situations. Bond's glen, which joins it, and rests on a limestone base, is one of the most fertile spots in the county. The valley of the Foyle is also a strong loam below, declining in fertility and depth towards the heights. In the vale of Moyola are levels of the richest quality, but liable to great ravages by floods. In the district bordering on Loughs Neagh and Beg are found sharp gravelly soils of decayed granite, with some moorland, and then extensive swells of sandy loam with intervening flats of great fertility and some bog. Along the sea coast the soil is an intermixture of silicious and calcareous sand, occasionally covered with peat. At the mouth of the Bann these sands form hillocks, kept from shifting by the roots of bent-grass and available only as rabbit-warrens; nearly the whole of Magilligan strand is warren, followed by sandy hills covered with bent, and extensive tracts of bog. Beyond Walworth, along the shores of Lough Foyle, the beach is covered with herbage, forming salt marshes greatly esteemed for grazing horses. Lough Foyle is a large gulf, which, communicating with the Atlantic by a very narrow mouth, opens into a fine expanse, extending 15 miles into the country to the city of Londonderry, and being 7 miles across where broadest. Though there are shifting sand banks in some parts, the largest vessel may ride in safety in it in all weathers. The principal part of the mountain soils is based on basalt, generally presenting nothing to the view but bleak knolls rising out of the bog and covered with heath or marshy plants. In some more favoured situations the soil, though poor and loose, produces an herbage greedily depastured by sheep; and in the slacks or glens are found loams of better quality, varying in texture according to the soil of the hills from which they have been deposited.

The fertile soils are chiefly under tillage, in farms varying in size from 2 to 200 acres and averaging eight. Though wheat is cultivated on some of the richest soils, barley is grown to a far more considerable extent, especially in the districts bordering on Lough Neagh, also around Myroe and Coleraine; the other crops most extensively raised are oats, potatoes, and flax; barley is said to pay the summer's rent and flax the winter's. Beans were formerly grown in vast quantities in Aghanloo and in Myroe, and rye in some of the lower districts, but both are now uncommon; four kinds of wheat, red, white, plain and bearded are sown, the

produce of which varies from twelve to twenty barrels per acre; of barley, which is all of the four-rowed kind, called bere or Scotch barley, from eight to fourteen barrels of 21 stone (one-half more than the wheat measure); and of oats, of which the brown Poland, light-foot, blantire and potato oat are commonly sown, from 30 to 70 bushels per acre. Potatoes yield from 200 to 800 bushels per acre. An acre of good flax will produce twelve stooks, each yielding seventy-two pounds of clean scutched flax; but the common produce is one-third less. Turnips are grown by all the gentry and leading farmers, and mangel wurzel is a favourite crop with some; but its cultivation is yet imperfectly understood. The principal artificial grass is clover, to which the annual and perennial ray are sometimes added: these seeds are generally sown as the last crop of a course, but the common farmers seldom sow any, trusting to the powers of the soil and the humidity of the climate to restore the herbage: the prevailing kind is, in marshy situations, the florin, or jointed grass, which produces crops of amazing weight and good quality. Of manures, lime, which can be procured in almost every part of the county, is in most extensive use, that of Desertmartin being esteemed the best; the contiguous marl is also used, especially at Cruintballyguillen, or the Leck. In the maritime districts, and from six to ten miles inland, a favourite manure is sea-shells brought by boats from islands in Lough Foyle: the shells are chiefly oyster, muscle, and cockle; from 30 to 60 barrels are spread on an acre. Shelly sand is also gathered from the coast and from the shores of the Bann: trenching and throwing the mould on an unturned ridge, and the burning of peat for the ashes, are likewise practised. The breeds of cattle of every kind are much improved by judicious crossing; Derry not being a sheep-feeding county, the attention of the farmers has been less turned to this species of stock; yet some of the gentry have large flocks. Pigs are to be found in almost every house and cottage; they are usually slaughtered at home and the carcasses sent to market for the supply of the provision merchants of Belfast, Londonderry, and Coleraine. Of the horses, one breed is the active, hardy mountain garran, of a bay or sorrel colour and slight make: the Scottish highland horses are likewise in great request, and, together with a cross with the sinewy draught horse, are in common use. A cross with the blood horse has also been introduced. Myroe is famous for good cattle. All the improved agricultural implements are in general use; the advances made in every department of rural economy have been considerably promoted by the exertions of the North-West Farming Society, which holds its meetings in Londonderry and receives an annual donation of ten guineas from the Irish Society of London. Among wild fowl, one species is very remarkable, the barnacle, which frequents Lough Foyle in great numbers, and is here much esteemed for the sweetness of its flesh, in like manner as at Wexford and Strangford, though elsewhere rank and unsavoury: this difference arises from its here feeding on the *fucus saccharinus*. The ancient abundance of timber is evinced both by tradition and public documents, also by the abundance of pine found in all the bogs, of yew at Magilligan, and of fossil oak and fir in the mosses, even in the most

exposed situations; but the woods have been wholly demolished by the policy of clearing the country, the lavish waste of fuel, the destruction made by exporting staves (once the staple of the county), and the demand for charcoal for smelting lead and iron. Coal, chiefly from Lancashire, is the principal fuel of the respectable classes in Londonderry and its vicinity. English, Scotch, and Ballycastle coals are used at Coleraine: but almost the universal fuel of the county is turf; in the fertile and thickly inhabited districts many of the bogs are exhausted, and recourse has been had to those of the mountains.

Geologically the county is composed of two great districts, divided into two nearly equal portions by the course of the Roe. The western is the extensive mountain tract reaching from that river to Strabane, in which mica slate predominates in such proportions as to compose nine-tenths of the whole; it is accompanied by primitive limestone in the lower districts, especially in those bordering on the vale of the Roe. On the eastern bank of the same river this system of mountains is succeeded by a range of secondary heights, reposing on and concealing the mica slate, which dips under them eastward. On these is piled a vast area of basalt, forming the basis of almost the entire country between the Roe and the Bann. These basaltic strata dip with the fall of the hills towards the north-east, to meet the opposite dip of the strata on the other side of the Bann, forming the other half of this great basaltic tract. The covering of basalt appears to acquire its greatest thickness on the north, where, as in the cap of Benyevenagh, it is more than 900 feet thick. Between the basalt and the subjacent mica slate are found in close succession many of the most important formations which occupy a great part of the southern and eastern counties of England. Next to the basalt (descending westward towards Lough Foyle and the vale of the Roe, and to the rich lands in the vale of Moyola and its vicinity) is found chalk, in beds of an aggregate thickness of about 200 feet, analogous to the lower beds of the English chalk formation, and therefore approaching in character to white limestone, being used and commonly designated as such. Even in its fossils and organic remains, this chalk is perfectly identified with that of England. Next is seen mulatto, precisely analogous to the green sandstone formations of England: the mulatto rests immediately on a lias limestone, blue and argillaceous, disposed in small beds alternating with slate clay, and distinguished by ammonites, gryphites, and other fossil remains. The lias, in turn, reposes, as in England, on beds of red and variegated marl, containing gypsum, and even distinguished by numerous salt springs; and this marl is underlaid by a thick deposit of red and variegated sandstone, containing clay galls, and in its turn incumbent on the mica slate formation. Sometimes, however, the mulatto and lias are entirely wanting, and the chalk may be seen immediately resting on the sandstone, both of which are constant and continuous. The deep valleys separating the detached eminences of the basalt region afford abundant evidence of their formation in excavations of part of the solid strata by some vast convulsions or operations of nature. North-east of the source of the Roe is a small detached district of mica slate, nearly surrounded by the basaltic ridges of Benbradagh and Cragnashoack, and forming the entire mass of the

mountain of Coolcoscrahan. The mountain limestone, which is micaceous and granular, occurs to the most remarkable extent on the north-west side of Carntogher mountain, in Bennady glen, near the old church at Dungiven, at Banagher, near Clady, near Newtown-Limavady, and on Slieve Gallion mountain, where it contains crystallised hornblende in abundance. Hornblende slate occurs in Bennady glen, Aglish glen, and the bed of the Roe river near Dungiven, where it is contiguous to the primitive limestone. Porphyry is the fundamental rock on the east side of Slieve Gallion, and one variety resembles sienite, with which it is in connection. Transition trap also occurs on Slieve Gallion.

The transition limestone, intervening in a few places between the primitive formations and the sandstone, is of the same kind as that which occupies so great a portion of the central counties: it is of a smoke grey colour, contains two sorts of terebratulites, and nodules of glassy quartz, which render it dangerous to blast; but being, nevertheless, the best species in the county for manure and all ordinary purposes, it is most extensively quarried. The sandstone extends the entire length of the county, from its northern extremity near Down hill up the eastern side of the Roe, and surrounding Cragnashoack and Carntogher mountains, whence it stretches by the eastern declivity of Slieve Gallion into the county of Tyrone. The upper strata of chalk are characterised by parallel beds of flinty nodules; and, at their junction with the basalt, these flints are found imbedded in the lowest member of the trap deposit: it is curiously affected by intersecting dykes filled with basalt. The only great geological phenomenon exhibited on the sea-coast is the gradual emergence of the chalk from under the trap beds. The basalt is chiefly tabular, with the varieties called greenstone, amygdaloidal wacké, &c. A laminated schist of the mica slate formation is quarried between Derry and Newtown; there is a good quarry of lamellated schist between Bond's glen and Gossaden; gneiss occurs in the quarries of the mica slate near the Faughan river; granite on the northern summit of Slieve Gallion; the finest rock crystals are found in Finglen, Dungiven, Banagher, and in the primitive mountains near Learmount; and steatite is found in the basaltic region. Iron is found disseminated through many of the strata of the county, and in the basalt is sometimes so abundant as to affect the needle. Ironstone, found in great abundance in Slieve Gallion, was formerly worked, but the undertaking was abandoned on the failure of fuel. The metal is found in a mixed state with manganese; and in the mountain streams mounds of it are observed in the character of yellow ochre. To the abundance of this metal in the peat moss are owing the red colour and weight of the ashes. Coal, copper, and lead have been found in very small quantities.

The staple manufacture is that of linen, of which the raw material is grown here, chiefly from American and Riga seed, though partly from Dutch, which is most esteemed. The flax is spun by the rural population, and the weavers themselves are husbandmen; so that during seed-time and harvest the loom is abandoned. The flax is generally spun from three to four hanks in the pound weight, and the tow yarn is made into sacking for home use. The coarser yarn is carried to London-

derry to be exported to Liverpool for Manchester, and some to Scotland, the finer being disposed of at Coleraine, Newtown, &c. The fabric made in Coleraine is the finest, and all webs of the same texture, wherever manufactured, are called Coleraines. The fabrics of Londonderry are of two kinds, one only twenty-seven inches wide, made of tow yarn, and called Derry wrappers; the other thirty-two inches wide, and made of fine yarn. Considerable quantities of linens are exported unbleached; the coarse chiefly to Liverpool. The white linens are shipped from Londonderry or Coleraine to Liverpool or London. Coarse red pottery is made at Agivey, and at some other places. There are several distilleries and breweries, and numerous corn and flour mills. The coast abounds with all the ordinary kinds of fish, which are taken for home consumption; but the principal fisheries are those of salmon and eels in the Bann, which are superior in extent to any others in Ireland, employing a great number of persons; almost the entire produce of salmon is exported. There are several other considerable fisheries along the sea-coast and in the small rivers; but most of the salmon brought to the provincial markets comes from a distance of several miles, and is much inferior to that of the Bann. The commerce of the county centres in the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine, but chiefly the former. At Ballyronan, on Lough Neagh, vessels of sixty tons' burden can unlade, and, though the exports are inconsiderable, timber, iron, slates, coal, flax seed, hardware, and groceries are landed in large quantities.

The principal rivers are the Foyle, the Bann, the Roe, and the Faughan. The Foyle, which derives its name from the smoothness of its current, intersects the liberties of the city of Londonderry, in a majestic course north-eastward, having descended from Lifford, where, after the union of several important streams, it first obtains its name: at Culmore, six miles below the city, which it appears formerly to have insulated, it expands into the estuary of Lough Foyle. The Bann, or "White River," so called from the purity of its waters, intersects the liberties of Coleraine, within four miles of its junction with the ocean; but the navigation is greatly obstructed by shallows and a very dangerous bar, where the currents of the fresh water and the tide meet. The Roe, or "Red River," so called from the colour of its waters, receives at Dungiven the Owen-Reagh: hence, in its course directly north, it receives from the mountains on each side the Owen-Beg, the Gelvin-water, the Balteagh river, and the Castle and Curley rivers; and winding through the fertile flat by Newtown-Limavady, it falls into Lough Foyle at Myroe. The flat country bordering the lower part of its course is exposed to sudden and impetuous floods poured down from the surrounding mountains: many acres of the finest lands are with difficulty defended by embankments, and even with this protection the securing of the crop is never a matter of certainty. The deposits brought down by this river form many shifting banks in the Lough, which prevent its mouth from becoming a convenient little port, although there is sufficient depth of water at high tides. The Faughan in its course receives numerous rills and streams from the surrounding heights, and falls into Lough Foyle. The Moyola is a considerable stream descending into Lough Neagh; the principal tributaries of the Bann are the Clady, Agivey,

and Macosquin streams. There are no canals connected with the county, but an inland navigation, either by a canal, or lateral cuts along the Bann, is contemplated from Lough Neagh to Coleraine, and a bill is now being applied for to enable the proprietors of the lands round the lake to lower it to a summer level, and thereby render the Bann navigable to Coleraine. The contemplated line of railway from Armagh to Portrush will pass for more than 30 miles through the county, but no steps have yet been taken respecting it, beyond the selection of the line. The roads are numerous and highly important, several very useful lines have been made and others greatly improved solely at the expense of the Drapers' Company; all the other roads are made and kept in repair by Grand Jury presentments. Several new lines of road are contemplated, the principal of which is a mail road from Belfast to Derry, of which that portion from the Pullans to Coleraine is already commenced.

In the original plantation of the county in 1609, and the subsequent years, the English settlers were located in the fertile tracts along the borders of Loughs Foyle and Neagh, and the banks of the Roe and Bann; the Scotch were placed in the higher lands as a kind of military barrier between their more favoured brethren of the south country and the Irish, who, with the exception of a few native freeholders, were removed to the mountain districts. The varieties of religion corresponded with those of country, the English being Protestants of the Established Church; the Scotch, Presbyterians, or other sects of Protestant dissenters; and the Irish, Roman Catholics. This arrangement of severance long prevented, and still in some degree continues to prevent, the amalgamation of the several classes. The Irish, shut up within their secluded mountain ravines, retain many of their peculiarities of language, customs, and religion; those of Glenullin, though near a large Protestant settlement at Garvagh, will admit none but members of their own church to reside among them, though in other respects they are on terms of great kindness with their neighbours of a different creed, except when under the excitation of party animosity. The residences of many respectable gentlemen are in the cottage style, generally ornamented and surrounded with planting and gardens: the habitations of the rural population are of every description, from the slated two-story house of brick or stone, and the long narrow cottage with two or three partitions, to the cabin of dry stone or clay, without even a window. In the districts of Coleraine and Desertmartin, where lime is plentiful, the dwellings of the peasantry are neatly white-washed, and sometimes rough-cast, but in other parts they present a very sombre appearance.

Remains of its ancient inhabitants of every period are scattered over the county. There is a cromlech at Slaght Manus, another at Letter-Shandenny, a third at Slaghtaverty, and others at Bally-na-screen: some had been surrounded by a circle of upright stones. There are remains of sepulchral mounds or tumuli at Mullagh-cross, and a vast tumulus is seen at Dovine, between Newtown-Limavady and Coleraine, besides several of smaller dimensions. Numerous cairns are met with in every quarter, especially on the summits of the mountains. Near Dungiven is a very remarkable sepulchral pillar. Rathes or Danish forts are likewise

scattered in chains in every direction, each being generally within sight of two others: the most remarkable is that called the Giant's Sconce, anciently commanding the communication between the districts of Newtown and Coleraine. Ditches enclosing spaces of from half a rood to several acres are also discernible contiguous to these forts. There is a curious mound surrounded with a moat on the road from Springhill to Lough Neagh; and another, of larger size, at Dungor-kin, on the road from Cumber Clady through Loughermore. Ancient intrenchments of different character are seen at Prospect, and between Gortnagasan and Cathery. Various coins, pins, rings, and forks have been found about a moat near Lough Neagh, and, among other ancient instruments, quern stones have often been discovered. Hatchets made of hard basalt, spears of grey granite, and barbed arrow-heads of flint (the last sometimes neatly executed, and vulgarly called elf-stones) are very frequently found. Sometimes gold and silver coins, fibulæ, and gorgets, with other ornaments, are dug up, but these are rare. There are many artificial caverns, which seem to have been designed for the concealment of goods, or for the refuge of families in case of sudden attack: the sides are built of common land stones without cement, and the roof is composed of flags, or long stones, but the vault is seldom high enough for the passage of a man in a stooping posture; they consist sometimes of different galleries, and the mouth was most usually concealed by a rock or grassy sod.

Besides the remains of monastic institutions in the city of Londonderry, seventeen others appear to have existed within the limits of the county; there are still remains of those situated respectively at Camus, Errigal, Tamlaghtfinlagan, Domnach-Dola, and Dungiven, at the last of which are the most interesting of all the ecclesiastical ruins. Near the old church of Banagher is a monastic building almost entire. There are few castles of Irish erection. Bally-reagh, on a rocky cliff overhanging the sea, is said to have belonged to one of the Mac Quillans; and a castle which stood near the church of Ballyaghan is reported to have been the abode of the chief of that sept. There were several English castles, with bawns and flankers, built by the London companies, one at least in every proportion of allotment, but they are all in ruins except Bellaghy, which is still occupied.



Seal.

LONDONDERRY, a city and port, in the parish of TEMPLEMORE, and county of LONDONDERRY (of which it is the chief town), and province of ULSTER, $69\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Belfast, and $118\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 10,130 inhabitants.

It was originally and is still popularly called Derry, from the Irish *Doire*, which

signifies literally "a place of oaks," but is likewise used to express "a thick wood." By the ancient Irish it was also designated *Doire-Calgaich*, or Derry-Calgach, "the oak wood of Calgach;" and Adamnan, abbot of Iona in the 7th century, in the life of his predecessor,

St. Columbkille, invariably calls it *Roboretum Calgagi*. About the end of the 10th century, the name Derry-Calgach gave place to *Derry-Columbkille*, from an abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine founded here by that saint; but when the place grew into importance above every other Derry, the distinguishing epithet was rejected: the English prefix, *London*, was imposed in 1613, on the incorporation of the Irish Society by charter of Jas. I., and was for a long time retained by the colonists, but has likewise fallen into popular disuse. The city appears to be indebted for its origin to the abbey founded by St. Columbkille, according to the best authorities in 546, and said to have been the first of the religious houses instituted by that saint; but the exact period of its foundation and its early history are involved in much obscurity. In 783 and 812 the abbey and the town were destroyed by fire; at the latter period, according to the Annals of Munster, the Danes heightened the horrors of the conflagration by a massacre of the clergy and students. The place must have been speedily restored, as, in 832, the Danes were driven with great slaughter from the siege of Derry by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, and Murchadh, Prince of Aileach. In 983, the shrine of St. Columbkille was carried away by the Danes, by whom the place was also thrice devastated about the close of the 10th century: in 1095 the abbey was consumed by fire. In 1100, Murtagh O'Brien arrived with a large fleet of foreign vessels and attacked Derry, but was defeated with great slaughter by the son of Mac Loughlin, prince of Aileach. Ardgar, prince of Aileach, was slain in an assault upon Derry in 1124; but on the 30th of March, 1135, the town with its churches was destroyed by fire, in revenge, as some state, of his death: it also sustained a similar calamity in 1149. In 1158, Flahertagh O'Brolchain, abbot of the Augustine monastery, was raised to the episcopacy and appointed supreme superintendent of all the abbeys under the rule of St. Columbkille, by a synodical decree of the Irish clergy assembled at Brigh-mac-Taidhg, in the north of Meath. O'Brolchain immediately commenced preparations for the erection of a new church on a larger scale; and in 1162 he removed more than 80 houses adjacent to the abbey church, and enclosed the abbey with a circular wall. In 1164 Temple More, or "the great church," was built, and the original abbey church was thenceforward distinguished as Duv Regles, or "the Black Church:" the new edifice was 240 feet long, and was one of the most splendid ecclesiastical structures erected in Ireland prior to the settlement of the Anglo-Normans; its site was near the Black Church, outside the present city wall, and is now chiefly occupied by the Roman Catholic chapel and cemetery; both edifices were entirely demolished by Sir Henry Docwra, governor of Derry, in 1600, and the materials used in the erection of the extensive works constructed at that period; but the belfry or round tower of the cathedral served till after the celebrated siege, and has given name to a lane called the Long Tower. In 1166 a considerable part of the town was burned by Rory O'Morna; and in 1195 the abbey was plundered by an English force, which was afterwards intercepted and destroyed at Armagh. In 1197, a large body of English forces having set out from the castle of Kill-Sanctain on a predatory excursion, came to Derry and plundered several churches, but were overtaken by

Flahertach O'Maoldoraidh, lord of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and some of the northern Hy-Niall, and a battle ensued on the shore of the adjoining parish of Faughanvale, in which the English were defeated with great slaughter. In this year Sir John De Courcy came with a large army and remained five nights; and in the following year also, having made an incursion into Tyrone to plunder the churches, he arrived at this place, and during his stay plundered Ennishowen and all the adjacent country; while thus engaged he received intelligence of the defeat of the English at Larne by Hugh Boy O'Nial, which caused him to quit Derry. In 1203 the town was much damaged by fire; and in 1211 it was plundered by Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Donnell, who came hither with a fleet of 76 ships, and afterwards passed into Ennishowen and laid waste the whole peninsula. This Thomas and Rory Mac Randal again plundered the town in 1213, carrying away from the cathedral to Coleraine all the jewellery of the people of Derry and of the north of Ireland. A Cistercian nunnery was founded on the south side of the city in 1218, as recorded in the registry of the Honour of Richmond; but from the Annals of the Four Masters it appears that a religious establishment of this kind existed here prior to that period. Nial O'Nial plundered the town in 1222; and, in 1261, sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Tyrone were slain here by Conor O'Nial and the Kinel-Owen or men of Tyrone. In 1274 a Dominican abbey was founded on the north side of the city, of which even the site cannot now be accurately traced.

Edw. II. granted the town to Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, in 1311; but from this period till the reign of Elizabeth, prior to which the English exercised no settled dominion in Derry, no event of importance connected with the place is recorded. In 1565, Edward Randolph arrived in the Foyle with seven companies of foot and one troop of horse, to repress Shane O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone, who had renounced his allegiance to the English crown; and a sanguinary engagement taking place on the plains of Muff, the Irish chieftain was signally defeated. An encampment was then formed by the English near the city; but in a sally against some of O'Nial's forces, who had ostentatiously paraded before it, the English general was slain by a party who had concealed themselves in an adjoining wood, and the command of the garrison was given to Col. St. Lo. The English converted the cathedral into an arsenal, and on the 24th of April, 1566, the gunpowder blew up by accident with so much damage as to render the place untenable; the foot embarked for Dublin, to which city also the horse returned, passing through Tyrconnell and Connaught to avoid O'Nial. In 1599 it was again determined to fortify Derry, a measure long deemed essential in order to divide and check the power of O'Nial and O'Donell, the accomplishment of which object was favoured by its situation and the friendship of O'Dogherty of Ennishowen. With that view Sir Henry Docwra, in 1600, entered the Foyle with a British force of 4000 foot and 200 horse, and landed at Culmore, at the mouth of the river, where he erected a fort. He soon obtained possession of the city, and constructed fortifications and other works for its defence and improvement, pulling down the abbey, cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings for the sake of the materials. On

the termination of the war at the commencement of 1603, the garrison was reduced to 100 horse and 150 foot under the governor, and 200 foot under Capt. Hansard; and at Culmore were left 20 men. Sir Henry now directed his attention to the improvement of the place with so much zeal as to entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the modern city. A number of English colonists settled here on his invitation; he obtained grants of markets and fairs, and, in 1604, a charter of incorporation with ample privileges. But in 1608, after the flight and forfeiture of O'Nial and O'Donell, the growing prosperity of the new city was checked by the insurrection of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, the young chief of Ennishowen, who took both Culmore fort and Derry, at the latter of which Sir George Paulet (to whom Sir Henry Docwra had alienated all his interests) and his men were slain; as many of the inhabitants as could escape fled, and the town was plundered and burned. A large part of Ulster having escheated to the Crown on the attainder of the above-named earls, proposals of colonization were made to the city of London, in which this place is described as "the late ruined city of Derry, which may be made by land almost impregnable." In accepting the offers of the Crown the city agreed to erect 200 houses here, and leave room for 300 more; 4000 acres contiguous to the city were to be annexed to it in perpetuity, exclusively of bog and barren mountain, which were to be added as waste; convenient sites were allowed for the houses of the bishop and dean; the liberties were to extend three miles or 3000 Irish paces in every direction from the centre of the city; and the London undertakers were to have the neighbouring fort of Culmore, with the lands attached, on condition of maintaining in it a competent ward of officers and men. In 1613 the inhabitants, having surrendered their former charter, were re-incorporated, and the name of the city was altered to Londonderry. The natives having conspired to take the town by surprise, a supply of arms was sent from London in 1615; an additional sum of £5000 was ordered for completing the walls; and, that it might not in future be peopled with Irish, the Society issued directions that a certain number of children from Christ's Hospital, and others, should be sent hither as apprentices and servants, and prohibited the inhabitants from taking Irish apprentices. Leases of most of the houses were granted for thirty-one years, and to each was allotted a portion of land according to the rent, with ground for gardens and orchards; 300 acres were assigned for the support of a free school; and of the 4000 acres the Society allotted to the houses or granted to the mayor 3217, including a parcel of 1500 acres which were set apart to support the magistracy of the city, and which subsequently became a source of contention between the Society, the corporation, and the bishop. In 1618 we find the fortifications completed, at an expense of £8357; but notwithstanding the adoption of these and other measures of improvement, the increase of houses and inhabitants was very slow, and the operations of the Society were made the ground of various representations to the Crown respecting the non-fulfilment of the conditions of planting. In 1622, commissioners were appointed to enquire into the affairs of the plantation, to whom the mayor and corporation presented a petition complaining of many grievances resulting from the conduct of the Society, one of the

chief of which was the non-erection of the specified number of houses: this enquiry led to several sequestrations of the city and liberties until 1628, and for some time the rents were paid to the Crown.

In the rebellion of 1641 the English and Scottish settlers received a considerable supply of arms and ammunition from London, and having secured themselves within the walls, successfully defended the city from the attacks of the rebels under Sir Phelim O'Nial. In 1643 the inhabitants of Londonderry and Coleraine sent letters to the lords-justices urging their impoverished condition and praying for relief. Sir John Vaughan, the governor, having died this year, Sir Robert Stewart was appointed to the command of the garrison, of which five companies aided in his defeat of Owen O'Nial at Clones, on the 13th of June. Towards the close of the year the parliament having taken the covenant, the London adventurers sent over an agent with letters desiring that it should be taken within their plantation; but in the year following the mayor was ordered by the lord-lieutenant and council to publish a proclamation against it. Col. Audley Mervin, who had been appointed governor by the Marquess of Ormonde, was nevertheless obliged from expediency to take the covenant: in 1645 he was displaced by the parliament, and was succeeded by Lord Folliott. Sir C. Coote, the parliamentary general, having, in 1648, treacherously seized upon the person of Sir Robert Hamilton, forced him to surrender Culmore fort, by which the parliamentarians became masters of all the forts of Ulster, except Charlemont. The Marquess of Ormonde having failed in his attempts to induce Sir C. Coote to join the king's cause, the latter was blocked up in Derry by the royalists; and soon after the city and Culmore fort were regularly besieged by Sir Robert Stewart, who was subsequently joined by Sir G. Monroe and Lord Montgomery with their respective forces, and Chas. II. was proclaimed with great solemnity before the camp of Derry. The decapitation of the late king having excited general horror among the majority of the people of the north, they rose in arms and soon obtained possession of all the towns and places of strength in that quarter, except Derry and Culmore, which, after a siege of four months, and when the garrison, consisting of 800 foot and 180 horse, was reduced to the greatest extremities, were relieved by Owen Roe O'Nial, to whom Sir C. Coote had promised a reward of £5000 for this service; and by the defeat of Ever Mac Mahon, the Roman Catholic general, the following year, at Skirfolas in Donegal, Coote finally reduced all Ulster under the power of the parliament. After the Restoration, Chas. II., in 1662, granted letters patent to the Irish Society, containing, with very little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of Jas. I.; this is the charter under which the Society and the corporation of Derry now act. In 1684 the same monarch constituted a guild of the staple, with powers as ample as those enjoyed by any other city or town: in the following year, owing to the decay of trade, the corporation complained to the Society that the government of the town was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and solicited an abatement of the rent.

In 1689 this city became the asylum of the Protestants of the north, who, in number about 30,000, fled to it for refuge before the marauding forces of James; and

is distinguished in the annals of modern history for the heroic bravery of its inhabitants amidst the extreme privations of a protracted siege. The chief governor having withdrawn the Protestant garrison, and steps being taken to introduce an undisciplined native force influenced by hostile prejudices, the young men of the city closed the gates against its admission, and the bulk of the inhabitants took up arms in their own defence. The magistrates and graver citizens endeavoured to palliate this ebullition of military ardour in their representations to the lord-lieutenant, but in the meantime the armed inhabitants applied to the Irish Society for assistance. Lord Mountjoy, a Protestant commander in the army of James, was, however, admitted, in a great measure from personal regard, but on condition that a free pardon should be granted within 15 days, and that in the interval only two companies should be quartered within the walls; that of the forces afterwards admitted one-half at least should be Protestants; that until pardon was received the citizens should guard the fortifications; and that all who desired it might be permitted to quit the city. By the advice of Mountjoy, who was obeyed as a friend and associate, the arms were repaired, money cheerfully subscribed, ammunition purchased in Scotland, and the agent despatched to England urged to procure supplies. He was succeeded in the command by his first lieutenant, Lundy, whom King William, on sending an officer with some military supplies, commissioned to act in his name; but the dissatisfaction of the citizens was excited by the vacillating character of this commander, who, on the approach of James to besiege the city in person, prepared to surrender it, notwithstanding the arrival of two English colonels in the river with reinforcements, which he remanded. The principal officers being about to withdraw, and the town council preparing to offer terms of capitulation, the inhabitants rose tumultuously against the constituted authorities, received with enthusiasm a brave and popular captain who presented himself at the city gates with a reinforcement, and, rushing to the walls, fired upon James and his party advancing to take possession of the place. On deliberation they suffered the timid to depart unmolested; Lundy first concealed himself and afterwards escaped; and two new governors were chosen, one of whom was the celebrated George Walker, rector of Donoughmore. Under their directions the soldiers and able inhabitants were formed into eight regiments, numbering 7020 men, with 341 officers; order and discipline were in some degree established, and, notwithstanding partial jealousies, 18 Protestant clergymen and seven non-conformists shared in the labour and danger of the siege, and by their exhortations stimulated the enthusiastic courage of the defenders with the fervour of devotion. The operations of an army of 20,000 men were thus successfully opposed in a place abandoned as untenable by the regular forces, unaided by engineers or well-mounted guns, and with only a ten days' supply of provisions. An irregular war of sallies was adopted with such effect that James, who had hitherto remained at St. Johnstown, six miles distant, returned to Dublin, leaving his army to continue the siege. The defenders had now to contend against the inroads of disease and famine; and the arrival of Kirke with a fleet in the lough afforded but little prospect of relief, as he deemed it too hazardous an enterprise to sail up to the town in front

of the enemy's lines. Although thus apparently left to their own scanty resources, the brave garrison continued the defence with unabated heroism, still making desperate and effective sallies even when too much enfeebled by hunger to pursue their success. To induce a surrender, Marshal Rosen, the besieging general, ordered his soldiers to drive round the walls of the town the helpless Protestant population of the surrounding district, of all ages, who were thus exposed to the horrors of famine for nearly three days before they were suffered to disperse; some of the ablest of the men secretly joined their comrades in the town, and an ineffective body of 500 people were passed from it unperceived by the enemy. When even such miserable resources as the flesh of horses and dogs, hides, tallow, and similar nauseous substances had failed for two days, two of Kirke's ships, laden with provisions and convoyed by the Dartmouth frigate, advanced up the lough in view both of the garrison and the besiegers, in a dangerous attempt to relieve the place, returning with spirit the fire of the enemy. The foremost of the provision ships came in contact with the boom that had been thrown across the channel and broke it, but rebounding with violence ran aground, and for the moment appeared to be at the mercy of the besiegers, who with acclamations of joy instantly prepared to board her; but the vessel, firing her guns, was extricated by the shock, floated, and triumphantly passed the boom followed by her companions. The town was thus relieved and the enemy retired; but of the brave defenders only 4300 survived to witness their deliverance, and of this number more than 1000 were incapable of service; those who were able immediately sallied out in pursuit of the enemy, who had lost 8000 men by the sword and by various disorders during the siege, which had continued 105 days. Culmore fort was reduced to ruin, and was never afterwards rebuilt; and the city sustained so much damage that the Irish Society deemed it necessary to appoint commissioners for its restoration; the twelve chief companies of London advanced £100 each; the Society supplied timber for the public buildings, abatements were made in the rents, the terms of leases were augmented, and other measures necessary for the accomplishment of this object were adopted. In 1692, the corporation failing to negotiate with Bishop King for a renewal of the lease of the quarter-lands, reminded the Society that the bishop's claims to this property were unsubstantial, and agreed to establish their right in consideration of £90. 10. per annum, which is still paid. In 1695 the Society procured a resumption of the remainder of the 1500 acres comprised in their letters patent, by an ejectment against the bishop, who, in 1697, appealed to the Irish House of Lords and obtained an order for their restitution, which the sheriffs and other inhabitants of Derry opposing, were taken into custody and conveyed to Dublin. Against this decision the Society applied to the English House of Lords, and in 1703 an act was passed establishing their right not only to the 1500 acres but also to the fisheries, which had previously been an object of dispute, subject to the payment of £250 per annum to the bishop and his successors, which is still continued, with a condition of exonerating him from rent or other demands for his palace and gardens. In 1721 a dispute took place between the corporation and the military governor, who refused to deliver

the keys of the city gates to the new mayor, which by the charter he was bound to do; he surrounded the town-hall with troops, and prevented the members of the corporation entering it, but was removed immediately after. A grand centenary commemoration of the shutting of the gates took place in 1788, and was continued with the utmost harmony for three days; and in the month of August following the relief of the city was commemorated.

The city is advantageously situated on the western or Donegal side of the river Foyle, about five statute miles above the point where it spreads into Lough Foyle, chiefly on the summit and sides of a hill projecting into the river, and commanding on all sides richly diversified and picturesque views of a well cultivated tract: this hill, or "Island of Derry," is of an oval form, 119 feet high, and contains about 200 acres. The ancient portion of the city occupies the higher grounds, and is surrounded by massive walls completed in 1617, at the expense of the Society: they form a parallelogram nearly a mile in circumference, and in the centre is a square called the Diamond, from which four principal streets radiate at right angles towards the principal gates. Since the Union the city has considerably increased, particularly on the north along the shore of the river, where several warehouses, stores, and merchants' residences have been erected: on the west is also a considerable suburb, in which, within the last fifteen years, some new streets have been formed; and on the eastern bank of the river is another, called Waterside. The walls, which are well built and in a complete state of repair, are nearly 1800 yards in circuit, 24 feet high, and of sufficient thickness to form an agreeable promenade on the top. The four original gates have been rebuilt on an enlarged and more elegant plan, and two more added; but the only two that are embellished are Bishop's gate and Ship-quay gate, the former, built by subscription in 1788, being the centenary in commemoration of the siege. In 1628 the Irish Society was ordered to erect guard and sentinel houses, of which two are yet remaining; and of the several bastions, the north-western was demolished in 1824, to make room for the erection of a butter market; and in 1826 the central western bastion was appropriated to the reception of a public testimonial in honour of the celebrated George Walker. A few guns are preserved in their proper positions, but the greater number are used as posts for fastening cables and protecting the corners of streets. The houses are chiefly built of brick: the entire number in the city and suburbs is 2947. The city is watched, paved, cleansed, and lighted with gas, under the superintendence of commissioners of general police, consisting of the mayor and 12 inhabitants chosen by ballot: the gas-works were erected in 1829, at an expense of £7000, raised in shares of £11. Water is conveyed to the town across the bridge by pipes, from a reservoir on Brae Head, beyond the Waterside, in the parish of Clondermot; the works were constructed by the corporation under an act of the 40th of Geo. III., at a total expense of £15,500, and iron pipes have been laid down within the last few years. The bridge, a celebrated wooden structure erected by Lemuel Cox, an American, in lieu of a ferry which the corporation held under the Irish Society, was begun in 1789, and completed in the spring of 1791. It is 1068 feet in length,

and 40 in breadth: the piles are of oak, and the head of each is tenoned into a cap piece 40 feet long and 17 inches square, supported by three sets of girths and braces; the piers, which are $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, are bound together by thirteen string-pieces equally divided and transversely bolted, on which is laid the flooring: on each side of the platform is a railing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, also a broad pathway provided with gas lamps. Near the end next to the city a turning bridge has been constructed in place of the original drawbridge, to allow of the free navigation of the river. On the 6th of Feb., 1814, a portion of the bridge extending to 350 feet was carried away by large masses of ice floated down the river by the ebb tide and a very high wind. The original expense of its erection was £16,594, and of the repairs after the damage in 1814, £18,208, of which latter sum, £15,000 was advanced as a loan by Government: the average annual amount of tolls from 1831 to 1834, inclusive, was £3693. Plans and estimates for the erection of a new bridge, nearly 200 yards above the present, have been procured; but there is no prospect of the immediate execution of the design. A public library and news room, commenced in 1819 by subscription and established on its present plan in 1824, by a body of proprietors of transferable shares of 20 guineas each, is provided with about 2660 volumes of modern works and with periodical publications and daily and weekly newspapers: it is a plain building faced with hewn Dungiven sandstone, erected by subscription in 1824, at an expense of nearly £2000, and, besides the usual apartments, contains also the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce. The lower part of the building is used as the news-room, to which all the inhabitants are admitted on payment of five guineas annually. A literary society for debates and lectures was instituted in 1834, and the number of its members is rapidly increasing. Concerts were formerly held at the King's Arms hotel, but have been discontinued. Races are held on a course to the north of the town. Walker's Testimonial, on the central western bastion, was completed in 1828 by subscription, at an expense of £1200: it consists of a column of Portland stone of good proportions, in the Roman Doric style, surmounted by a statue of that distinguished governor by John Smith, Esq., of Dublin: the column is ascended by a spiral staircase within, and, including the pedestal, is 81 feet in height, in addition to which the statue measures nine feet. The city is in the northern military district, and is the head-quarters of a regiment of infantry which supplies detachments to various places: the barracks are intended for the accommodation of four officers and 320 men, with an hospital for 32 patients, but from their insufficiency a more commodious edifice is about to be erected, for which ground has been provided in the parish of Clondermot.

The manufactures are not very considerable: the principal is that of meal, for which there are several corn-mills, of which one erected by Mr. Schoales in 1831, and worked by a steam-engine of 18-horse power, and another subsequently by Mr. Leatham, worked by an engine of 20-horse power, are the chief: the recent extension of this branch of trade has made meal an article of export instead of import, as formerly; in 1831, 553 tons were imported, and in 1834 6950 tons were exported. In William-street are a brewery and distillery; there are copper-works which supply the whole

of the north-west of Ulster, and afford regular employment to 27 men; two coach-factories; and a corn-mill and distillery at Pennyburn, and another at Waterside. A sugar-house was built in 1762, in what is still called Sugar-house-lane, but was abandoned in 1809; the buildings were converted into a glass manufactory in 1820, but this branch of business was carried on for a few years only. This is the place of export for the agricultural produce of a large tract of fertile country, which renders the coasting trade very extensive, especially with Great Britain: the quantity of grain exported to England and Scotland alone, in the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, was 3680 tons of wheat, 1490 tons of barley, 10,429 tons of oats, 6950 tons of oatmeal, 3050 tons of eggs, 3654 tons of flax, 52,842 firkins of butter, 11,580 barrels of pork, 1900 bales of bacon, 590 hogsheads of hams, 1628 kegs of tongues, and 147 hogsheads of lard. It is still the market for a considerable quantity of linen, of which 9642 boxes and bales were exported in the same year. The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade which entered inwards in 1834 was 649, of an aggregate tonnage of 63,726, and which cleared outwards, 646, of an aggregate tonnage of 62,502, including steam-vessels, which ply regularly between this port and Liverpool and Glasgow. The principal articles of foreign produce imported direct are staves and timber from the Baltic, barilla from Spain, sugar and rum from the West Indies, wine from Spain and Portugal; tobacco from the United States, from which the ships come chiefly to take out emigrants, who resort to this port from the inland districts in great numbers; flax seed, the importation of which has much increased within the last few years, from Riga, America, and Holland; the quantity imported in 1835 was 12,400 hogsheads; but the greater proportion of foreign commodities comes indirectly, or coastwise. The number of vessels employed in the foreign trade which entered inwards in 1834 was 57, of an aggregate burden of 10,406 tons, and that cleared outwards, 16, of an aggregate tonnage of 4869. The salmon fishery of the Foyle affords employment to 120 men, exclusively of the same number of water-keepers: the fish is shipped principally for Liverpool; some is also sent to Glasgow, and some pickled for the London market: the quantity taken annually on an average of three years from 1832 to 1834 inclusive was about 149 tons. The right of fishing in this river up to Lifford is vested by charter of Jas. I. in the Irish Society, who by an act in the reign of Anne, are bound to pay the bishop £250 per annum, as compensation for his claim to some small fishings, and also to a tithe of the whole; but at present the Marquess of Abercorn and the Earl of Erne hold fisheries below the town of Lifford. The fishery off the coast is precarious, and frequently yields only a scanty supply, from the danger in encountering a rough sea experienced by the boats employed in it, which are only indifferently built; yet at other times the market abounds with turbot taken near Innistrahull and on Hempton's Bank, about 18 Irish miles north of Ennishowen Head; soles and haddock, taken in Lough Swilly and elsewhere; cod, mostly off the entrance to Lough Foyle; and oysters, taken in Lough Swilly from the island of Inch up to Fort Stewart, and in Lough Foyle, from Quigley's Point down to Greencastle. Derry is situated about 19 statute miles above the entrance to Lough Foyle, the approach to which is facilitated by a

lighthouse on the island of Innistrathull, and will be rendered still more safe by two others now in course of erection on Shrove Head, Ennishowen, intended to serve as guiding lights past the great Tun Bank lying to the east. A new and very important trade as connected with the port, is the herring fishery; in 1835, upwards of 5800 barrels were cured at the Orkneys, by Derry merchants, and the total quantity imported exceeds 12,000 barrels, one half of which are cured by vessels fitted out from this port; large quantities of oysters have been taken in the river Foyle since 1829. The limits of the port extend to Culmore, a distance of three miles; the lough has been deepened under the directors of the Ballast Committee, in consequence of which, vessels drawing 14 feet of water, can come close to the quays. At the entrance to the lough is a well-regulated establishment of pilots, under the superintendence of the Ballast Board. The Ballast Office was established by act of parliament in 1790, and remodelled by another act in 1833: the port regulations are under the control of a committee of this establishment, consisting of the mayor and seven other members, of whom the two senior members go out annually by rotation, and who have the power of making by-laws. The corporation alone possessed the right of having quays prior to 1832, when they lost their monopoly, and private quays were constructed: they disposed of their interest in the merchants' or custom-house quays, in Nov. 1831; there are now 21 sufferance or private wharfs or quays, including two at Waterside, in the parish of Clondermot. A patent slip dock was constructed in 1830, at an expense of £4000, in which vessels of 300 tons registered burden can be repaired: prior to that period most vessels were sent for repair to Liverpool or the Clyde, and two large brigs have been built here since that date: naval stores are brought chiefly from Belfast, but sails are manufactured here. The custom-house, a small and inconvenient building, was built as a store in 1805, and since 1809 has been held by Government on a permanent tenure, at an annual rental of £1419. 4. 6., at first as a king's store, and since 1824 as a custom-house: the premises comprise some extensive tobacco and timber yards, laid out at different periods, and extend in front 450 feet, varying in depth: the duties received here in 1837 amounted to £99,652. The markets are generally well supplied. The shambles, for meat daily, and to which there is a weigh-house attached, are situated off Linen-hall-street, and were built in 1760, by Alderman Alexander and other members of the corporation: the tolls belong to Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., who in 1830 purchased the shambles and the fish and vegetable markets of the corporation. The linen market, on Wednesday, is held in a hall occupying an obscure situation in a street to which it gives name, and built in 1770, by the late Fred. Hamilton, Esq., to whose descendant the tolls belong: it consists of a court measuring 147 feet by 15, and enclosed by small dilapidated houses; the cloth is exposed on stands placed in the court and under sheds; on the opposite side of the street is the sealing-room. The butter market, in Waterloo-place, for butter and hides daily, and to which three weigh-houses are attached; the fish market, off Linen-hall-street, daily; the potatoe market, in Society-street, for potatoes and meal by retail daily, with a weigh-house attached; and the vegetable market, off Linen-hall-street,

for vegetables, poultry, and butter daily, were all built in 1825 by the corporation, to whom the tolls of the butter and potatoe markets belong. The cow market, for the sale of cows, pigs, sheep, and goats, every Wednesday, is held in a field to the south of Bishop-street, near the river, which was enclosed in 1832 by the corporation, to whom the tolls belong. There are also a flax market in Bishop-street every Thursday, and a market for yarn in Butchers'-street every Wednesday. Six fairs are held annually, but only three are of importance, namely, on June 17th, Sept. 4th, and Oct. 17th; the others are on March 4th, April 30th, and Sept. 20th. Custom was charged on every article of merchandise brought into the city prior to 1826, when it was abolished, except as regards goods conveyed over the bridge; and in lieu thereof, the corporation instituted trespass, cranage, storage, and other dues. The post-office was established in 1784; the amount of postage for 1834 was £4047. 17. 1½. The revenue police force usually consists of a lieutenant and twelve men; and the constabulary is composed of a chief constable and twelve men.

The municipal government is vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain; and the inferior officers of the corporation are a sword-bearer, mace-bearer, four town-serjeants, two sheriffs' bailiffs, &c. The mayor and sheriffs are elected by the common council on the 2nd of Feb., the former from among the aldermen, and the latter from the burgesses, from whom also the aldermen are chosen; the burgesses are appointed from the freemen and inhabitants. The sheriffs exercise jurisdiction both over the entire county and the liberties of the city; and the town-clerk is generally clerk of the peace for the county. The freedom is inherited by the sons of aldermen and burgesses, and is obtained by marriage with their daughters, by apprenticeship to a freeman, and by gift of the corporation. The city returned two representatives to the Irish parliament till the Union, since which it has sent one to the imperial parliament. The right of voting was formerly vested in the burgesses and freemen, in number about 450; but by the late enactments, under which a new electoral boundary, minutely described in the Appendix, has been established, the former non-resident electors, except within a distance of seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege extended to the £10 householders: the number of registered voters on the 1st of April, 1835, was 724, of whom 504 were £10 householders, and the remainder freemen. The mayor, recorder, and all aldermen who have filled the mayoralty, are justices of the peace within the liberties, which comprise the city and a circuit of three Irish miles measured from its centre; and they also exercise jurisdiction by sufferance over the townland of Culmore. The mayor and recorder, or the mayor alone, hold a court of record every Monday, for pleas to any amount; the process is either by attachment against the goods, or arrest of the person. The court of general sessions for the city is held four times a year: there is a court of petty sessions weekly, held before the mayor, or any of the civic magistrates. The mayor also holds weekly a court of conscience, for the recovery of ordinary debts not exceeding £20 late currency or servants' wages to the amount of £6, and from which there

is no appeal. The city is in the north-west circuit, and the assizes are held here twice a year: it is also one of the four towns within the county at which the general quarter sessions are held, and where the assistant barrister presides in April and October. The corporation hall in the centre of the Diamond, and on the site of the original town-house built by the Irish Society in 1622, was erected by the corporation in 1692, and till 1825, when it was rebuilt by the corporation, was called the market-house or exchange: the south front, in which is the principal entrance, is circular. The upper story contains a common-council room, an assembly-room, and an ante-chamber. On the ground floor, which was formerly open for the sale of meal and potatoes, but was closed in 1825, is a news-room established by the corporation in that year. The court-house, completed in 1817 at an expense of £30,479. 15., including the purchase of the site and furniture, is a handsome building of white sandstone, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Dungiven, ornamented with Portland stone, and erected from a design by Mr. John Bowden: it measures 126 feet by 66, and exhibits a façade, judiciously broken by a tetrastyle portico of the enriched Ionic order, modelled from that of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; over the pediment are the royal arms; and the wings are surmounted by statues of Justice and Peace sculptured in Portland stone by the late Edward Smith. The principal apartments are the crown and record courts, the mayor's public and private offices, the offices of the recorder, treasurer, and clerks of the crown and peace, the judges' room, and the grand jury room: in addition to the assizes, sessions, and mayor's court, the county and other meetings are held in it. The gaol, situated in Bishop-street, beyond the gate, was erected between the years 1819 and 1824, by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and McMahon, at an expense of £33,718, late currency: the front, which is partly coated with cement and partly built of Dungiven stone, extends 242 feet; and the depth of the entire building, including the yards, is 400 feet. It is built on the radiating plan; the governor's house, which includes the chapel and committee-room, is surrounded by a panoptic gallery; and the entire gaol contains 179 single cells, 26 work and day rooms, and 20 airing-yards: apart from the main building is an hospital, containing separate wards for both sexes. The regulations are excellent: in 1835 the system of classification was abandoned, and the silent system introduced; the prisoners are constantly employed at various trades, and receive one-third of their earnings.

The DIOCESE OF DERRY originated in a monastery founded by St. Columb, about 545, of which some of the abbots at a very early period were styled bishops, but the title of bishop of Derry was not established until 1158, or even a century later, as the bishops, whose see was at Derry, were sometimes called Bishops of Tyrone. The see

first existed at Ardsrath, where St. Eugene, the first bishop, died about the end of the sixth century; it was



Arms of the Bishopric.

subsequently removed to Maghera, whence it was transferred to Derry. It is called Darrich in the old Roman provincial, and *Doire Choluim chille* or "Columbkil's Oak Grove," by ancient writers. The town is now called Londonderry, from a colony of settlers from London, in the reign of Jas. I., by whom the present cathedral was built, but the bishoprick retains its ancient name of Derry. The see was constituted at Derry in 1158, by a decree of the Synod of Brighth Thaigh, at which assisted Christian, Bishop of Lismore, the pope's legate, and twenty-five bishops; and Flathbert O'Brolcan, abbot of Derry, was promoted to the episcopal throne. In 1164, with the assistance of Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland, he built the cathedral; the altar of which was robbed in 1196 by McCrenaght, of 314 cups, which were esteemed the best in Ireland, but they were recovered the third day after, and the robber executed. German, or Gervase, O'Cherballen, who succeeded to the bishoprick in 1230, took the church of Ardsrath and many others in Tyrone from the Bishop of Clogher, and forcibly annexed part of the bishoprick of Raphoe to his diocese. In 1310, Edw. II. directed the bishop of Connor to enquire whether the king or any other person would be prejudiced by allowing Richard de Burgo to retain in fee the city of Derry, which the bishop, with the consent of the chapter, had conveyed to him. Prior to 1608, the bishop had one-third of the tithes of each parish; a lay person, called an Erenach, who was the bishop's farmer, had another third; and the remaining third was allowed for the incumbent: but Bishop Montgomery gave the bishop's share to the incumbents of parishes, on the grant by Jas. I. of the termon or Erenach lands, amounting to 6534 acres, to the see in exchange. By an inquisition in 1622, the bishop was found to be entitled to fish for salmon on the Monday after the 4th of June, within the great net fishery belonging to the London Society; also to half the tithe of salmon, &c., caught in the Bann and Lough Foyle. Bishop Hopkins, who died in 1690, was at great expense in beautifying the cathedral, and furnishing it with organs and massive plate, and is said to have expended £1000 in buildings and other improvements in this bishoprick and that of Raphoe. Derry continued to be a separate bishoprick until the death of Dr. Bissett, Bishop of Raphoe, in 1836, when that see, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV., was annexed to the see of Derry, and its temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

This diocese is one of the ten that constitute the province of Armagh: it is partly in the counties of Antrim and Donegal, but chiefly in Tyrone and Londonderry, extending 47 miles in length by 43 in breadth, and comprehending an estimated superficies of 659,000 acres, of which 2500 are in Antrim, 139,300 in Donegal, 233,100 in Tyrone, and 284,100 in Londonderry. The lands belonging to the see comprise 77,102 statute acres, of which 39,621 are profitable land, and 37,481 unprofitable; and the gross yearly revenue derived from these lands and from appropriate tithes, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £14,193. 3. 9½. Under the Church Temporalities act an annual charge of £4160 is, from 1834, payable out of the see estates to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: this payment is made to diminish the excess of the revenue

of this see above the other bishopricks, and is in lieu of the *Ad Valorem* tax imposed on all benefices in Ireland. The chapter consists of a dean and archdeacon, and the three prebendaries of Comber, Aghadowy, and Moville. To the dean belong, as the corps of the deanery, the rectories of Templemore, Faughanvale, and Clondermot, the tithes of which, under the composition act, amount to £3235. 7. 11½. per annum. The deanery lands, which are situated in the parishes of Clondermot and Faughanvale, consist of several townlands, which comprise 2859 statute acres, let on leases at rents amounting to £176. 6. 4., and renewal fines averaging £269. 15. 7. annually; and the gross annual revenue of the deanery, as returned by the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Enquiry, amounts to £3710. 13. 10. per annum. To the archdeacon belongs the rectory of Dunboe, the tithes of which amount to £480, and the glebe lands comprise 420 statute acres; its gross annual value is £700 per annum. The endowments of the prebends consist of the tithes and glebes of the parishes from which they take their names, and are detailed in the articles on those places. The cathedral has neither minor canons, vicars choral, nor an economy fund. The diocesan school is connected with the free school of Derry, which was founded by the corporation of London in 1617. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar, deputy-registrar, and 11 proctors. This arrangement extended to the whole of the diocese, so that the bishop, out of 47 parishes, possesses 46 estates, and this is the reason why the clergy of this diocese are generally provided with larger glebes than those of the other dioceses of Ireland. This grant included the patronage of certain churches, since disputed successfully, except those of Dungiven and Coleraine, on the grounds that the powers of the Crown, unsupported by surrender from the bishop, confirmed by an act of parliament, were not competent to make a valid grant. The number of parishes in the diocese is 60, comprised in 57 benefices: that which forms the corps of the deanery is a union of the three parishes of Templemore, Faughanvale, and Clondermot, and is in the patronage of the Crown; 36 are in the patronage of the Bishop; 3 are in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; 8 in lay patronage, and the remaining 9, which are perpetual curacies, are in the patronage of the incumbents of the parishes out of which they have been formed. The number of churches is 62, and of school-houses and other places where divine service is performed, 11: the number of glebe-houses is 47.

In the R. C. divisions this diocese is a separate bishoprick, and one of eight suffragan to Armagh. It comprises 36 parochial benefices or unions, containing 70 chapels, which are served by 81 clergymen, 36 of whom, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 45 are coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is Derry, or Templemore, where he resides.

The cathedral, which also serves as the parish church, was completed in 1633, the former one, erected in 1164, having been destroyed by Sir Henry Docwra. The cost of the building, amounting to £4000, was defrayed by the Corporation of the City of London: it is principally in the later English style, with various decorations since added, which do not harmonize with its prevailing character, and consists of a nave and aisles, separated by stone pillars and arches, with a tower at the west end

surmounted by an elegant octagon spire terminating in a cross and spear; on the east gable is a cross springing from the central battlement. The entire structure is 240 feet long, and 66 feet broad; the height of the tower and spire is 228 feet from the churchyard. In 1778, the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, completed a new spire of hewn stone, with open ornamented windows, and the old tower was raised 21 feet; but in 1802, owing to the dilapidated state of the tower, the spire was taken down and soon after rebuilt from a fund of £400, half of which was contributed by the Irish Society and half by Bishop Knox and the citizens. The Society also contributed a sum for the embellishment of the cathedral in 1819; and in 1822 the old roof of lead was replaced by a slate roof. A new organ was erected in 1829 by subscription, to which Bishop Knox contributed £100, and Dean Gough and the corporation £50 each. On the north of the communion table is a handsome monument of Italian marble, by Behnes, erected in 1834 to the memory of Bishop Knox, at an expense of £500, raised by subscription: on an elevated plinth is an inscribed tablet, above which is represented a tomb surmounted by a mitre, on the right of which is a full-length figure of Religion, and on the left another of Charity with a babe on her arm and two other children of different ages standing at her knees. There are various other tablets, one of which, to the memory of the father of the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D.D., is inscribed with the epitaph of that distinguished naturalist. The bishop's palace, built about the year 1761, during the prelacy of Bishop Barnard, is a substantial and commodious building, occupying the site of the Augustinian convent: it was almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol, when bishop, and after the damage which it sustained by being occupied as a barrack in 1802, was repaired by Bishop Knox. The gardens in the rear comprise nearly two acres, and extend to the city wall; having at the above period been appropriated as a parade, that designation is still applied to the adjacent part of the wall. The deanery, a large unadorned edifice of brick, was built in 1833 by the Rev. T. B. Gough, the present dean, at an expense of £3421. 16. 8½., to be reimbursed by his successor. Adjacent to the city wall on the west is a chapel of ease, a rectangular building, erected by Bishop Barnard, whose descendant, Sir Andrew Barnard, became the patron: the chaplain's original stipend of £50 is now paid out of the property of Wm. J. Campbell, a minor, who claims the advowson. A free church was built on the north of the city by Bishop Knox, in 1830, at an expense of £760; and a gallery was erected in 1832, at a further expense, including the cost of a vestry-room and the introduction of gas, of £145, raised by subscription. The R. C. chapel occupies the site of the monastery of St. Columb, and is situated in a street called the Long Tower, from the lofty round tower which formed the belfry of the Dubh-Regles, the original church built by St. Columb. This chapel was completed in 1786, at an expense, including the cost of some additions in 1811, of £2700, of which £210 was contributed by the Earl of Bristol, and £50 by the corporation. The Presbyterian meeting-house, in Meeting-house-row, has a chaste and handsome front, of which the pediment and corners are of Dungiven freestone: it is supposed to have been built about the year 1750, at an expense of nearly £4000,

and was repaired in 1828 at an additional cost of £700. The Primitive Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in the same street, was originally a store, which was used by Wesley on his visit to this city in 1763: his congregation built the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in 1783, but on the separation taking place the Primitive Methodists returned to their former place of worship; part of the building is still let for a store, and the chapel is used as a Sunday school between the intervals of divine service, for which the dean pays a rent of £20. The old Wesleyan Methodist chapel was vacated on the completion of a new chapel built in 1835, at an estimated expense of £1100, raised by subscription, towards which the Irish Society contributed £100; the ground floor is used as a vestry-room and a school-room for 300 children. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, a plain building erected in 1783, at an expense of £450; for Covenanters, built in 1810 at a like expense; and for Independents, built in 1824 at an expense of £500.

The Diocesan school, or Foyle College, was originally founded within the walls as a free grammar school in the reign of Jas. I., and was rebuilt on its present site to the north of the city in 1814, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Knox, who gave £1000 towards the expense, which amounted to £13,714. 13. 6., and was further defrayed by donations from the Irish Society and London Companies, sale of stock, and grand jury presentments. It is a simple but handsome edifice of stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river: it is sufficiently capacious to accommodate 80 boarders; there are at present about 30 boarders and as many day-scholars, exclusive of 20 who are free; the day pupils not free pay £4. 4. per annum for mercantile, and £7. 7. per annum for classical instruction. The school has no endowment, but the Irish Society, the bishop, and the clergy of the diocese subscribe annually to the amount of about £200; this, with the emoluments arising from the boarders and the day scholars who are not free, constitutes the income of the master: the bishop and the dean and chapter are trustees. The school has deservedly been held in great estimation owing to the high literary acquirements of the masters. Attached to the institution is an excellent library of works on divinity, collected by Bishop Hopkins, and purchased and presented to it by his successor, Bishop King, which has also been augmented by a donation of £100 from James Alexander, Esq., of London; it is open to the clergy of the diocese at all times. The parish school originated in an act of the 28th of Hen. VIII., confirmed by one of the 7th of Wm. III.: the present building, situated without the walls, was erected in 1812 through the liberal contributions of Bishop Knox and the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, the latter of whom allow annually £30 for the boys' and £15 for the girls' school; and, in addition, the girls' school is aided by annual grants of £40 and £10 late currency from the Irish Society and the Bishop of Derry respectively: there are about 108 boys and 97 girls, who, except 20 of the boys who are free scholars, pay one penny each weekly. In connection with the Presbyterian meeting-house is a school established in 1820, in lieu of a blue-coat school which had existed upwards of a century, in which there are at present about 100 boys and 96 girls, who pay one penny each weekly; the boys'

school is further supported by a subscription of £10 per annum from the congregation, and an annual grant of £20 by the Irish Society; and the girls' school by subscriptions among the ladies, aided by £10 per ann. late currency from the Irish Society: the school-rooms were built and enlarged by subscription at an expense of £450. St. Columb's school, founded in 1813 under the auspices of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, but for some time suspended from a difference which arose between the prelate and one of his curates, was finally established in 1825: the building, including the erection of a lofty enclosure, cost nearly £1000. It is in connection with the National Board of Education, who grant £30 per annum for its support, which is further aided by £10 per annum from the Irish Society, and an annual collection in the Roman Catholic chapel amounting to £30; 143 boys and 166 girls are instructed. The London Ladies' Society school, in Fountain-street, was established in 1822; attached to it is a small library for the use of the poor. Gwyn's Charitable Institution was founded by Mr. John Gwyn, a merchant of the city, who died in 1829, and endowed by him with a bequest of £41,757, producing at present £1882 per ann., for boarding, clothing, and educating as many poor boys as the funds may admit of. This excellent school, which is under the management of 21 trustees, was opened on the 1st of April, 1833, in a hired house formerly the city hotel: the trustees have purchased 10 statute acres of ground at the rear of the infirmary, where it is in contemplation to erect premises capable of accommodating 200 pupils, at an estimated expense of £6000: there are at present 81 boys in the school. A Sunday School Union was formed in 1832, by which the liberties have been divided into six districts, each under the superintendence of one or two members; the number of schools in the parish at present in connection with the union is 16, attended by 162 teachers, and the number of pupils on the books is 1726.

The lunatic asylum for the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone, situated on rising ground to the north of the city, was commenced in June 1827, and opened in 1829; the entire expense, including the purchase of the site and furniture, amounted to £25,678. 2. 4., advanced by Government, and to be repaid by the three counties by instalments. The façade fronting the river consists of a centre with pavilions, from which extend wings with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions, all of Dungiven sandstone; above the centre rises a turret, of which the upper part forms an octagonal cupola; in the rear are several commodious airing-yards, separated by ranges of brick building, including the domestic offices and workshops: the entire length of the front is 364 feet; the depth of the building, with the airing-yards, 190 feet; and the height to the eave, 25 feet. The grounds comprise eight acres, including a plot in front ornamentally planted, and a good garden. The asylum was originally intended for 104 patients, but has been enlarged so as to admit 150: it is still too small, from the cells being partially occupied by incurables, persons afflicted with epilepsy, and idiots. The average annual expenditure for the last three years ending 1835 was £2554. 3. 6.: the average number of patients discharged recovered in each year was 42; discharged relieved, 6; and incurable, 4; and the average number of deaths was 17 in each year: the num-

ber of patients at the commencement of 1836 was 155; about 100 of the patients are constantly employed. The infirmary and fever hospital for the city and county, on the north of the city, was built in 1814, in place of an old poor-house which previously occupied the site of the present fish and vegetable markets, and is supported by parliamentary grants, Grand Jury presentments, governors' subscriptions, and contingencies: it contains 120 beds. The average annual income for five years ending Jan. 5th, 1833, was £1475. 15. 10½., and the expenditure, £1456. 10.; the entire number of patients deriving relief from this institution on the 5th of Jan., 1835, was 463. A dispensary for the city and north-west liberties was established in 1819 by the late Bishop Knox and the inhabitants, and is supported by voluntary contributions, an annual grant of £30 by the Irish Society, and presentments by the Grand Jury; the number of patients relieved in that year was 920, and the expenditure, £235. 8. 2. The clergymen's widows' fund originated in voluntary subscriptions, to which Bishop Knox, a munificent benefactor to most of the charitable institutions of Derry, gave £1000, and most of the Protestant clergy of the diocese contributed: the widows now receive each £35 per annum, and the six senior widows have houses rent-free, called the Widows'-row, adjacent to the cathedral. The charitable loan fund was instituted by Bishop Knox, and the corporation contributed to it £31. 10. per ann. until the year 1829, from which period it was unsupported till 1833, when the Irish Society granted £10 annually towards the expense of management: the capital, which is decreasing, amounted on July 31st, 1835, to £423. The ladies' penny society has an average annual income of about £200, including a bequest of £30 per ann., and an annual grant of £30 by the Irish Society, which is applied in distributing clothing and a few articles of food among the poor: it has also a branch called the flax fund, to which the Society contribute £20 per annum, for the distribution of certain portions of flax among poor applicants, who are paid for spinning it into yarn. The poor-shop, instituted in 1821, under the management of a committee of ladies, for providing the poor with clothes and bedding at first cost, on condition of their giving security for payment by weekly instalments at the rate of one penny in the shilling, is supported by subscriptions. A mendicity association was instituted in 1825, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Knox; and a penitentiary for reclaiming abandoned females, to which there is a school attached, was established in 1829. A religious tract depository, in connection with which is a religious, moral, and historical society, was established in 1822: the library formed by the society comprises about 500 publications, and at least one half of the funds must be expended on works purely religious. The above and many other charitable institutions are in a great degree attributable to the indefatigable exertions of the late Lady Hill. Alderman Peter Stanley, in 1751, bequeathed £42 per annum late currency for 31 inhabitants of the city and liberties on the western side of the river; and in 1831, Margaret Evory gave £20 per annum for the poor of the entire parish.

In addition to the Ecclesiastical buildings already recorded here was also a Franciscan mendicant friary of unknown foundation, with a churchyard contain-

ing about three acres, the site of which is now occupied by Abbey-street and others, and of which the foundations were discovered a few years ago by some workmen, but no vestiges of any of these buildings are now remaining: The only religious house preserved on the erection of the new city was the church of St. Augustine, which was repaired and used prior to the erection of the present cathedral, after which it was known as "the little church;" its site is now occupied by the bishop's garden. A small square tower was built by O'Dogherty for O'Donell, in the 15th or 16th century, but no vestige of it can now be traced. Near the Roman Catholic chapel, outside the walls, are St. Columb's wells, originally three in number and called by separate names, but of which one is dried up; but the water, though considered in remote parts of the island a specific for diseases of the eye, is here held in little repute. In the centre of St. Columb's-lane, adjacent to the wells, is St. Columb's stone, on each side of which are two oval hollows artificially formed, concerning which various legends are related; the water deposited by rain in these hollows is believed to possess a miraculous power in curing various diseases. The shutting of the gates by the apprentice boys on Dec. 7th, 1688 (O. S.), and the opening of them on Aug. 12th following, have been annually commemorated, but the ceremony has been somewhat modified since 1832, in which year an act was passed declaring such commemorations illegal; and have led to the establishment of three distinct clubs of apprentice boys, under different denominations. George Farquhar, the dramatic poet, was born here in 1678; and the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D. D., author of "Letters concerning the northern coast of the county of Antrim," and other productions on natural history, who was assassinated at the house of Dr. Waller, at Sharon, on March 2nd, 1797, was also a native of this place. Londonderry gives the titles of Earl and Marquess to the family of Stewart.

LONG.—See KNOCKLONG.

LONGFORD (County of), an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the south and east by that of Westmeath, on the north by those of Cavan and Leitrim, and on the west by that of Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Ree. It extends from 53° 30' to 53° 54' (N. Lat.), and from 7° 21' to 7° 53' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 263,645 acres, of which 192,506 are cultivated land, 55,247 are bog and mountain, and 15,892 are under water. The population, in 1821, was 107,570; and in 1831, 112,558.

It appears uncertain from Ptolemy's statement what tribe inhabited this portion of the island in his time. It was afterwards known by the name of the *Analè* or *Annaly*, and was the principality of the O'Farrells, or O'Ferrals, which family was afterwards divided into two main branches, O'Farrel Buy or the Yellow, which held the southern part of the county, and O'Farrel Ban or the White, which possessed the northern portion. The family of O'Cuin also had a small territory here, of which Rathcline castle was the head quarters and chief fortress. Feargal, chief of this country, was defeated in 960 by Mahon, prince of Thomond, on the banks of the Inny, near its influx into Lough Ree, to which place the latter had ascended by the Shannon with a number of small

vessels; but this event produced no territorial changes. Previously to the arrival of the English, Annaly was included in the province of Meath, and as such formed part of the grant made by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, who built castles and planted a colony of English there; but this remote part of his territory, although the English families of Tuite and Delamare succeeded in making a settlement in it, yielded him little more than nominal submission, as the O'Farrels held the chief power till the time of Elizabeth. On the division of Meath into two counties in 1543, the Annaly was considered to be a portion of its western division, and was not formed into a separate county until the 11th of Elizabeth, when it was made shire ground by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord-Deputy, under the name of Longford, from its chief town, and was considered as one of the seven counties of Connaught. Notwithstanding this interference on the part of the English government, the O'Farrels were still recognised as chieftains until the 29th year of the same reign, when Faghan O'Farrel made a formal surrender of the territory to the queen, and next year obtained a re-grant, subject to the jurisdiction of the English law. That the authority of the English government had but little influence during the subsequent reigns of James and Charles I., is evident from the fact that no charter of incorporation was granted to any town in it by the former of these monarchs, by whom so many places in other counties were endowed with corporate rights; the earliest grant of this nature being that of St. Johnstown, in the beginning of the reign of Chas. I., while those of the other borough towns, Longford, Granard, and Lanesborough, were not obtained until the middle of that of Chas. II. From a remonstrance purporting to be sent by the inhabitants of Longford to Lord Costello, to be presented by him to the Lords Justices in Dublin, dated Nov. 10th, 1641, in which they complain of the grievances under which they laboured as Roman Catholics, and petitioned for an act of oblivion and restitution, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and a repeal of the statutes of Elizabeth against popery, it also appears that the O'Farrel family still maintained almost the exclusive control over the county, as the 26 signatures affixed to the document are all of this name. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of 1641, Longford castle was besieged and taken by the Irish for the O'Farrels, and the garrison put to the sword, notwithstanding it had surrendered on promise of quarter. Castle Forbes, the only other fortress in the county held for the government, also fell into the power of the insurgents. But the ultimate triumph of Cromwell's forces entirely reversed the fate of the country, and the O'Farrels lost both their property and influence, which have since been vested in other and various hands.

This county is partly in the diocese of Meath, but chiefly in that of Ardagh, and in the archdiocese of Armagh. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Abbeyshrule, Ardagh, Granard, Longford, Moydow, and Rathcline, and contains the incorporated market and assize town of Longford, the incorporated market-towns of Granard and Lanesborough, the disfranchised borough of St. Johnstown (now a village), the market and post-towns of Edgeworthstown and Ballymahon, the post-towns of Colehill and Newtown-Forbes, and the villages of Bunlahy, Ballina-

muck, Drumlish, Killashee, Keenagh, and the episcopal town or village of Ardagh. The county sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Longford, Granard, Lanesborough, and St. Johnstown; but since the Union its sole representatives have been the two for the county, who are elected at Longford. The registered constituency consists of 201 £50, 105 £20, and 854 £10 freeholders; 67 £20 and 149 £10 leaseholders; and 5 £50 and 7 £20 rent-chargers, making a total of 1388 voters. The county is included in the Home Circuit; the assizes and general quarter sessions are held at Longford, where the county gaol and court-house are situated: quarter sessions are also held at Ballymahon. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, and 46 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including one coroner. There are 27 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of 1 sub-inspector, 3 chief officers, 25 sub-constables, 117 men, and 5 horses. The district lunatic asylum for this county and the King's, Queen's, and Westmeath is at Maryborough; the county infirmary is at Longford, and there are dispensaries at Ballymahon, Edgeworthstown, Granard, and Keenagh, supported equally by Grand Jury presentments and private subscription. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for the year 1835 was £12,606. 9. 2., of which £329. 11. 7. was for the roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £3833. 6. 10. for the roads, bridges, &c., of the baronies; £2209. 6. 2½. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £2678. 13. 10. for the police; and £3556. 10. 8½. for repayment of advances made by Government. In military arrangements it is in the Western district, and there are barracks at Longford for infantry and cavalry, and at Granard for infantry, both together being capable of accommodating 15 officers, 391 men, and 202 horses.

The general outline of the county presents little to attract the eye or excite the imagination. It is for the most part flat and in many places overspread with large tracts of bog. Towards the north, where it borders on the county of Leitrim, it rises into bleak and sterile mountains. In its other extremity the country improves very much, particularly on the banks of the Inny, where the land is much more fertile and is well cultivated. Near Ballymahon the scenery is varied and beautiful. Lakes are numerous in many parts, particularly in the baronies of Longford and Granard; the most extensive are Lough Gownagh, in the northern extremity of the county, and Lough Kinale near Granard, both of which contribute to form the boundary between this county and Cavan. In each there are several islands, and each possesses considerable interest from the surrounding scenery, which is much heightened by numerous young and flourishing plantations. The principal islands in Lough Gownagh are Innismore, Inchmory, Innisdavoge, and Jasper island, each of which is fertile, planted, or embellished with remains of ancient buildings: those of Lough Kinale are Chapel island and Bru-ree; the former has the ruins of an old church on it; the latter is planted. The other more remarkable lakes are Loughs Bon, Bonnow, Drum, Derry, Drumurry, Doogary, Gurteen, Tully, and Glin. The last-named, which is on the borders of the county eastward of Edgeworthstown, receives several streams from the north and

west, and empties its waters by a winding river into Lough Iron, in the county of Westmeath. The Shannon is the boundary along the whole western verge of the county, separating it from Connaught, and for the greater part of its course presents more the appearance of a lake than that of a river; near the north-western boundary of Longford is Lough Forbes, about five miles long by one broad; and at Lanesborough is the commencement of Lough Ree, a noble expanse of water extending from that town to the neighbourhood of Athlone. The islands of this lake are numerous, and some of them large; those which may be considered to belong to the county of Longford are All Saints, Inchban, Innisbofin, Inniscoran, Quakers' island, and Inchynough. The soil of this county, like the surface, is exceedingly various, changing from a light thin mould to a deep loamy clay, without any apparent variation in the geological arrangement: much of the north is in a state of nature, and the practicability of draining, reclaiming, and cultivating to any profitable purpose is exceedingly doubtful. Toward the south the prevailing character is a rich vegetable mould resting on blue clay, very retentive of moisture and based on a substratum of yellow marl, two or three feet thick, ultimately resting either on an excellent marl or limestone gravel. In this part of the country every kind of grain and green crop may be cultivated to the greatest advantage. The barony of Granard is mostly good land producing a short, close and sweet herbage; the elevated district between Edgeworthstown and Longford has a good soil, which yields abundant crops of grain, but westward of the latter place, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Newtown-Forbes, the land is much encumbered with surface water, the injurious effects of which could be easily obviated by a judicious system of draining. The level parts of the county are mostly in pasture, producing great varieties of acidulous plants occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers, or by the accumulation of surface water: these meadows, if properly drained and secured, would rank among some of the best in Ireland. Bogs are very numerous in many parts of the county, and everywhere capable of drainage and reclamation; but in consequence of the water being suffered to remain in them, numerous gullies or swallows are formed, which though always full never run over, although numerous small streams flow into them, whence it is evident that their waters must find a subterraneous passage to the Shannon, the Inny, or some other river, thus silently but forcibly pointing out the means by which the land may be made available to the service of man. The chief crops are oats and potatoes, but the sowing of wheat and barley is becoming more general; and flax, rape, clover, turnips and vetches are sometimes sown. Rape thrives peculiarly well on boggy soil, and the produce is everywhere very great. The practice of laying down land with grass or clover seeds is gaining ground every year. All the surplus grain is purchased in Longford and other markets, and sent down the Royal Canal to Dublin or Drogheda. Agricultural implements are of an inferior description, except with the gentry and wealthier farmers; one-horse carts of excellent construction are universal.

Great improvements have been made in the breed of cattle; the short-horned stock appears to be a decided favourite. A cross between the Durham and the long-

horned native breed grows to a good size, and fattens well. Although this is not a sheep-feeding country, the breed of that useful and profitable animal has not been neglected; the New Leicester is decidedly a favourite with all the large landholders, but a cross between it and the small short-woolled sheep of the country suits the light and upland soils better. The horses are chiefly of a slight active breed, well adapted for light harness, but not equal as saddle-horses to those of Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. Pigs are universally kept, and of every possible variety of breed; they are fattened for the merchants and curers of Longford, who ship great quantities of pork and bacon for Dublin, London, and Liverpool. Dairies upon an extensive scale are not very general, but great quantities of butter are made and chiefly sold in Longford and Ballymahon for the English markets. The meadows in the lower districts produce hay in great abundance, but it is much mixed with rushes and other aquatic plants, and it is everywhere cut too late in the season, the mowing seldom beginning till September, and is badly managed. Woods are very rare, although the land is everywhere well adapted to the growth of timber, and in many places throws up shoots spontaneously, particularly of oak, hazel, alder, and birch, which only require the protecting hand of man to attain their full growth; but cattle are everywhere suffered to browse upon them, and hence nothing but brushwood and stunted bushes remain. There is some good old timber at Castle Forbes, which, together with the plantations around Newtown-Forbes, shews to great advantage; there are also some good plantations at Edgeworthstown, others near Granard, on the shores of the lakes, on the road between Longford and Edgeworthstown, and in a few other places. The fences are generally good, being for the most part ditches faced with sods or stones, and having quickset hedges planted on the breast. Draining and irrigation appear to be quite unknown here, although no district in the province requires them more. The scented myrtle is found in all the bogs, which everywhere present an ample field for the pursuits of the botanist, as the plants are numerous and many rare species are found, particularly in the barony of Longford. Orchards and gardens are sometimes seen near the small farm-houses, and add greatly to their comfortable appearance and domestic economy.

The northern boundary of the great limestone field of Ireland passes through this county, forming part of the hilly tract which, rising in the north-eastern part of it, proceeds into several of the northern counties. The line of division between the limestone and clay-slate proceeds from the Camlin river, near Longford, by St. Johnstown, between Lough Kinale and Lough Gownagh, to the head of Lough Sheelin. The portion of the county to the south of this line is based on limestone, the general range of which approaches to the east and west, and the dip towards the south. An isolated mass of sandstone forms within the limestone field the hill of Slieve Goldry near Ardagh, and another at Ballymahon extends on both sides of the Inny: this kind of rock may also be observed to the west of the clay-slate formation, in the north-western extremity of the county, occupying, beyond its limits, also a considerable space on both sides of the Shannon in the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim; and on the hill at Shroïd, a little

east of Longford, conglomerate of a very compact structure crosses the country in a very extraordinary manner, rising in wavy undulations, frequently submerging, and again presenting itself on the surface. There are numerous escars in all the level districts, forming a portion of the great chain which passes from the coast of Killala bay, through the centre of the island, to Lough Neagh; and here, as in every other part of their course, they are formed of fragments of primitive and secondary rocks, evidently rounded by attrition, but the greater portion of nodules in the escars of this county are of limestone, and near the base, in almost every instance, are great quantities of fine calcareous sand and marl, which are everywhere used as manure, and, on some kinds of land, are far more beneficial than lime. Notwithstanding the abundance of limestone, sandstone, and gravel, pure water is rather scarce. At Ledwithstown is a spring of excellent water gushing out of the marble rock in a copious stream, which is very highly esteemed.

The mineral treasures of Longford are few. Lead ore has been found in several of the limestone quarries, but no practical efforts have yet been made to trace out the vein; it has also been found in some of the mountain streams, and even turned up by the plough: ochres of various colours are common. Near the shores of Lough Gownagh are extensive rocks of iron-stone of a very superior kind, equal to the best Swedish ore, and the rocks appear to be inexhaustible, not being detached, or in thin layers like those of the Arigna district, but regular in formation and of a deep red colour. Coal shale appears in several places around Burlaghy, and near Lough Gownagh; but from the situation and arrangement of the contiguous strata, its continuation is doubtful. Near Ledwithstown, and in some other places, marble of a deep grey colour is very abundant; it takes a high polish, and is worked into chimney-pieces and other domestic ornaments. An analysis of the blue marl that forms a bed more than ten feet thick under the bog near the Inny, gave, of carbonate of lime 44.4 parts, carbonate of magnesia 1.4, alumine 27.2, and silex 27.0. The white marl of the same district gave, of carbonate of lime 87.3 parts, bog stuff and vegetable matter 10.7, alumine 1.0, silex 0.9, and oxyde of iron 0.1. The blue clay under the bog near the Shannon gave, of carbonate of lime 53.0 parts, alumine 36.0, silex 11.0.

Coarse linen cloth, and linen yarn, are manufactured to some extent and sent to markets in other counties: the first Earl of Granard took great pains to introduce this branch of manufacture among his tenantry at Newtown-Forbes. Flannels, friezes, and linsey-woolseys, chiefly for domestic consumption, are manufactured in several places. The rivers that water the interior of the county are the Camlin and the Kenagh. The source of the former is amid the numerous springs around Granard; its course is uncommonly winding, in consequence of the flatness of the valley through which it flows after quitting the hill of Granard, insomuch that the country is flooded to a great extent in winter: it runs westward and joins the Shannon at Tarmonbarry. The latter rises in the south and flows northward to the Shannon. The Fallen and Oynamount are insignificant streams. The Inny, which forms part of the southern boundary of the county, flows through a beautiful and

rich country in a winding course by Ballymahon to Lough Ree: it contains salmon, trout, pike, perch, roach, tench, bream, and eels: the last are highly esteemed. It is said that since the introduction of perch, all other kinds of fish except eels have grown scarce both in Lough Ree and in the Inny. Few rivers present so many facilities for water carriage: its course is very slow. The total fall from Finea to the Shannon is 90 feet, and the main obstructions to its navigation are a ridge of rocks between Newcastle and Ballymahon, and two shallows between the latter town and the Shannon. The Royal canal enters the county from Westmeath, by an aqueduct over the Inny near Tinlick, passing westward by Ballymahon, Keenagh, and Mosstown, to Killashee, whence a branch leads northward to the town of Longford, while the main line from the junction continues westward until it joins the Shannon at Richmond harbour a mile below Tarmonbarry. This line of communication through the heart of the country is of the greatest advantage to the commercial interests; boats of 20 tons convey bulky articles, and fly boats, travelling at the rate of 7 miles an hour, ply constantly between Longford and Dublin. The roads are numerous and well laid out, and the material of which they are made is abundant and of very good quality; but in general they are very wet throughout every part, a defect arising entirely from want of due attention to keep the drains and water courses open.

The remains of antiquity are very few. A large rath, usually called the Moat of Granard, stands at one end of the main street of that town; another, called Lisardowlin, situate near the road from Longford to Edgeworthstown, is by the people of this country generally believed to be the centre of Ireland. Monastic institutions were numerous, and for the most part held in great veneration and well endowed. Abbeyshrule belonged to the Canons Regular; Ardagh, to the Franciscans; Lerha or Laragh, to the Cistercians; the wealthy abbey of Longford was founded by the O'Farrells; there were also abbeys or priories at Moydow, Clone, Clonebrone, Derg, Druimchei, and Killinmore, besides those on the islands of Innismorey, Innisbofin, Inniscoran, and All Saints Island in Lough Ree. Ruins of all the above still remain; but of the priories at Ballynasaggard, Kilglass, and St. Johnstown, no vestiges of the original buildings remain, and their actual site is matter of doubt. At Lanesborough are the ruins of a collegiate church or preceptory, originally founded by the Knights Templars. The remains of ancient castles are not so numerous here as in most of the other level counties. Granard castle is built on a hill rising to a considerable height above the town, and commanding an extensive view over all the level country. Besides Castle Forbes, the Forbes family had another fortified mansion at Longford, which was burned by the O'Nials in 1605. At Tinlick is the ruin of a strong castle, and near Ballymahon are the remains of two others. There are still remains of Rathcline castle, the chief residence of the O'Cuins; and not far from it are the ruins of a very ancient church. At Ballymahon was a strong castle erected to defend the ford of the Inny, the only traces of which are the cellars, under a house built on its ruins. Barnacor castle and Lot's castle, on the Inny, on the opposite banks, were both erected to protect the important pass or ford of that river, and at Castlecree are some remains of

its ancient fortress. Fossil remains of various kinds have been discovered in the limestone caverns and fissures; many of them are those of animals unknown in these regions, and several others of species now extinct in Ireland. The bones and horns of the elk have been discovered in the marl at the foot of the Escars, and beneath several of the bogs, also in a small lake near Ballinalee the antlers and bones of the red deer are often found quite sound, having been preserved by the antiseptic properties of the bog water.

There are but few resident noblemen or gentry of large estates: the mansions and demesnes deserving of notice are described in their respective parishes. There are few parts of Ireland in which persons of limited income can live cheaper or better than here. In the towns are plentiful and cheap markets for beef, mutton, fowl, and fresh water fish, wild fowl in abundance, and the water fowl free from the fishy flavour of those from the sea coast. Cod and haddock from Galway, and oysters from the same shores, may be obtained at moderate prices. The diet and mode of living of the small farmers and others is very indifferent: they scarcely ever taste flesh meat, and not often anything but potatoes; yet they are strong, healthy, and active, and their general appearance is prepossessing. The women wear scarlet cloaks, with hoods, which they seldom use, as they cover their heads with handkerchiefs: the rest of their dress consists indifferently of cotton chequer and linsey-woolsey. Those of the lowest order travel barefoot, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, till they draw near their place of destination; their fuel is invariably turf, which can be procured in great abundance and of very superior quality. Coal is sometimes brought by the canal for the use of the wealthier classes, but even these generally burn turf. The prevalent diseases are inflammatory and putrid fever in summer and autumn, and ague, which latter is generally contracted in Meath, whither the labourers go to the harvest, and where they suffer much from the scarcity of fuel, which they had enjoyed in plenty at home. The lower orders are shrewd, intelligent, and industrious, fond of manly exercises and amusements, such as foot-ball, hurling, and wrestling, but on Sunday evenings the chief and invariable amusement is dancing. They are of a very proud and independent spirit, which manifests itself most conspicuously in their great repugnance to hire as servants, an occupation considered by them to be highly disreputable; hence they remain at home living in penury in a cabin and on a small patch of ground. They are exceedingly litigious, ever ready to have recourse to the law upon the most trivial subjects; they are also extremely superstitious: the first day of the year and of the month or week is considered the most proper times to commence an undertaking. No one removes to a new habitation on a Friday. A large candle is lighted on Christmas night, and suffered to burn out: should it be extinguished by accident, or otherwise, before it be completely burned away, it is considered as a certain prognostic of the death of the head of the family. The first of May and Midsummer-day are observed with great regularity, as are all the other festivals usual throughout the country: that of Hallow Eve concludes with a supper of boiled wheat buttered and sweetened, called Granbree. In the summer months, many individuals

set out on pilgrimages either to holy wells in the vicinity, or to Lough Derg, in Donegal, to which latter place persons in affluent circumstances have been known to walk barefoot as a penance. The places at which violent or sudden deaths have occurred, particularly if near a road, are marked by heaps of stones, to which every passenger deems it a duty incumbent on him to add one. The Irish language is scarcely ever heard, except in the mountainous districts among the old people; adults and children everywhere speak English. Of the ancient families of this county, scarce any traces now remain: titles of the most romantic kind were assumed and borne by the heads of several clans, all of which have long since fallen into disuse.

LONGFORD, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of TEMPLEMICHAEL, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD (of which it is the chief town), and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, and 58½ (W. N. W.) from



Seal.

Dublin, on the mail coach road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4516 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Athfadha*, was at a very early period the site of a monastery, of which St. Idus, a disciple of St. Patrick, was abbot; and in 1400 a Dominican abbey was founded here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by O'Ferral, prince of Annaly. This house was destroyed by fire in 1429, and Pope Martin V. and his successor, Eugene IV., granted indulgences to all who should contribute to its restoration. The establishment appears to have subsisted till the dissolution, after which it was successively granted to different parties in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, and was finally given to Francis, Viscount Valentia, in 1615, by Jas. I., who had previously granted a market and fair to be held at this place. Francis, Lord Aungier, who had become proprietor of the town, obtained from the same monarch the grant of an additional market and two more fairs in 1619. The castle, which from its strength had become a post of importance, was, in 1641, taken by the insurgents from the O'Ferrals, and the garrison put to the sword. Francis, Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, in 1657, obtained from Chas. II. the erection of his lands into a manor, with the power of holding a court of record before his seneschal, with jurisdiction to the amount of £200; of appointing bailiffs for his manor court, and maintaining a gaol for the manor and town of Longford, which, under the same charter, was incorporated by the designation of the "Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of Longford."

The town is situated on the small river Camlin, and in 1831 contained 720 houses, many of which are well-built and of handsome appearance; the streets are watched, cleansed, and paved by assessments on all houses above the value of £5 per annum. At the end of the principal street are the cavalry barracks, adapted for 9 officers and 222 non-commissioned officers and pri-

vates, with stabling for 147 horses, and an hospital for 24 patients. About half a mile beyond these are the artillery barracks for 4 officers and 136 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 55 horses, and an hospital for 16 patients. The trade of the town has considerably increased since the extension into it of a branch from the Royal canal, and it now ranks among the best markets for grain, pork, bacon, and butter. The linen trade has revived, but not to its former extent. A branch of the bank of Ireland has been established since 1834; a spacious market-house, and corn stores along the canal, have been erected by the Earl of Longford; several new houses have been built, and some new streets laid out, and the town is rapidly improving. There is a large distillery, in which, on an average, about 50,000 gallons of whiskey are annually made and 35 men employed; there are also a large brewery and a tannery. At the termination of the new cut from the Royal canal a basin for boats has been constructed by the Earl of Longford, who has also erected a butter market and shambles at his own expense. A passage boat to Dublin plies daily on the Royal canal, affording facility of intercourse with the metropolis and other towns; and the situation and other local advantages of the town are favourable to the extension of its trade. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter, which is the principal market, is amply supplied with corn, butter, bacon, pigs, hemp, and flax, and is numerously attended. The fairs are on March 25th, June 10th, Aug. 19th, and Oct. 22nd; the June and October fairs are most frequented.

The corporation consists of a sovereign, two bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The sovereign who may appoint a deputy and is a justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market, and the bailiffs are chosen annually from the burgesses on the Monday after Christmas-day, and sworn into office on the Monday after the 29th of September; the burgesses fill up vacancies as they occur by a majority of their own body, by whom also freemen are admitted; the recorder and town-clerk are appointed by the lord of the manor, who is patron of the borough and generally sovereign, and the inferior officers by the corporation. The corporation by their charter returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The manor courts have fallen almost into disuse, trifling causes only being summarily decided by the seneschal; and the corporation exercises but few municipal functions, having little more than a nominal existence. A court is held by the deputy-sovereign on Monday and Saturday, chiefly for the adjustment of claims for labour. The assizes for the county are held here regularly, and the quarter sessions alternately here and at Ballymahon; petty sessions are held at Newtown-Forbes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and there is a chief constabulary police station in the town. The court-house is a neat building; and a gaol, well adapted to the classification of prisoners, was erected in 1825, on the radiating principle, containing 8 day-rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a tread mill, with separate cells for the prisoners, who are instructed by the schoolmaster and matron; three looms are also kept in the gaol for the employment of such as can

weave. To the north-east of the town is Carrickglass, the handsome seat of the Rt. Hon. T. Lefroy, L.L.D., the demesne of which is watered by the Camlin. In the vicinity are Mount Jessop, the residence of F. Jessop, Esq.; Clonbolt, of R. Armstrong, Esq.; and, about two miles distant Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard. The parish church, a handsome edifice, is situated in the town; and there are also a R. C. chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster and Wesleyan Methodists. The county infirmary and dispensary are in the town, and there are 12 houses, built by Lord Longford, inhabited rent-free by the poor. The town gives the title of Baron to the Pakenham family.

LONG-ISLAND, in the parish of SKULL, Western Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Skull, on the south-west coast; containing 259 inhabitants. It was formerly called *Innisfadda*, or the "Isle of Dogs," and it is traditionally stated that, in 830, such a violent tempest occurred that the sea broke over the island and forced it asunder into three parts. It is situated on a fine harbour of the same name, and forms one side of the entrance to Roaring-water bay: though not more than a quarter of a mile wide, it is nearly two miles in length, and comprises about 154 acres of land, chiefly under tillage and tolerably well cultivated by the spade. The substratum is clay-slate, in some places rising into rocky knolls, but even these produce good herbage; and corn and potatoes, more than sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, are produced, but fuel is extremely scarce: most of the men are engaged in fishing or as pilots. Here is a detachment from the coast-guard station at Crook-haven. The harbour is well sheltered, easy of access, and capable of receiving the largest ships, which may enter at either end of the island, care being taken to avoid a spit of sand extending in a northern direction more than half way across the channel, from about half a mile within the east end of the island: the Kings' sound is considered the safest entrance.

LONGWOOD, a village, in the parish of CLONARD, barony of UPPER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Clonard, near the great western road from Dublin to Connaught; containing 425 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and comprises 83 houses. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. Fairs are held on Feb. 1st, Whit-Tuesday, July 12th, and Dec. 11th. A lecture on alternate Wednesdays has been established here by the vicar of Clonard. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising part of the parish of Clonard and the entire of Killyon, and containing the chapels of Longwood and Killyon; the former, situated near the village, is a large plain edifice.—See CLONARD.

LORHA, or LORRAGH, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Portumna; containing 4004 inhabitants, of which 195 are in the village. This place was anciently distinguished for its religious establishments, the earliest of which was an abbey for canons regular, founded by St. Ruadan, who presided here over 150 monks and died in 584. This establishment appears to have flourished

without interruption till 844, when, according to Archdall, Turgesius, with his Norwegian forces, destroyed the town; he was soon after taken prisoner by Maol-seachlain, King of Meath, and drowned in Lough Ainin. After its restoration the abbey was destroyed by accidental fires in 1154 and 1157, and in 1179 the town was again destroyed by fire. The hand of St. Ruadan was preserved in a silver case in this abbey till its suppression. A Dominican friary also was founded here in 1269, by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in which, in 1688, a provincial chapter of the order was held, when 150 friars clothed in their proper habits assisted on the occasion. The parish comprises 6220 acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improving; the scenery is pleasingly diversified and derives much interest from the venerable ruins of the abbey and friary. The principal seats are Abbeville, the residence of T. G. Hemsworth, Esq.; Portland, of J. Chapman, Esq.; Belle-Isle, of Lord Avonmore; Harvest Lodge, of — Stoney, Esq.; Ballymacegan, of T. Spinner, Esq.; Kilcarron, of A. Carew, Esq.; Grange, of — Palmer, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Archdeacon Knox. The village is pleasantly situated within three miles of the river Shannon, and a penny post has been established in connection with the office of Burris-O'Kane. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Aglish-cloghane; the tithes amount to £436. 9. 3. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £400 and a loan of £1200, in 1816, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church has been recently repaired by a grant of £113 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Dorrha; the chapel is a plain modern building near the ruins of the Dominican friary, and there is also a chapel at Dorrha. A national school was erected in 1832, on a site given, with a liberal subscription, by Mr. Toone; the expense of the building was £150, towards which the Board contributed £70. There are also several private schools, and a dispensary. The remains of the Dominican abbey, of which the walls are nearly entire, are situated in a fertile spot on a rivulet which falls into the Shannon; the prevailing character is that of the early English style; the western gable is surmounted by a small belfry turret, and above the entrance is a handsome window; the bell, which at the suppression of the monastery had been taken down and hid in a field, was discovered about 30 years since and restored; the interior contains several mural tablets, of which one bears the arms of the Mac Egan family. There are some ruins of Ballyquirk castle, near which is a handsome modern house of that name, and also of Lackeen castle.

LORUM, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road from Carlow to New Ross; containing 1507 inhabitants. It comprises 5428 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5033 per ann.; and contains Corries, the property of the Rudkin family, and Ballycor-mac House, late the residence of the Newton family. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united to the vicarage of Slyguffe and the

rectory of Ballyellin, together constituting the union of Lorum, in the gift of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithes amount to £294. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, of which £196. 3. 1. is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar; the tithes of the entire benefice amount to £609. 4. 7. There is no glebe-house or glebe. The church, an old building, containing two modern tombs of the Rudkin family, has been recently repaired at an expense of £184 defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bagnalstown, and has a chapel at Ballinkellin. The parochial school was built and is supported by subscription; and in the national school, which is aided by £10 per ann. from Lord Beresford, about 160 children are educated: there is also a Sunday school.

LOUGHBRACCAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Nobber, on the mail road from Dublin by Slane to Londonderry; containing 493 inhabitants. It comprises 2074 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land, which is of good quality, is partly in tillage and partly in pasture. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely appropriate to the see: the tithes amount to £111. 11. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. For the performance of clerical duties it forms part of the perpetual curacy of Nobber; and in the R. C. divisions, part of the union or district of Drumconra. The ruins of the old church, which stand on the summit of a hill, have a striking appearance.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a post-town, in the parish of AGHADERG, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N. E.) from Newry, and 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Newry to Belfast; containing 618 inhabitants. This town, which is prettily situated on the lake from which it takes its name, owes its rise to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, granted the adjacent lands. Sir Marmaduke built a castle on the shore of the lake, for the protection of a pass where three roads united, and soon after a church and a mill, and laid the foundation of a town, in which a Protestant colony was settled, for which he obtained the grant of a market and two fairs. In 1641 the castle was dismantled and the town and church were destroyed by fire; in this desolate condition it remained till 1688, when the church was rebuilt and the town began gradually to improve. It consists of one principal street, from which two smaller streets branch off, and contains 123 houses, most of which are well built and of handsome appearance; the whole town has a cheerful and thriving aspect. The lake, which is supposed to have taken its name from the speckled trout with which it is said to have formerly abounded, comprises an area of about 90 Irish acres, and is bordered on its western side by the road from Dublin to Belfast; it forms the summit level of the Newry canal, to which its waters are conveyed through Lough Shark, and is itself supplied from a spring within, its superfluous water escaping through a sluice at the north-western extremity. Fairs are held here on the third Tuesday in every month, for horses, cattle, pigs, and pedlery. There are several handsome seats in the immediate neighbourhood, which are noticed under the heads of their respective parishes. The parish church, a handsome edifice, with a square tower and octagonal

spire, is situated in the centre of the town; and nearly opposite to it is the R. C. chapel, in the later English style, built at an expense of £1700 on a site presented by N. C. Whyte, Esq., who also gave £400 towards its erection. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. On the shore of the lake is a modern house, erected in 1812 on the site of the ancient castle, which was then taken down. The Danes, who had ravaged the north of Ireland, were defeated here by the Irish under Mac Lorriagh, in 1187. —See AGHADERG.

LOUGHCREW, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Oldcastle, on the road to Kells; containing 1394 inhabitants. It comprises $4968\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; there is no waste or unprofitable land, and the state of agriculture is improving, the drill system and a better description of stock having been lately introduced. There are some quarries of good building stone, and at the hamlet of Millbrook are the mills and residence of W. Henry, Esq. Loughcrew House, the residence of Jas. L. W. Naper, Esq., is a magnificent structure in the Grecian Ionic style, erected from designs by Mr. Cockerell, of London; it is faced entirely with hewn limestone, has a noble portico, and contains some good paintings by the old masters. The mansion, the out-offices (which are of a superior order), and the improvements in the demesne, are stated to have cost upwards of £80,000. The demesne comprises about 900 plantation acres, of which nearly 200 are planted; the principal approach is by a lodge of elegant design, and the scenery in the vicinity is of a pleasing character. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory of Moylough and the vicarage of Diamor, and by Episcopal authority, in 1815, to the rectory of Russagh or Clonabreny, together constituting the union of Loughcrew, in the patronage of the Crown: the rectory is impropriate in E. Rotherham, of Crossdrum, Esq. The tithes amount to £166. 3. 1., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice to £369. 13. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1821, at an expense of £1879, of which £1275 was granted as a loan by the late Board of First Fruits, £100 as a gift, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 40 plantation acres, valued at £50 British per annum, part of which is subject to a rent of £32. 15. The church is an ancient structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £181. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Oldcastle, and has a chapel at Loughcrew. About 160 children are educated in three private schools, and a Sunday school is supported by Mrs. Naper: some of the children attend the endowed school in the adjoining parish of Oldcastle.

LOUGH DERG.—See TEMPLECARNE.

LOUGHGALL, or LEVALLEY-ENGLISH, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Armagh, and 70 (N.) from Dublin, on the great north road from Derry through Dungannon to Armagh; containing 5934 inhabitants, of which number, 325 are in the town. The parish, which is bounded on the north

by the river Blackwater, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including the district parish of Charlemont), $10,924\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $2449\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of Armagh, and the remainder in O'Neilland West; $59\frac{1}{2}$ acres are water, and of the land about two-thirds are exceedingly rich and fertile, and the remainder of inferior quality. The system of agriculture is highly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry, and excellent crops are raised; there is some valuable bog, but no waste land. Limestone abounds and is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes and for repairing the roads. The weaving of linen cloth is still carried on here to a considerable extent, affording employment to more than 600 persons who are engaged by the manufacturers and bleachers of Banbridge. The principal seats are Drumilly, the residence of Mrs. Cope, an ancient mansion with two lofty square towers projecting from the front, and overlooking the village; Hockley Lodge, of the Hon. H. Caulfield; Ardress, of G. Ensor, Esq.; Green Hall, of Mrs. Atkinson; Summer Island, of Col. Verner; Eden Cottage, of W. P. Newton, Esq.; Cloven Eden, of W. B. Picknoll, Esq.; Loughgall House, of J. Hardy, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Silver Oliver. The fine mansion and demesne of Castle Dillon, the seat of Sir Thos. Molyneux, which is described particularly in the account of Richhill, are partly in this parish and partly in that of Armagh. The village, though small, is beautifully situated in a fertile valley in the midst of a richly cultivated and picturesque country; and consists of 60 houses, of which the greater number are large, well-built, and of handsome appearance. There is a large and handsome market-house, but the market, and also four fairs which were formerly held, have been discontinued. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and a manorial court is held monthly before the seneschal for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the prebend of Loughgall in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £512. 10. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, on which, in 1782, £220. 17. 6. was expended in improvements; the glebe comprises $139\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, valued at £179 per annum, which, together with houses and gardens in the village, valued at £48. 5., makes the whole value of the prebend £739. 15. per annum. The church, a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1795 by subscription and assessments; a gallery was added to it in 1822, at an expense of £110. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and it has been recently repaired by a grant of £110 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the building is of hewn marble, and the interior is elegantly arranged, and contains a handsome cenotaph to the late Bishop Cope, who was for some time curate of the parish. There is a district church at Charlemont, of which the living is a perpetual curacy. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also that of Tartaragan, in each of which is a chapel. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and at Ballymagerney is a place of worship for Methodists. About 580 children are taught in six public schools, of which one, endowed with a school-house and two acres of land by Col. Cope,

is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; three are supported by Mr. Cope, and one by donations from the incumbent and Sir T. Molyneux, Bart. There are also five private schools, in which are about 200 children, and seven Sunday schools. Nearly in the centre of the village are the ruins of the ancient church, of which the western gable and turret are nearly entire.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER FEWS, and partly in that of UPPER FEWS, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Market-Hill, on the road from Armagh to Newry; containing, with the district parish of Baleek and the village of Mountnorris (*which see*), 10,198 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the lake on which it is situated, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,029½ statute acres, including 80½ of water; of these, 5299 are in Lower Fews, 2289½ in Upper Fews, and 8441½ in Lower Orior. The lake extended several miles in length from Pointz-Pass to Mountnorris, forming a continued morass and fortified by a military post at the former, and at the latter by another erected by Gen. Norris, from whom that station had its name; but with the exception of about 5 acres of water near the glebe-house, the whole has been drained and brought into cultivation. The land is fertile; about three-fourths are under tillage and in a very high state of cultivation; the remainder, though in some parts rocky, affords good pasture. Slate is found in the parish, but the quarries are not at present worked. There are several substantial and some handsome houses, of which the principal are Glенаune, the elegant residence of W. Atkinson, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Dr. Stuart. In the southern part of the parish is a small lake, called Loughshaws, from which a small stream flowing through Glенаune affords a convenient site for some extensive mills that have been established here for spinning cotton and weaving calico, in which are 170 power-looms, affording employment to nearly 300 persons; and also for bleach-greens and other mills, in which the manufactured goods are finished for the English markets. Since the establishment of these works, the proprietor has planted a great portion of mountainous and rocky land, introduced a good practical system of agriculture, and greatly improved the entire neighbourhood. A manorial court for the district of Baleek is held here every month, in which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable. The district of Baleek was separated from this parish in 1826, and erected into a perpetual curacy. The living of Loughgilly is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £926. 18. 4. The glebe-house was built in 1782, at an expense of £923. 1. 6½., and subsequently enlarged and improved at a cost of £1819; the glebe comprises 500 statute acres, valued at £585. 11. 8. per annum. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice with a tower, originally built at an expense of £1384. 12. 3½., a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and rebuilt in 1828 by aid of a gift of £830. 15. from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Ballymoyer and Baleek, in each of which is a chapel. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster and the Seceding

Synod, also for Covenanters. About 350 children are taught in four public schools, of which the male and female parochial schools are supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and one by Lord Gosford, who has endowed it with an acre of land. The parochial school-house was built on the glebe in 1813, at an expense of £250. There are also a private school, in which are about 60 children, and seven Sunday schools. A school-house is being built at Killycarran by the Education Society, who intend endowing it with £30 per annum from the surplus funds of the collegiate school at Armagh, which latter was founded by Chas. I., who granted seven townlands in this parish for the foundation of a school at Mountnorris, but which was some years afterwards established at Armagh. Four unendowed almshouses were built by Dean Dawson, in 1811, for four aged women; and the late Lord Gosford bequeathed a sum of money, of which the interest is annually distributed among the poor. During the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, the garrison of this place was put to the sword by the O'Donells; it also suffered greatly in the war of 1641, when a dreadful carnage took place. There are several remains of fortifications in the neighbourhood; the "Tyrone Ditches" are near the junction of the parish with those of Killeevy and Ballymore; but of the extensive fortress of Port-Norris, or Mount-Norris, not a vestige can be traced.

LOUGH GLINN, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. W.) from Frenchpark, on the road to Ballyhaunis; containing 10,124 inhabitants, of which number, 254 are in the village: the number of acres is returned with the parish of Taughboyne. The land is in general of inferior quality, and a large portion consists of bog. The village, which contains 50 houses is a station of the constabulary police; it has a penny-post to Frenchpark and Clare, and a dispensary. Fairs are held in May, July, September, and October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Rector of Taughboyne, who allows a stipend of £69. 4. 6. to the curate, augmented by £15 per ann. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house, built in 1828 by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, stands on a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £12 per ann. The church, a neat structure in good repair, built in 1815 by aid of a gift of £600 from the same Board, is situated in the village. In the R. C. divisions this district forms part of the union of Taughboyne or Tibohine, and has a chapel in the village. The schools are noticed under the head of Taughboyne, *which see*.

LOUGHGUILLE, or LOUGHGEEL, a parish, partly in the barony of KILCONWAY, but chiefly in that of UPPER DUNLUCE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Ballymoney, on the road from Ballymena to Ballycastle; containing 6379 inhabitants. This place is celebrated for a battle which was fought on the Aura mountain, between the Mac Quillans and Mac Donnells, in which the former were defeated; and near the intrenchments that were thrown up on the occasion, and of which there are still some remains, is a large cairn, where the slain on both sides are said to have been interred. The parish is situated on Lough Guile and intersected by the river Bush, which rises in the Cambrick mountain, and after a bold and

devious course of 13 miles falls into the sea at Bushmills. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 30,165 statute acres, of which $6466\frac{1}{4}$ are in the barony of Kilconway, and $23,689\frac{3}{4}$ are in Upper Dunluce; $59\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and of the land, about one-third is wild and boggy pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable land. The surface is boldly undulating, rising in some parts into lofty eminences, of which Mount Aura has an elevation of 1530 feet. The soil is principally light and gravelly, but in the valleys extremely fertile: the system of agriculture has greatly improved since the decline of the linen manufacture, and excellent crops are raised. There are some extensive tracts of limestone, which is quarried and burnt into lime, in which a considerable trade is carried on; and there is an ample supply of bog turf. Lisanour Castle, situated on the shores of the Lough, was originally built by Sir Philip Savage in the reign of John, and in 1723 was purchased by the ancestors of the Macartney family, of whom George, Earl Macartney, was born and for some time resided here. The last remains of the ancient building were removed in 1829, on the erection of the present mansion, the seat of George Macartney, Esq., which is beautifully situated in a fertile valley romantically interspersed with woods and lakes, and adorned with extensive and flourishing plantations; near the margin of one of the lakes is an elegant cottage in the later English style, richly embellished, and forming a picturesque feature in the scenery of the vale. Fairs are held here on the 19th of Feb., June, Aug., and Nov., chiefly for horses, cattle, pigs, and linen yarn. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. On the death of Dr. Trail, the last chancellor of Connor, and under Bishop Mant's act for dissolving the union attached to the chancellorship of that see, the living, previously a vicarage, became a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £515. The church, a small plain edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, was rebuilt in 1733, chiefly at the expense of the late Earl Macartney. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious edifice, built in 1785, near the entrance of Lisanour Castle. At Magheraboy is a place of worship for Seceders. About 300 children are taught in four public schools, of which a female school and Sunday school are supported by Mrs. Macartney; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 280 children. A dispensary affords medicine and advice to the poor, who are visited at their own dwellings when unable to attend. There are several Danish forts in the parish.

LOUGHILL, a parish, in the Shanid division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Rathkeale, on the mail road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 1849 inhabitants, of which number, 277 are in the village. This parish is situated on the southern bank of the river Shannon, which is here about three miles in breadth; it comprises 2098 statute acres. The land is in general rocky and the soil light, but near the village it is of better quality and the soil of greater depth; about one-half is under tillage; the system of agriculture is gradually improving, but a considerable portion is cultivated by spade labour. The principal manure is sea-sand and sea-weed, either collected on the

slab or brought from the opposite coast of Clare. Throughout the whole of the lower or northern part of the parish are extensive beds of coal lying above each other in five different strata, of which the uppermost only, which is the thinnest, has been worked, but so inefficiently that, though it is of excellent quality, coal is imported from England and Wales at a cheaper rate, and the works have been consequently discontinued. The substrata are chiefly silicious grit, greenstone, and quartz, the last penetrating the entire country in veins of considerable thickness, and in some parts nearly white and of great purity. The principal seats are Mount Trenchard, that of the Rt. Hon. Thos. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a handsome mansion formerly called Cappa, and beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon; Rock Lodge, of S. Harding, Esq.; Fairy Lawn, of P. Griffin, Esq.; Woodcliff, of A. E. Taylor, Esq.; Curragh, of the Rev. D. O'Sullivan; and Ouvane Cottage, of Lieut. Hewson, R.N. The village contains 53 houses, most of which are small thatched cabins. Nearly adjoining Ouvane Cottage is a good quay, where sloops may receive or deliver their cargoes. Fairs are held at Mount-Trenchard in March, June, September, and December. The townland of Kilfergus, on which is the old church of Glin, and the adjoining townland of Ballyoulihan, though both in this parish, pay tithes to the rector of Glin. In the townland of Knockabooley a singular tenure prevails, by which the Bishop of Limerick is enabled to grant leases for three lives; whereas, in the other townlands of the parish, he can grant leases only for 21 years. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union and corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick: the tithes amount to £95; there is a glebe of 16 acres, but no glebe-house. The church, a small but neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built on a new site by a loan of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £116 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Glin; the chapel is a large plain edifice. About half a mile from the village are the ruins of the old church; and near the shore was a very strong castle, said to have been the property of the Bishop, which was taken down by the late Mr. Hewson, who built a garden wall with the materials. On the demesne of Woodcliffe is a piece of ground called the Field of Sculls, where more than 100 skeletons were found; and on the Curragh estate have been dug up numerous brass coins of the reign of Jas. I.

LOUGHIN-ISLAND, a parish, in the barony of KINELEARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing, with the post-town of Clough and the villages of Seaford and Anadorn (*which see*), 6574 inhabitants. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises $12,485\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $124\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 9767 are apportioned under the tithe act; about one-half of the land is of the richest quality, and of the remainder, with the exception of a small proportion of waste and bog, the greater part is tolerably fertile. There are some quarries of stone, which is used for building and mending the roads; and near the mountains some very good slate for roofing is obtained. The

principal seats are Seaforde House, the splendid mansion and demesne of Col. M. Forde, noticed in the article on Seaforde; Ardilea, of the Rev. W. Annesley, a handsome residence near Clough; and Draper Hill, of J. Cromie, Esq., about halfway between Ballynahinch and Castlewilliam. The linen manufacture was established here in 1815 by Mr. Cromie, and not less than 42,000 webs are annually made from English mill-spun yarn, affording employment to more than 3000 persons. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, constituting the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £550. The church, situated at Seaforde, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with an octagonal spire of wood covered with copper; it was built in 1720, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £362 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the approach to it is through a fine avenue of trees. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Ballykindlar, and the remainder forms the head of the district of Loughin-Island; the chapel is a plain building, and there is also a chapel at Drumaroad for the union of Ballykindlar. There is a place of worship at Clough for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and at Seaforde for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the second class. About 570 children are taught in seven public schools, of which one, for which a house was built by the governors and Col. Forde, at an expense of £600, is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, who pay £30 per ann. to the master, who has also an annual donation from the rector, and a house and garden with two acres of land; and a female school was built in 1816, and is endowed with £14 per ann. by Col. Forde: in these two schools 95 children are annually clothed by Col. and Lady Harriet Forde, by whom two other schools are also endowed with £8 per ann.; and there are two national and three Sunday schools. Mrs. McKenny, in 1832, gave £50 to the poor of Clough, the interest of which is annually divided among them; and there is an annual fund of £24 for the purchase of blankets to be distributed among the poor in the winter. Near Seaforde are the ruins of Drumcaw church, formerly a separate parish: near it is a perfect circular fort, and at the termination of the townland is a very ancient bridge of one lofty arch over the Moneycarry river. At Clough are the ruins of an old castle within an ancient fort on the summit of a hill commanding a full view of two separate lines of forts, and the whole of Dundrum bay and castle. At Anadorn is a mound, called Castle Hill, on which was the castle of the McCartans, ancient proprietors of the country; near it is a cairn, 60 yards in circuit, having in it a kistvaen, in which were found calcined bones and ashes. There are some remains of the ancient church with its cemetery, of the old church built in 1547, and of the cell of St. Fynian, afterwards a private chapel and the burial-place of the ancient family of the McCartans.

LOUGHMORE EAST.—See CALLABEG.

LOUGHMORE WEST, or LOUGHMOE, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Templemore, on the road to Thurles and Clonmel; containing 2878 inhabitants, and, with Loughmore East, comprising 6923 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Archbishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithes amount to £536. 6., of which £296. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no church or glebe-house. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Loughmore and Castleinny, which also comprises the parish of Templeerry, and contains a chapel in each parish. About 220 children are educated in three private schools.

LOUGHRASK, a hamlet, in the parish of DROM-CREEHY, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 17 houses and 95 inhabitants.

LOUGHREA, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 18 miles (E. by S.) from Galway, and $86\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 7876 inhabitants, of which number, 6268 are in the town and suburbs. This place, which is situated on the shore of Lough Rea, was chiefly remarkable for its monastery, founded by Richard de Burgh, about the year 1300, for Carmelites or White friars; after the dissolution it was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde, ancestor of the present proprietor. A castle was erected here by the Earl of Ulster at an early period, and the town, from its situation in the approach to Galway, was deemed of so much importance that it was fortified. It at present consists of several streets, and contains 1229 houses, of which many are neat and well built. There is a promenade called the Mall, which is much frequented, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasingly diversified scenery. The lake, which is about one mile in diameter, has three small islands of picturesque appearance, and its shores are enlivened by some pleasing cottages, and embellished on the south and east with hills of beautiful verdure. An extensive brewery has been erected on the side of the lake by Mr. L. Faby. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of every kind, and with poultry in abundance. Fairs are held on Feb. 11th, May 26th and 27th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 5th; the May fair is numerously attended by purchasers for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, of which last great numbers are sold at all the fairs. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, which is also the head station of the central district of the revenue police, including those of Loughrea, Galway, Ballinasloe, and Athlone, and comprising a force of three lieutenants, three serjeants, and 58 privates, under the control of a resident sub-inspector. A manorial court is held before the seneschal; petty sessions are held every Thursday, and quarter sessions twice in the year before the assistant barrister for the county.

The parish comprises 5373 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improving; there is a moderate quantity of bog and scarcely any waste land; building stone is found and extensively quarried. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery, and partly to the vicarage, which latter is episcopally united to the vicarages of Kiltesskill, Kilrickill, and Kilnadeema, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanricarde. The tithes amount to £154. 12. $2\frac{1}{4}$., of which £23. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

is payable to the dean, and £131. 10. 7½. to the incumbent; there is no glebe-house; the glebes of the union comprise 27½ statute acres, let on lease for £20. 9. per ann.; and the entire value of the benefice, including glebe and tithe, amounts to £517. 16. 9¾. The church, a neat structure, was built in 1821 by a loan of £1846. 3. 1. from the late Board of First Fruits; the spire was struck by lightning and thrown down on the roof, on the first Sunday in Dec. 1832, about two hours before the time of divine service; the church has been recently repaired by a grant of £169 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is one of the parishes belonging to the Bishop; the chapel is a spacious edifice, and there are chapels also attached to the Carmelite monastery, and to the convent of sisters of the same order. The Carmelite monastery, originally founded in 1300 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, has, notwithstanding the alienation of its revenues at the dissolution, still preserved a regular succession of members. In consequence of the dilapidated state of the buildings, a chapel and a dwelling-house adjoining it were erected in 1785, of which the former was rebuilt on a more extensive scale in 1816, and the latter in 1829, under the superintendence of the prior, the Rev. Mr. Gannon, at an expense of £4000 (including both), defrayed partly from the funds of the establishment and partly by subscription, to which the Clanricarde family, on whose estate the monastery is situated, liberally contributed. A convent for nuns of the same order was founded about the year 1680, and removed to its present site in 1829, when the building, including a chapel, was erected under the direction of the Prior of the abbey, at a cost of £5000, entirely defrayed from the funds of the nunnery; there are at present 18 sisters in the convent, chiefly young ladies. Nearly 1000 children are taught in three public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector, and the national schools are chiefly under the direction of the Prior and R. C. clergy of the monastery, and the sisters of the nunnery; the school-houses were built at the joint expense of the Prior, the nuns, and the New Board of Education. There are also seven private schools, in which are about 230 children, and a Sunday school. There are some remains of the ancient Carmelite monastery, and also of the old castle built by the De Burghs, which was for some time the residence of the Clanricarde family. There was anciently an hospital for lepers in the town, but little of its history is recorded, and even the site of it is unknown. On the summit of Monument Hill, near the town, is a circular enclosure in which are seven stones, five still standing erect, and two lying on the ground; in the centre is a small tumulus of earth, and near the base of the hill are vestiges of a circular intrenchment, within which are the remains of an ancient cromlech.

LOUISBORGH.—See LEWISBURGH.

LOUTH (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, and the smallest in Ireland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea; on the north, by the bay of Carlingford and by the county of Armagh; on the west, by the counties of Monaghan and Meath; and on the south by that of Meath. It extends from 53° 42' to 54° 6' N. Lat., and from 6° 4' to 6° 38' W. Lon.; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey,

200,484 statute acres, of which 185,568 acres are cultivated land, and the remaining 14,916 unimproved mountain and bog. It contained, in 1821, 101,011 inhabitants, and in 1831, 107,481, exclusively of the county of the town of Drogheda, which forms a separate jurisdiction at the southern extremity of the county.

It appears from Ptolemy that the present county formed, in his time, part of the territory of the *Voluntii*, which extended southward to that of the *Eblani*. It was subsequently included in the independent sovereignty of *Orgial*, or *Argial*, called by the English *Oriel* or *Uriel*, forming a large part of the province of Meath, including also the counties of Armagh and Monaghan. This principality is stated to have formed the subordinate territory of *Conal Muirthemne*, called also *Hy Conal* and *Machuire-Conal*, in which were the smaller districts of *Fera Arda*, or *Fatharta*, the present barony of Ferrard; *Hy Segan*, or *Hy Seanghain*, that of Ardee; *Fera Lorg*, *Lorgan*, or *Lurgin*, that of Lower Dundalk; *Hy Mac Uais*, the country of the Mac Scanlans, that of Upper Dundalk; and *Ludha*, or *Lugha*, that of Louth, which last was the country of the O'Carrolls, chiefs of Argial. The last celebrated head of this race was Donchad O'Carrol, king of Argial, who founded the two great abbeys of Mellifont and Louth, and was likewise a prince of considerable prowess. Argial was conquered by John de Courcy, in 1183; and that part of it which is included within the limits of the present county of Louth (one of those erected by King John in 1210) being immediately peopled with English settlers, it continued ever after to be subject to the English jurisdiction; and thus the ancient Argial was divided into Irish Argial and English Uriel. The latter, from its situation, being much exposed to the incursions of the native chiefs, numerous castles were erected for its defence; but nevertheless, in the reign of Edw. II., it was overrun and ravaged by the Scots under Edward Bruce, who, however, received their final overthrow from Sir John Birmingham in this county.

The county of *Argial*, *Lowth*, or *Louth*, was one of the four counties of the pale in which, in 1473, a small standing force was appointed to be maintained; and the mayor of Drogheda, Sir Laurence Taaf, and Richard Bellew, were appointed commanders of the newly instituted fraternity of arms for the defence of the English pale. It was overrun by the insurgent chieftains in the reign of Elizabeth, at which time it appears to have formed part of the province of Ulster; for in 1596, in the conference held at Faughart between O'Nial and O'Donel, on the Irish side, and the archbishop of Cashel and the Earl of Ormonde on that of the English government, the latter proposed that the English should retain possession of that part of Ulster situated between the river Boyne and Dundalk, in this county, of which they had been in possession for a long period, together with the towns of Carrickfergus, Carlingford, and Newry, in the more northern parts: but these terms were altogether rejected, and ever since, Louth has formed a portion of the province of Leinster.

It is wholly in the diocese of Armagh, except a small portion of two parishes in the diocese of Clogher. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ardee, Ferrard, Louth, Upper Dundalk, and Lower Dundalk, and contains the sea-port, borough and market-town of Dundalk; the sea-port and disfran-

chised borough of Carlingford; the disfranchised boroughs of Ardee and Dunleer; and the post-towns of Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Louth, Lurgan-Green, Tallonstown and Flurrybridge: the largest villages are Annaglasson, Clogher, and Mullaghcrew. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large and two for each of the boroughs; but at the Union the boroughs were all disfranchised, except Dundalk, which sends but one member to the Imperial parliament. The election for the county, which continues to return two members, takes place at Dundalk. The number of electors registered up to the close of Michaelmas Sessions 1836, was 291 £50, 179 £20, and 556 £10 freeholders; 6 £50 and 32 £20 rent-chargers; and 26 £20 and 104 £10 leaseholders; making a total of 1194 registered voters. The county is included in the north-eastern circuit; the assizes are held at Dundalk, where the county court-house and prison are built. Quarter sessions are held at Drogheda and Dundalk, in January, April, June, and October; and in April and October at Ardee, where also there are a court-house and a bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 8 deputy-lieutenants, and 35 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 26 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of an inspector, paymaster, three chief and 26 sub-constables, and 108 men, with 4 horses. There are also 14 stations of the peace preservation police, which consists of a chief magistrate, 3 officers, 21 constables, and 70 men. The District Lunatic Asylum is in Dublin; the County Hospital, at Dundalk, was built in 1834, and is considered to be among the most complete in Ireland, both as regards the structure and the internal arrangements; there are dispensaries at Ardee, Ballymascanlan, Castle-Bellingham, Collon, Dunleer, Louth, and Termonfechan. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for 1835 was £11,247. 2. 8., of which £157. 18. 8. was for the roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £2591. 15. 11. for the roads, bridges, &c., of the several baronies; £4509. 6. 10. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; and £3988. 1. 3. for the police. In military arrangements the county is included in the South-Eastern district, with the exception of the town of Dundalk, which is in the Northern; in the same town is the only barrack within the county, adapted for 25 officers, 513 men, and 320 horses. Along the coast are five stations of the revenue police, respectively at Greenore Point, Omeath, Cooley Point, Soldiers' Point, Dunany Point, and Clogher Head, which form the Dundalk district, in which there are one inspecting commander, five officers, and forty men.

This county, although the smallest in Ireland, presents several distinguishing features as to its scenery and soil worthy of attention. The southern districts are level, varied by gently swelling elevations, in a state of high cultivation, and interspersed with thriving plantations: to the north the surface rises into the lofty group of the Ravensdale, Cooley, and Carlingford mountains. The coast from the mouth of the Boyne, which is the southern extremity of the county, presents a broad level strand, stretching northward for several miles to the boldly projecting promontory of Clogher head, at the foot of which is the village of the same name, with a natural harbour that affords shelter to a few fishing

yawls. Thence to Dunany head is a sandy bay, in which are a few reefs, covered at high water, but at ebb tide having a dry strand for half a mile beyond them. Dunany point is the southern extremity of Dundalk bay, which sweeps round into the land in a semicircular form, having the harbour and town of Dundalk in its most inland point, and terminating northwards at Cooley point. The southern and western shores of this fine bay, the mouth of which extends seven miles from point to point, and which measures the same distance in depth to the entrance to Dundalk harbour, are of the same character as those already noticed, broad, shallow, and skirted with a line of low land rising gradually into slight elevations, clothed with verdure and trees. The northern side of the bay is of a character totally different. Here the mountains rise boldly from the water's edge, covered in their lower parts with wood, but above denuded and heathy. This mountainous tract forms a peninsula that separates the bay of Dundalk from that of Carlingford, which forms the northern boundary of the county. Its character is totally different from that of Dundalk bay; it is long and narrow, extending nearly nine miles inland to Narrow water, which is the entrance to Newry harbour, with an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and bordered on both sides by lofty eminences, on the south by the mountain group already described, on the north by those of Mourne, in the county of Down, which are among the highest in Ireland. Both these bays are considered as unsafe for shipping, that of Dundalk from its shoals, that of Carlingford from the sudden and violent flaws of wind that sweep along it from the surrounding cliffs. Fish of many kinds are caught in great numbers off the shores of this county: the most common species are turbot, cod, haddock, plaice, ling, and herring. There is an oyster fishery in Carlingford bay, the oysters of which are in the highest estimation for their superior flavour, and are sent in large quantities to Dublin and other towns along the coast. The soil in the flat parts is suitable to every kind of agricultural produce, being a rich vegetable mould, based on marl, limestone, or clay-slate. Northwards it gradually deteriorates, until, on approaching the summits of the mountains, the only vegetable productions are heath and the coarsest grasses. The best land is about Ardee and Louth; there are also extensive tracts of rich soil at Tallonstown, Dundalk, and Castle-Bellingham.

Louth may be said to be altogether an agricultural county. Much of the land is under pasture, but every description of grain is extensively cultivated. The best wheat districts are those of Ardee and Cooley: the best barley is grown in the neighbourhood of the town of Louth. The Chevalier barley has been lately introduced with the greatest success, having been found better adapted to the soil than any hitherto raised. Flax is also grown in large quantities, principally for the supply of the spinners of Leeds, Bolton, and other manufacturing towns in England. Every kind of green crop is raised by the large farmers. Lime is the usual manure, except in the vicinity of the coast, where sea sand and weed are used; a compost of lime, earth, and bog mould is found to be very beneficial; the produce of the farm-yard is exclusively preserved for the potato crop. The breeds of every kind of cattle have been introduced under the sanction of the Castle-Bellingham Agricultural Association. Considerable numbers of

horned cattle and sheep are purchased at the Ballinasloe fair to be fattened here. The native stock of the latter, when crossed by the New Leicester, is found to be very superior both as to fleece and mutton. Pigs are numerous throughout every part: there is scarcely a farmer or cottier who is not more or less a dealer in them: the Berkshire and the Chinese breeds are most esteemed. The horses are of a light and active description, well adapted for country work: the saddle horses are generally brought in by dealers from other counties. The agricultural implements are of the most improved kind, except in the mountain districts, where those of the old construction are still used in many places. Much of the land is cultivated by the spade; and even where the plough is used, the land is afterwards carefully trenched with it: the old solid-wheeled car has been laid aside, and a light, well-constructed single horse cart supplies its place. Irrigation and draining are better understood here than in any of the adjoining counties. The fences are generally quickset hedges, although the broad bank of earth or sods and the dry stone wall are to be met with in some parts. The extensive forests so frequently mentioned in the wars of the sixteenth century have entirely disappeared, and the only traces remaining of them are some scattered underwoods near the bases of the mountains. The principal ornamental plantations are those at Collon, Ravensdale, Barmeath, and Dundalk: there are smaller plantations round Bellurgan, Coolestown, Clermont, Louth Hall, Townley Hall, and Termonfechan. The waste lands comprise an extent of nearly 15,000 acres, chiefly in the more elevated parts of the northern group of mountains. A small and hardy breed of sheep and some young cattle are grazed on them. They also contain some patches of bog, the turf of which is carried down into the low country for fuel. Coal is imported in considerable quantities from the British coast, particularly for the use of the inhabitants of the larger towns.

The geology of this portion of the island is very simple. The Ravensdale and Carlingford mountains, in the north, are dependent on the Mourne mountains, and, like them, are composed chiefly of granite. Hornblende and primitive greenstone abound on the skirts of this granitic district, and to these succeed exterior chains of transition rocks. The rest of the county is chiefly occupied by clay-slate, except where limestone occurs in detached districts, as in the neighbourhood of Ardee, Killyner, and Mell. An extensive limestone field stretches from Shanlis towards Louth; another rises very abruptly near Collon. Blue limestone occurs near Carnabeg and Killin. Near Castletown there is a very pure red limestone, which appears to be the southern termination of the Armagh field; none other of the same character having been found anywhere except at Castle-espie, in Down county. Other detached beds of this rock are worked in various parts of the country for agricultural purposes and for building. The line of demarcation between the granite and transition rocks is very clearly defined. Commencing at Carlingford, it crosses the Ravensdale and Cooley mountains and enters Armagh county at Myra Castle, whence it is traceable into the mountains of Forkhill: the new red sandstone is to be perceived only in a few places. Lead ore has been found in thin veins near the junction of the granite and transition rocks; and detached nodules

have been found near Ardee, and in the bed of the Flurry river. Oxyde of manganese and impure iron-stone have been discovered near Clogher head, and iron pyrites near Mount Ash and Ring Castle. The remains of iron-works are often found on the hills. The manufacture of sheetings and other kinds of coarser linen cloth is carried on in the neighbourhood of Drogheda to a considerable extent, and there are large bleach-greens at Ravensdale and Collon. A pin-manufactory, established in Dundalk in 1836, gives employment to upwards of 600 persons; another of the same description is in course of erection in the town of Louth. There is an iron and brass foundry in the former of those towns, the castings of which are held in high estimation. At Dundalk and some other places there are extensive distilleries and breweries: the character of the ale of Castle-Bellingham has long stood very high. Flax-mills are to be seen on all the smaller rivers, and there are several large and very powerful flour and meal mills throughout the county. There are three places of export for the agricultural and manufacturing produce, Newry in the north, Drogheda in the south, and Dundalk midway between the two; but the trade of the last-named place is somewhat impeded by the shallowness of the harbour, which prevents vessels of large burden coming up to the quay, except at spring tides.

All the rivers which pass through the interior of the county are small. Of these, the Flurry, Stranarn, Cully, and Creaghan rise in the county of Armagh, and flow eastward into the bay of Dundalk. The Fane has its source in the beautiful lake of Castle Blaney, in Monaghan, and flowing south to Candleford, turns eastward, and, passing by Ring Castle, Grange, and Clermont, falls into the same bay at Lurgan Green. The Lagan water, which rises near Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan, enters Louth near Killany, and, having joined the Glyde, divides the county into two nearly equal portions, and falls into the sea below Castle-Bellingham. The Dee rises near Drumconrath, in Meath county, and, passing through the rich vale of Ardee, meets the White river near Poe's-court, and falls into the sea close to the mouth of the Lagan. Several minor streams rise in the interior: they all flow eastward, and contribute much to the fertility of the tracts they irrigate, and to the beauty and freshness of the surrounding scenery. The estuaries of the Boyne and of the Newry water form the extreme boundaries of the county to the south and north. The roads are very numerous, well made, and kept in excellent repair. The proposed great northern railway from Dublin to Armagh is intended to pass through this county from south to north; another, to be called the western line, is designed to be carried from Dundalk bay to the county of Monaghan.

The remains of antiquity are extremely numerous and varied. The Druidical relics at Ballrighan and Carrick-Edmond comprise circles, detached stones and cairns; there are the remains of a Druidical temple on the plains of Ballinahatney, near Dundalk; circles and a cromlech on Killin hill, a fine cromlech at Ballymascanlan, and a large cairn on Carrick-Brant. At Ballrighan was also discovered a curious artificial cave; and near Killin hill is the extraordinary fort called *Faghs na ain eighe*, or "the one night's work." The most ancient mounds appear to be the ordinary tumuli, such as are seen between Dundalk and Drogheda, in which latter vicinity is a very cele-

brated structure at Grange. Next are those encompassed with a deep trench, and generally met with in the neighbourhood of some old castle or place of note, such as those of Castle Guard at Ardee, Greencastle, near Castle-Bellingham, and at Killany. Some mounts have a square redoubt, or other works, attached to the main encircling trench, as at Castletown. Besides those above mentioned, the places where camps of different kinds occur are, near Ballinahatney plain; Mount Albani, about two miles from Dundalk; Ross-kugh, near Carrick-Brant, on the banks of the Dundugan river; Mount Ash, near Louth; a Danish fort near Dunleer; another at Castletown, near Dundalk; a round fort at Louth; Castle Ring, near the same place; Faughart, to the north of Dundalk, Mount Bagnal, and a Danish fort near Castle-Bellingham. A fine round tower is still standing at Monasterboice, and part of another at Dromiskin. The number of religious houses that have existed in the county is no less than 23: there are still remains of those of Carlingford, where the ruined buildings are very interesting; Faughart, where the vestiges consist merely of St. Bridget's stone and pillar; Mellifont, the abbey of which place was very sumptuous, and its ruins are still curious; and Monasterboice, where there are two crosses, one of which, called St. Boyne's, is one of the largest, most ancient, and richly decorated in Ireland. Of the numerous ancient castles, there are remains of those of Haynstown (three miles from Dundalk), Miltown, Killincool, Darvor, Carlingford, Castle Roche, Dungooly, Rood's-town, Ballug (near the northern shore of Dundalk Bay), Dunmahan, Glass-Pistol (near Termonfechan), Clonmore, Rath (three miles from Carlingford), Ardee, Termonfechan, Ballrighan (two miles west of Dundalk), and Castletown. All of these, together with the modern mansions of the nobility and gentry, are more particularly described in their respective parishes. A great number of ornaments of pure gold, swords, spears, axes of bronze, and other relics of antiquity, have been found in various places; and in the summer of 1835 a very large head ornament and fibula of pure gold were found near Monasterboice. Sir John Birmingham, in reward of his victory over the Scottish army near Dundalk, in the reign of Edw. II., was created Earl of Louth; but being shortly after slain in an insurrection of his own people in this county, the title became extinct. In 1541, however, Hen. VIII. created Sir Oliver Plunkett, Baron Louth, which title is at present enjoyed by his descendants. Oriel, the ancient name of the district, gives the title of Baron to Viscount Ferrard of Collon.

LOUTH, a post-town and parish, partly in the baronies of ARDEE and UPPER DUNDALK, but chiefly in the barony of LOUTH, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Kingscourt, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 9721 inhabitants, of which number, 613 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Knockfergus*, and also *Cluain-Caoín*, was celebrated for an abbey founded here by St. Patrick, over which he placed St. Mocteus or Mochtalugh, a Briton, who died at a very advanced age in 534. The monastery became a very extensive seat of learning under the superintendence of St. Mocteus and his successors; and it is said that 100 bishops and 300 presbyters, all eminent for learning and piety, were educated in this school. St. Dichull, who became

abbot about the commencement of the 8th century, and several of his successors, were styled indifferently abbots or bishops; and the monastery continued to flourish till 830, when it was pillaged by the Danes, by whom the abbey was destroyed in 839 and many of the brethren killed. In 968, while in the possession of the Danes, the abbey was plundered by Muirceartagh, son of Donell, King of Ireland, who slew many of these invaders; and in 1043, this place and the adjacent country were plundered by Andatus O'Ruaire, who was himself soon after slain. In 1075, the town, with all its churches, was destroyed by fire; and in 1133 and 1148 the abbey experienced a similar calamity, from which it never seems to have recovered. Donchad O'Kervail, prince of Orgial, and Edan O'Coellaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, who had recently founded the abbey of Knock, jointly erected a priory on its site for Canons Regular, which was subsequently made a sanctuary by Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh: the prior sat as a baron in parliament. The town was destroyed by fire in 1152, 1160, and 1166, when it was also plundered; and in 1242 a grand chapter of the order was held in the priory by the Archbishop of Armagh, at which were assembled all the abbots and priors of the Canons Regular in the kingdom. Edward Bruce and other leaders of the Scottish army were entertained here, in 1315, by the prior, who was afterwards pardoned by Edw. II. on payment of a fine of £40; and in 1488, the prior, who had been concerned in the insurrection of Lambert Simnel, received the king's pardon. John Wile, who had alienated a considerable portion of the revenues of the establishment, and who was prior at the time of the dissolution, voluntarily resigned his office into the king's hands and received a pension of £16. 13. 4., for the remainder of his life; and the priory, with all its revenues, was granted in the 33rd of Hen. VIII. to Oliver Plunkett, ancestor of the present proprietor. The town is situated on the river Glyde, and from a grant made by Hen. IV. to the "Bailiff and Commons of the Town of Loueth," releasing them from two parts of the chief rents during the minority of Lord D'Arcey, it appears to have had a municipal government prior to 1406. It contains 126 houses, and has a sub-post-office to Ardee, Carrickmacross, and Dundalk. There is a constabulary police station, and another at Glyde Farm, in the parish. Fairs are held every month in the village of Mullacrew, and petty sessions every Thursday in the town.

The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises $17,842\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $2081\frac{1}{4}$ are in the barony of Ardee, $1654\frac{1}{2}$ in that of Upper Dundalk, and 14,107 in that of Louth. The land is of very good quality and principally under tillage, producing abundant crops; the system of agriculture is improved; there is very little bog, and not any waste land. The principal seats are Stephenstown, the residence of M. Fortescue, Esq., a handsome mansion in a highly improved demesne of 500 acres, well planted and watered by the river Fane, which here separates the parish from that of Killincoole; Glyde Farm, the property of T. Fortescue, Esq., at present in the occupation of G. Wade, Esq., a handsome residence in tastefully disposed grounds; and Corderry, of Faithful Fortescue, Esq. There is an extensive flour-mill at Channon Rock, and there are also two corn-mills at the southern extremity of the parish, near Killincoole. The living is a rectory and vicarage,

in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Crown for two presentations, and the Lord-Primate for one. The tithes amount to £1988. 1. 9.; the glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £4940. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$., and the glebe comprises 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of cultivated land, valued at £147. 14. 2. The church is a plain structure, erected about 1807 and enlarged in 1828 by parochial assessment; it has a tower and spire, which are not yet completed, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £242 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are three chapels, situated at Louth, Knockbridge, and Stonetown; the two first are spacious edifices. About 500 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school in the town, with an infants' school attached to it, is partly supported by the rector; one near Glyde Farm by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, also aided by the rector; and one on the demesne of Stephenstown, supported by the rector and M. Fortescue, Esq. There are five private schools, in which are about 400 children; and a dispensary for the poor, who, when unable to attend, are visited at their own dwellings. At Ardpatrick, in this parish, a church was founded by St. Patrick, of which no part remains; and at Knock a monastery for Canons Regular, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded in 1148, by Donchad O'Kervail, prince of Orgial, and Edan Coellaidhe, Bishop of Clogher, who also founded the priory of Louth. Marian O'Gorman, who was abbot in 1167, composed a martyrology in the Irish language, which existed in the time of Colgan and was then in great esteem; the endowment was augmented by Hugh de Ardiz, in 1260, but was yet insufficient for the maintenance of its establishment. The abbot surrendered the monastery, with its revenues, in the 31st of Hen. VIII.; and Jas. I., in the 3rd of his reign, granted it to Sir John King, Knt., at the yearly rent of £16. 10. 4.; there are no remains. On the summit of a hill near this place is Mount Ash, a curious fort, supposed to be of Danish origin; it consists of an oval mount, the surface of which is depressed, and surrounded with a vallum, and around two-thirds of the circumference is a second vallum with a ditch. On the glebe land is Fairy Mount, an abrupt conical eminence surrounded by a high earthen vallum; and Castle-Ring, near the town, is of similar construction, but more elevated, and has a small stream surrounding it between the vallum and the counterscarp; on the summit are the foundations of a hexagonal mural fort. The remains of the ancient abbey of Louth, founded by St. Patrick, or rather of the priory subsequently erected on its site, are extensive but in a very dilapidated state; and the cemetery is still a favourite place of interment. Dr. Plunkett, the R. C. Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed in London for high treason, was for some time resident here.

LOWESGREEN, or ROESGREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. PATRICK'S ROCK, barony of MIDDLE-THIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Clonmel; containing 62 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Aug. 2nd, and Oct. 23rd; and one of the R. C. chapels of the union or district of Cashel is situated here.

LOWEY.—See LAVAY.

LOW ISLAND.—See KILDYSART.

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LOWRYSTOWN.—See BERECH.

LOWTHERSTOWN.—See IRVINESTOWN.

LUCAN, a post-town and parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the mail road to Galway and Sligo; containing 1755 inhabitants, of which number, 1229 are in the town. After the English settlement it appears to have been granted to Richard de Peche, one of the earliest English adventurers, and in 1220 was the property of Waryn de Peche, who founded the monastery of St. Catherine, near Leixlip. In the reign of Rich. II. it was in the possession of the Rokeby family, and in the 16th century it belonged to the Sarsfield family, of whom William, one of the ablest generals in the service of Jas. II., was by that monarch, after his abdication, created Earl of Lucan, from whom it descended by marriage to the ancestor of Col. G. Vesey, its late proprietor. The town is beautifully situated in a fertile vale on the eastern bank of the river Liffey, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, built in 1794, and ornamented with balustrades of cast iron from the Phoenix iron-works, near Dublin. At the other side of the bridge, on the eastern bank of the river, is the picturesque glebe of the incumbent, the Rev. H. E. Prior. The total number of houses is 187, most of which are well built, and many of them are fitted up as lodging-houses for the reception of visitors, who, during the summer season, resort to this place to drink the waters, which are found efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, and rheumatic affections. A handsome Spa-house has been erected, consisting of a centre and two wings, in one of which is an assembly-room, 62 feet long and 22 feet wide, in which concerts and balls are given; the house affords excellent accommodation for families. The mineral spring, from its having a higher temperature than others in the neighbourhood, is called the "Boiling Spring;" the water, on an analysis made in 1822, was found to contain, in two gallons, 70 grains of crystallised carbonate of soda, 20 of carbonate of lime, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of carbonate of magnesia, 2 of silex, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of muriate of soda, and 14 of sulphur. The scenery of the neighbourhood is beautifully diversified, and its short distance from the metropolis renders the town a place of fashionable resort and of pleasant occasional residence. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in it, and petty sessions are held on Tuesdays. The parish, through a portion of which the Royal Canal passes, is in a high state of cultivation; the soil is fertile and the crops are abundant. Lucan, the interesting residence of Mrs. Vesey, is a spacious mansion, situated in a highly embellished demesne, comprising nearly 500 statute acres extending along the banks of the Liffey; within the grounds is a monument to one of the Sarsfield family, near which are an ancient oratory, dedicated to St. John, and thickly covered with ivy, and a holy well. Of the other seats the principal are St. Edmonsbury, that of T. R. Needham, Esq., a tasteful demesne beautifully situated and commanding some fine views; Weston Park, of J. Hamilton Reid, Esq., finely situated on the Liffey; Woodville, of Major-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B.; Hermitage, of Sir John Kingsmill, Knt.; Finstown House, of J. Rorke, Esq.; Lucan Abbey, or Canon Brook, of J. Gandon, Esq.; Primrose Hill, of A. Heron, Esq., M.D.; Glenwood, of J. Bingham, Esq.; Villa, of T. Smullen, Esq.; View Mount, of Major J. Wolfe; Lucan Lodge, of Capt.

T. P. Poe; and Mount Pleasant, of E. Mac Farland, Esq. On the river Liffey, and within the grounds of Weston Park, is a salmon leap, from the Latin name of which, "Saltus," the barony of Salt derives its name; it consists of a succession of rocky ledges, too extensive to be cleared at one bound, and in passing over it the fish consequently sustain great injury; it forms a beautiful cascade, the picturesque effect of which is greatly increased by the richly wooded banks of the river and the tastefully embellished demesne of Leixlip castle. An inquest was taken in the reign of Edw. II. to ascertain to whom the right to the fish taken here belonged; and another to enquire into the erection of certain weirs, "obstructions to the boats passing to our good city of Dublin with fish and timber." The latter is supposed to refer to a canal which at some very remote period must have been carried along the bank of the Liffey. In excavating the foundation for a mill, recently constructed at the salmon leap by Messrs. Reid and Co., the masonry which formed part of the lock of a canal was discovered; the sill of the lock is still to be seen, and more masonry for the same purpose has been found further down the river. At a later period a canal appears to have been formed along this line, as far as Castletown, two miles above the salmon leap, by which, according to tradition, coal was conveyed from Dublin to that place, and of which some remains are still to be seen. The flour-mills erected by Messrs. Reid and Co. are capable of producing from 700 to 800 barrels weekly; the water wheel is 28 feet in diameter, and in turning 5 pair of stones acts with a power equivalent to that of 60 or 70 horses.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the vicarage of Leixlip, to the augmentation of which the rectorial tithes were appropriated by act of Wm. III.: the tithes are included in the amount given for Leixlip. A neat church with a tower and spire was erected in the town in 1822, towards which the late Board of First Fruits advanced £1100 on loan; and in the same year a perpetual curacy was instituted here, in the patronage of the Incumbent of Leixlip; the stipend of the curate has been augmented with £20 per ann. from Primate Boulter's fund. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Palmerstown, Clondalkin, and Lucan; the chapel, a very small edifice, is about to be rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1832. About 250 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school, with an infants' school attached, was built and is supported by subscription. The other is a national school. There are three private schools, in which are about 70 children. A poor-shop, with a lending library, and a loan fund have been established; and a dispensary is open to the poor of the neighbourhood. The vicinity affords some highly interesting specimens of irregular stratification of limestone, which occurs in parallel layers separated by seams of decomposed calpe, dipping uniformly at a small angle to the E. N. E. In a bank on the left side of the Liffey, a few yards only above the bridge, the strata become sinuous, forming curvatures of nearly two-thirds of their respective circumferences; and single slabs taken from the disturbed beds have an arched outline, conforming to the general curvature of the strata. At Canon Brook, for many years the resi-

dence of the late Mr. Gandon, architect, is a singular cave, discovered by that gentleman; it consists of one principal apartment and two side cells of smaller dimensions, curiously secured all round with stone, to prevent the walls from falling in; many curious relics of antiquity were found, consisting of celts, pieces of bone curiously inscribed and sculptured, military weapons of copper or bronze, and various others of more recent date. The hill in which these apartments are excavated is about 300 feet above the level of the vale, and is called the Fort Hill, from its being crowned with a fortification, the works of which are still in good preservation. The monastery of St. Catherine, founded by Waryn de Peche in 1220, though its endowment was augmented by subsequent benefactors, was, on account of its poverty, assigned, in 1323, to the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin; there are no remains. Opposite to the gate of Col. Vesey's demesne was a very ancient and splendid cross, round the site of which it is still the custom at R. C. funerals to bear the corpse previous to interment. Above the modern bridge are some fragments of an older structure, said to have been built in the reign of John. Lucan gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Bingham.

LUDDENBEG, or LUDDON, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Limerick, on the old road to Cahirconlish; containing 837 inhabitants. It comprises 1183 statute acres of good land, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about one-half is in tillage: the substratum consists chiefly of a mixture of basalt and limestone. It is in the diocese of Emly: the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Southwell, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Cahirconlish. The tithes amount to £124, of which £70 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. At Isertlaurence is a good glebe of 9 acres, and at Luddenbeg is another of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballybricken, and has a small chapel at Bohermore. At the foot of a gentle eminence are the ruins of the old church, by some writers called an abbey, on the walls of which are some figures rudely sculptured in bas relief; and a little to the south stood the castle of Luddenmore, a strong fortress, of which scarcely a vestige can be traced.

LUKESWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of KILBEACON, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Waterford to Kilkenny; containing 10 houses and 53 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Kilmacow, which has its source among the "Welsh mountains," in the vicinity.

LULLIAMORE, a parish, in the barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Edenderry, on the road from Prosperous to Rathangan; containing 95 inhabitants, and comprising 809 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming the corps of the prebend of Lulliamore, and part of the union of Kilmaogue or Kilmaogoe, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £36. 1. 11. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kildare and Rathangan. Lulliamore is the property of Wm. Murphy, Esq.

LURGAN, a market and post-town, in the parish of SHANKILL, barony of ONEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Armagh, on the road to Belfast, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ (N.) from Dublin; containing, in 1831, 2842 inhabitants, since which period the population has very much increased. This place formed part of the territory of the O'Nials, and on the settlement of Ulster was, with the lands of Dowcorran and Ballenemony, together comprising 2500 acres, granted by Jas. I. to William Brownlow, Esq., who erected a handsome house at Dowcorran, and shortly after built the town of Lurgan, in which, in 1619, were 42 houses, all occupied by English families. On the other parts of the estate were 45 families, and the colony continued to flourish till the war in 1641, when the town was burned by the insurgents, who converted the church into a garrison, and afterwards demolished it; they also destroyed the mansions of Dowcorran and Ballenemony. After the restoration the town was rebuilt, but was again destroyed by the army of Jas. II., and its proprietor declared an outlaw. It was, however, restored in 1690, when a patent for a market and fairs was obtained, and soon afterwards an important branch of the linen manufacture was established here, which has continued to flourish till the present time. The town is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated district, and consists of one spacious street, containing 482 houses, substantially built of stone and roofed with slate, many of which are large and handsome. The manufacture of diapers was introduced here by William Waring, Esq., M.P. for Hillsborough, during the whole of the reign of Anne; and the Lurgan and Waringstown manufacturers have always been eminent in this branch of the trade. Damasks of superior quality, and cambrics, are made here in large quantities, and sold in the market weekly, to the amount of from £2500 to £3000; and there is scarcely a family in the district that is not more or less connected with the linen trade. There are two large tobacco-manufactories, two ale-breweries, and an extensive distillery, in which 15,000 tons of grain are annually consumed. A facility of intercourse with Belfast is afforded by Lough Neagh and the Lagan navigation, and the trade of the town is progressively increasing. The market is on Friday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions; and great quantities of linens are sold on the market days in the brown linen-hall, a spacious building, erected by subscription in 1825. Fairs are held on Aug. 5th and 6th, and Nov. 22nd and 23rd. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; a manorial court is held every three weeks, and petty sessions every Friday; the quarter sessions for the county are also held here. The court-house is a large, handsome, and well-arranged building; and there is a district bridewell, containing 7 cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards, and well adapted for classification. The parish church, a handsome edifice with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire; the R. C. parochial chapel, a neat Gothic building; and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and the Society of Friends, are in the town. A mendicity society and a voluntary poor fund have been established, to which Mr. Brownlow contributes £100 per annum. Near the town is Lurgan House, the residence of the Rt. Hon. Charles Brownlow, now being rebuilt on an extensive scale and

in the Elizabethan style, with freestone brought from Scotland; the approach is by a handsome lodge and gateway of the same character, and the demesne, which is very extensive, is embellished with a profusion of stately timber, and with an artificial lake of 100 acres; there are various other seats in the vicinity, which, with the schools and other institutions, are noticed under the head of SHANKILL.

LURGAN, a parish, in the barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Kells to Cavan; containing, with the post-town of Virginia (which is separately described), 6387 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $11,327\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, including $922\frac{3}{4}$ acres of water, of which the greater portion is in Lough Ramor; 8423 acres are apportioned under the tithe act, and there is a large portion of bog and moor. In 1831, two townlands were separated from this parish to form part of the district parish, or perpetual cure, of Ballyjamesduff. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united by act of council to the rectory and vicarage of Munterconnaught, together constituting the union of Lurgan, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £233. 9., and the gross tithes of the benefice to £381. 9.: the glebe of the union, which comprises $999\frac{1}{4}$ acres, is valued at £694. 2. 6. per annum. The glebe-house, situated about two miles from the church, was erected about 1814, at an expense of £3276. 18. 5½., of which £1384. 12. 3¼. was granted as a loan, and £92. 6. 1¼. as a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, in the town of Virginia, was erected in 1821, at a cost of £2492. 6. 1¼., of which £1846. 3. 1. was a loan from the same Board, and the remainder was contributed by the parishioners; having been accidentally burnt in the winter of 1830, it was repaired by subscriptions amounting to £900, contributed chiefly by the bishop and the parishioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parish of Loghan, in the diocese and county of Meath, and containing the chapels of Lurgan and Maghera. In the national schools at Whitegate, Caponagh, and Lattoo, and a school aided by subscriptions, about 360 children are educated; and there are four private schools, containing about 290 children.

LURGANBOY, a village, in the parish of KILLASNET, half-barony of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from Manorhamilton, on the road to Sligo; containing 240 inhabitants. This place is most romantically situated in a rich and highly improved tract of country watered by the small river Boonid, which has its winding course through ancient woods and flourishing plantations, with which the surrounding district is embellished. The scenery is singularly picturesque and pleasing, and the view of the distant mountains by which it is encompassed is strikingly beautiful. The nearest of the group, at a short distance to the south-east of the village, is that of Benbo, which has an elevation of 1403 feet above the level of the sea, and is of very peculiar conformation. The higher portion is of fine granite flanked with stratifications of micaceous quartz; and having at the base hornblende rock, hornblende and mica slate, with a profusion of garnets, sienite with green hornblende, and serpentine and green steatite

thickly studded with garnets, which are also found in a stream at the base of the mountain. On the western side, some of the rocks are much decomposed, and red, yellow, blueish white, and black clays are found in great variety; a stream called the Red Stone River, which flows through the vicinity, is tinged with the dyes of these several clays. The western base is also traversed by a metallic vein containing copper pyrites, formerly wrought on a small scale, and sulphuret of lead; manganese is also found here, and both sandstone and limestone are abundant. The village contains 45 houses, of which only eight are roofed with slate and the remainder thatched. Nearly in the centre is a neat market-house; and fairs, which are the best in the county for cattle, are held on the 15th of May, and on the 21st of every other month in the year.

LURGAN-GREEN, a post-town, in the parish of **DROMISKIN**, barony and county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Dundalk, and 37 (N.) from Dublin, on the mail road to Belfast; containing 41 houses and 224 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Fane, and immediately adjoining the beautiful and extensive demesne of Clermont Park, the seat of Thos. Fortescue, Esq. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and fairs are held on July 25th, and Nov. 11th.

LUSK, a parish, partly in the barony of **NETHERCROSS**, but chiefly in that of **BALROTHERY**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Swords, on the road from Dublin to Skerries; containing, with the town of Rush (which is separately described), 5849 inhabitants, of which number, 924 are in the village of Lusk. This place was chiefly distinguished as the site of a monastery, over which St. Macculind, styled indifferently abbot or bishop, presided till his death in 497. Cassan, a learned scribe, who is called the chronographer of Lusk, died abbot of this monastery in 695; and either in that or the following year, a grand synod was held here by St. Adamnanus, at which all the principal prelates of the kingdom were present. In 825 the abbey was plundered and destroyed, and in 854 it was, together with the whole town, consumed by fire; it also suffered a similar calamity in 1069; and in 1135 the town and abbey were burned and the whole country of Fingal wasted by Donel Mac Murrough O'Melaghlin, in revenge for the murder of his brother Conor, prince of Meath. In 1190, a nunnery for sisters of the Aroasian order, which had been founded here at an early period and subsequently appropriated to the priory of All Saints, Dublin, was removed to Grace Dieu, in this parish, by John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, who placed in it a sisterhood following the rule of St. Augustine, and endowed it with ample possessions, which were confirmed to it by Pope Celestine in 1196. The parish is divided into three parts, called East, West, and Middle Lusk, of which the last is in the barony of Nethercross, and the two former in that of Balrothery. The land, with the exception of about 150 acres of sand hills is fertile and in good cultivation; 150½ acres are appropriated to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin; and there are about 200 acres of common, which is good grazing land. There are some quarries of good limestone, in which are found beautiful crystals, and of stone of good quality for building; fullers' earth is also found in the parish, and at Loughshinny are veins of copper, but no mines

have been worked. The principal seats are Corduff House, the residence of the Rev. F. Baker, at one time occupied by Stanihurst, the historian; Knock Ardmin, of J. Smith, Esq.; Rochestown, of J. Rochford, Esq.; Bettyville, of — Byrne, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. R. Macklin; and Kennure Park, of Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., which last is described under the head of Rush. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Dublin, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. At Rogerstown is a good quay for landing coal; and from a document dated 1175, prohibiting the illicit exportation of corn, and the departure of any of the retinue of William de Windsor from the port of Lusk, it appears that this place formerly possessed some maritime importance. Fairs are held on May 4th, June 24th, July 25th, and Nov. 25th, chiefly for cattle. A constabulary police force has been established here, and also a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Swords.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is divided into two portions, one united to the rectories of Ardrie, St. Andrew, and Burgage, together constituting the corps of the precentorship, and the other forming part of the union of Ballymore and corps of the treasurership, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and both in the patronage of the Archbishop; the vicarage is in the alternate patronage of the Precentor and the Treasurer. The tithes amount to £985. 8. 6¾., of which £40 is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the lessees of the precentor and treasurer. The lands belonging to the precentorship comprise 986½ statute acres, of which 71 are in Lusk, 154 in Ardree, and 670¾ in Burgage, exclusively of the chanter's orchard and garden in the precincts of the cathedral church, three tenements in St. Patrick's close, and two houses in Bride-street, and four in Dame-street, Dublin; the whole let at an annual rent of £238. 11. 6½., and an annual renewal fine of £83. 1. 6½.; the gross value of the precentorship is £346. 8. 3¾., and of the vicarage, £120 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1821; the late Board of First Fruits gave £400, and granted a loan of £400 towards its erection: there are two glebes, comprising together 22 acres. The church, built on the site and partly with the materials of the ancient abbey, is in the later English style of architecture, with a massive square embattled tower having at three of the angles a slender circular tower and at the fourth a similar tower of larger dimensions, which is roofless and without battlements. The interior consists of two long aisles separated by a series of seven pointed arches, now filled up with masonry; the eastern portion of the south aisle is the only part appropriated to divine service; the windows of the remaining portions are nearly all closed up, and the whole of the north aisle is almost in total darkness. There are numerous sepulchral monuments, some of which are very ancient and highly interesting; of these, one of various kinds of marble, in front of the altar in the south aisle, was erected about the close of the 16th century to Sir Christopher Barnewall and his lady, whose effigies in a recumbent porture are well sculptured and elaborately ornamented. In the north aisle is a monument of black marble to James Bermingham, of Ballogh, Esq., bearing his recumbent effigy in chain armour; there is also a tomb curiously sculptured in relief, with an inscrip-

tion, to Walter Dermot and his lady, which from some obliteration has been by different antiquaries ascribed to the 6th and to the 16th centuries. Near the altar is a piscina, and there are two very ancient fonts; and near the church is the well of St. Macculin, the patron saint. In the R. C. divisions this place is a deanery, comprising the unions or districts of Lusk, Rush, Skerries, Ballyboghil, Garristown, Donaghbate, and Portrane. The chapel, a spacious edifice, was erected in 1809, at an expense of £2000, nearly half of which was given by James Dixon, Esq., of Kilmainham, and the remainder raised by subscription; attached to it is a burial-ground. About 300 children are taught in three public schools, of which two are under the new Board of Education, and one is supported by subscription; there are also four private schools, in which are about 80 children. There are some remains of an ancient church and castle in the demesne of Kennure, and also of the chapel of the convent at Grace Dieu, which, though never extensive, exhibits details of a superior character; and at Whitestown are also the ruins of an old church, dedicated to St. Maur. At Drummanagh and Rush are martello towers; and at the former place the remains of an extensive encampment, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. In digging the foundation for the glebe-house, several stone coffins were found, containing human bones.

LUSMAGH, or KILMACUNNA, a parish, in the barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Banagher; containing 3420 inhabitants. A Franciscan friary was founded at Cloghan Cantualaig by O'Madden, early in the fifteenth century, of which no particulars have been recorded. The castle of Cloghan, supposed to have been built in the reign of King John, was taken by storm in 1595 by Sir Wm. Russell, Lord-Deputy, who put forty-six of the garrison to the sword, in consequence of O'Madden, the proprietor, having sent him a taunting refusal to surrender. It is now the property of Garret O'Moore, Esq., whose ancestors have been resident here since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they were banished from the territory of Leix, in Queen's county. The parish is situated on the river Shannon, and on the Lesser Brosna, one of its tributary streams; and comprises 5876 statute acres, as applopped under the tithe act. Limestone is found here, and the inhabitants enjoy the advantage of the Shannon navigation to Limerick. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory being partly appropriate to the see and partly to the archdeaconry; and the vicarage forming part of the union of Dononaughta, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £104. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £64. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom the temporalities of the see are now vested; £13. 16. 11. to the archdeacon; and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms a separate district. A large and handsome chapel has been lately built at the cross of Capplevane, and the old chapel at Cloghanbeg is now used as a school, in which, and in another school, about 160 children are educated. Some remains of the old church still exist. —See NEWTOWN.

LYNALLY, or LINALLY, a parish, in the barony of BALLYCOWAN, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Tullamore, on the

road to Parsonstown; containing 1846 inhabitants. A religious house is said to have been founded here by St. Colman, who died in 516: the last notice of its abbots is in 984. The parish comprises 6413 statute acres, as applopped under the tithe act, of which about 840 acres are woodland, 4800 arable and pasture, and the remainder consists of bog and waste land, called "Callow"; the land is in general poor, and agriculture is in a rather backward state. The seats are Charleville Castle, the beautiful residence of Lord Charleville; Screggan, of Capt. Andrews; Lynally, of the Rev. Ralph Coote; Cluna, of Mrs. Curtis; and Rosse, of Jas. Briscoe, Esq. It is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Fircall. The tithes amount to £100. 7. 8., of which £64. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and there is a glebe of 325 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £445. 4. 7. per ann., but no glebe-house. The church is a plain but neat structure, completed in 1832 by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killina; the chapel at Mucklow is a plain building of recent erection. About 50 children are educated in the parochial school, which is supported by subscriptions, including £10 per ann., from Mrs. Coote, and an annual allowance from the incumbent; the school-house and an acre of ground rent-free are given by Col. Bernard. A school of about 30 children is held in the R. C. chapel. At Screggan Hill are the remains of an intrenchment, said to have been one of Cromwell's.

LYNN, a parish, in the barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Tyrrel's Pass; containing 1227 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Lough Ennel, and bounded on the west by the river Brosna, comprises 4436 statute acres, as applopped under the tithe act. The soil is fertile and the land chiefly in pasture; the system of agriculture is much improved, and that portion which is in tillage produces excellent crops; there is very little bog and no waste land. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and there are some quarries of black flagstone of good quality. The principal seats are Larkfield, the residence of F. Pratt Smith, Esq.; Vylandstown, or Violetstown, of E. Lewis, Esq.; Lynn Lodge, of R. Swift, Esq.; Lynn House, the property of the same gentleman and the residence of the Rev. G. M. Dennis; Lynnbury, of R. Bourne, Esq.; Bloomfield, of the Countess of Belvidere; and Lamancha, also the property of R. Swift, Esq. Petty sessions are held at Moylisker. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and part of the union of Moylisker; the tithes amount to £180. The glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land, valued at £46. 3. 1. per ann.; the glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £1055. 18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. (British), of which £200 Irish was a gift, and £500 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Mullingar; the chapel is at Gainstown. At Lynnbury is a day and Sunday school, entirely supported by R. Bourne, Esq.; and about 75 children are taught in a school which is held in the chapel. At Kilronan is a large burial-ground; there

are some slight remains of the old church at Lynn, and also of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Swift family, and there are numerous raths in the parish.

LYONS, a parish, in the barony of **SOUTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Celbridge; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Grand Canal, comprises 1904 statute acres, of which about 160 are woodland, and the remainder divided in nearly equal portions between pasture and tillage. The soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improved, and there is a very small portion of waste land. Lyons Castle, the splendid seat of Lord Cloncurry, takes its name from an ancient town and castle which were destroyed in the war of 1641; of the former there are no traces, and of the latter, only one of the principal towers, which, with the remains of the ancient church, forms an interesting feature in his Lordship's demesne. The present structure is a castellated mansion of granite, consisting of a spacious centre connected by semicircular colonnades with a stately pavilion at each extremity: the interior contains many superb apartments, of which some are beautifully embellished in fresco by Gabrielli, an artist brought from Rome by his Lordship for that purpose; and in addition to the numerous antiques and choice works of art with which his lordship's collection is enriched, one of the pavilions is appropriated as a gallery of statuary and sculpture by the first masters, as a study for native artists. The demesne, which is very extensive and tastefully laid out, includes the hill of Castlewarden, on which are the remains of an ancient fortification; and nearly in the centre is a picturesque lake. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish is in the diocese of Kildare, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Kill; the tithes amount to £76. 16. 6. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kill and Lyons; the chapel, a neat plain building, erected in 1810, is embellished with a bronze crucifix, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, given by Pope Pius VII. to Lord Cloncurry, and together with an elegant font of white marble brought from Rome, presented by his Lordship to the chapel. There is a national school, in which about 90 children are taught, under the patronage of Lord Cloncurry.

M

MACDARA, an island, in the parish of **MOYRUS**, barony of **BALLYNAHINCH**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 15 miles (S.) from Clifden, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises about 29 statute acres, and contains the ruins of an ancient stone-roofed church or chapel, which is traditionally said to have been the residence of the patron saint of Connemara.

MACETOWN, a parish, in the barony of **SKREEN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dunshaughlin, and near the road from Ratoath to Navan; containing 419 inhabitants. It comprises $1572\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the

tithe act; the land is of medium quality. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilmessan: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda. The tithes amount to £68, of which £58 is payable to the impropriator, and £10 to the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Skryne. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

MACLONEIGH, a parish, in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Macroom; containing 1520 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Lee, and comprises 3826 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2876 per ann.: in some places the soil is deep and loamy, in others inclined to stiff clay, and in others light and friable; about two-thirds of the land are under tillage, and the remainder consists of rough mountain pasture and bog, of which latter there is a considerable portion near the river; agriculture is in a very backward state, the old heavy wooden plough being still used, and much of the land is cultivated with the spade. The seats are Castleview, the residence of P. Ronayne, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. R. J. Roothe. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union of Kilmichael: the tithes amount to £250. The glebe-house, a neat mansion, stands on a glebe of 48 acres of good land: the church of the union is in Kilmichael. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Kilmichael: the chapel at Toames is a small neat edifice, erected in 1831. The parochial school is supported by the rector; another school is aided by a bequest of £10 per ann. from the late Mrs. Margaret Browne, of Castleview; and there is a national school at Toames, for which a school-house was built in 1833, at an expense of £90. In these schools collectively about 190 children are educated. The ruins of the old church are situated near the glebe-house; it was a spacious edifice, nearly 80 feet long, of which the gables and south walls are still nearly entire; the doors and windows are of hewn stone, but of rude construction.

MACOSQUIN, or **CAMUS-juxta-BANN**, a parish, in the barony of **COLERAINE**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Coleraine, on the road to Dublin; containing 6639 inhabitants. The place derived its latter name, which is the more ancient, from the foundation of a monastery at Cambos or Camus, on the river Bann, by St. Comgal, in 580; and the former, by which it is more generally known, from the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary de Fontana or Macosquin, founded in 1172 by the family of O'Cahan. Both these establishments, of which the former became very celebrated as the resort of numerous pilgrims, continued to flourish till the dissolution, and were granted in 1609 by Jas. I. to the Irish Society, by whom the church of the latter was made parochial. The parish, which is chiefly the property of the Richardson family by purchase from the Merchant Tailors' company, is situated on the river Bann, by which it is bounded on the east, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $17,804\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which $65\frac{3}{4}$ are in the river Bann, and 12,923 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6851. 5. per annum. The land is generally of good quality, in a profitable state of cultivation, and well fenced and

drained; there are extensive tracts of bog and mountain, which might be brought into cultivation at a moderate expense. Basaltic stone of excellent quality for building is scattered over the parish, and is quarried for that purpose and for mending the roads; granite, porphyry, and clay-slate are found in the channels of several of the numerous rivulets by which it is intersected; and iron ore is also very abundant, especially in the townland of Drumcroon, but the mines have never been worked in consequence of the high price of coal. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, most of them surrounded with extensive and thriving plantations, which form a conspicuous and interesting feature in a district generally destitute of timber. Of these, the principal are Somerset, the residence of the Rev. T. Richardson; Greenfield, of S. Bennett, Esq.; Ardverness, of R. Bennett, Esq.; Drumcroon, of J. Wilson, Esq.; Dromore, of J. Gamble, Esq.; Ballyness, of Miss Heyland; Castleroe, of Capt. Hannay; Castleroe, the property of Rowley Heyland, of Dublin, Esq., at present untenanted; and Camus House, of Curtis McFarland, Esq. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on to a very great extent, especially in the finer fabrics, and there are four large bleach-greens, capable of finishing 60,000 pieces annually, all of which were in full operation; but the trade has so much declined, that one only is now kept at work by the proprietor, for the humane purpose of affording employment to the numerous families which had settled around them. The salmon fishery, first granted to Sir Arthur Chichester in 1605, and afterwards to the Irish Society, is situated at a place called "the Cutts," to which the tide flows up; but the river Bann, though navigable here, is unavailable to the benefit of the parish, as no vessel can pass under the bridge of Coleraine; the navigation is also prevented by fords, and by the "Cutts," where the great salmon fishery of the Bann is carried on, about a mile from the bridge. The courts leet and baron attached to the manor have not been held for some time; the jurisdiction of the court of Coleraine extends over this parish, and all pleas are now referred to it. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop, but the advowson is claimed by the Richardson family; the tithes amount to £600. The glebe-house was built about 70 years since at an expense of £738. 9. 2½; the glebe comprises 200 Cunningham acres, valued at £200 per annum. The church, a very spacious structure (formerly the abbey church of Macosquin), was new-roofed and repaired in 1826, at an expense of £500, of which one-half was paid by assessment and the other by the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killowen or Coleraine. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, at Englishtown, and with the Associate Synod, of the second class, at Crossgare; also one for Covenanters at Ringrash. About 500 children are taught in the public schools of the parish, of which the parochial school, near the church, is partly supported by the rector; one for girls by the lady of the rector, who gave the school-house; one at Ballywilliam by the Ironmongers' company; one at Castleroe, established by the late F. Bennett, Esq., who, in 1820, endowed it with £10 per annum, charged on the Castleroe estate,

built a large and handsome school-house, and directed £5 per annum to be paid to a minister for officiating in it occasionally; it is further aided by a donation from T. Bennett, Esq., who also contributes £3 per annum and a house to a school at Camus; and there is a school built by Mr. Richardson and afterwards endowed by Dr. Adam Clarke with a sum of money left by an English lady to found schools in Ireland, after which it was connected with the Methodists for some time, but has now reverted to the patronage of its original founder. There are also four private schools, in which are about 200 children, and eight Sunday schools. The small remains of the monastery founded by St. Comgal were taken down to build a wall round the burial-ground; among them was a very ancient stone cross having four compartments, in each of which were three of the apostles sculptured in high relief, and profusely ornamented with scrolls and wreaths; it was removed from its socket and now forms a gate pillar in the wall. There was also an ancient font, to which, previously to the removal of the cross, the people resorted in great numbers. Several stone and bronze celts have been found, chiefly in the bogs; also fossilized tubs of butter, one of which, weighing 22 lb., is in the possession of J. Wilson, Esq., of Drumcroon. There are five ancient forts and several artificial caves, one of which, at Ballywilliam, contains five apartments. There are also several strong chalybeate springs in the parish, of which those at Drumcroon and Greenfield contain iron, sulphur, and magnesia in solution, with a considerable portion of carbonic acid gas.

MACRONY, a parish, in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilworth, on the road to Lismore; containing 2786 inhabitants. It comprises 8109 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3509 per ann.; the land, though in general of an inferior quality, is chiefly under tillage, a large portion of the mountain waste having been lately brought into cultivation; there is a small portion of bog. Limestone raised in the adjoining parish is generally burnt for manure, and slate was formerly worked in the vicinity. The river Araglyn, which separates this parish from Leitrim, winds through a vale covered on both sides with a dense wood of oak, chiefly planted by W. C. Collis, Esq. At the head of the vale, at a place called the Furnace, iron ore was formerly worked to a great extent and smelted on the spot, but the timber becoming too valuable for fuel, the works were discontinued about 70 years since. There are two small corn-mills on the river employed in grinding oats. Near the Furnace, where the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford meet, is a station of the constabulary police, supported at the joint expense of the three counties. Castle Cooke, the seat of W. Cooke Collis, Esq., is beautifully situated on the Araglyn, in the midst of his extensive and valuable plantations. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in the representative of Messrs. E. & B. Norcott, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilworth; the tithes amount to £460, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union of Kilworth, and has a chapel, a small plain building, at Coolmahon. About 50 children are educated during the summer in a private school.

MACROOM, or **MACROMP**, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 24 miles (W. by N.) from **Cork**, and 145 (S. W.) from **Dublin**; containing 6137 inhabitants, of which number, 2058 are in the town. This place is said to have derived its name, signifying in the Irish language "a crooked oak," from a large oak tree which formerly grew in the market-square. It appears to owe its origin to the erection of a castle, which, according to Sir Richard Cox, was built in the reign of John by the family of the Carews. This castle subsequently became the property of the **McCarty**s, and was repaired and beautified by **Teigue McCarty**, who died here in 1565. It was taken in 1602, after a long siege, by Sir Charles Wilmot, just as he was about to draw off his forces to **Cork**, agreeably to the orders of the Lord-President, who was apprehensive that its owner **Dermot McCarty**, having made his escape from him, would attempt to cut off the retreat of the besieging army. On this occasion the garrison were compelled to abandon the fortress by the breaking out of an accidental fire, which raged so furiously as to threaten its destruction; and the English forces rushing in, extinguished the flames, and leaving a garrison for its defence, marched directly to **Cork**. In 1650, the **R. C.** Bishop of **Ross** assembled an army of 4000 foot and 300 horse from the western part of the county, to relieve **Clonmel**, at that time besieged by **Cromwell**; but on the approach of Lord **Broghill** with 2000 of the parliamentary cavalry, the bishop set fire to the castle and concentrated his forces in the park, where being attacked by Lord **Broghill** they were defeated and their leader taken prisoner. **Ireton**, being soon afterwards made president of **Munster**, despatched a party of his forces from **Kilkenny** to this place, which burned both the castle and the town. In 1691, the garrison was severely pressed by a body of native troops in the service of **Jas. II.**; but on the approach of Major **Kirk** with 300 dragoons, they abandoned the siege and retreated with considerable loss.

Macrooom till very lately was the joint property of the Earl of **Bandon** and **Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq.**, and received comparatively but little improvement; but since it became the sole property of the latter gentleman, considerable progress has been made in improving its appearance and the condition of its inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a healthy open vale surrounded by hills of moderate elevation, and enlivened and fertilised by the winding course of the river **Sullane**, over which is an old bridge of nine arches adjoining the castle; and about a mile below it, where the **Sullane** receives the waters of the **Lany**, is another stone bridge of nine arches, about a mile to the east of which it discharges itself into the river **Lee**. The approaches on every side are through a long line of cabins, of which those to the west of the old bridge have been rebuilt in a neat and comfortable style and roofed with slate. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, and towards the western extremity having a wider space, in which is the newly erected market-house, forming one side of a square, of which the opposite side is occupied by the hotel and the castle gateway: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs and public pumps recently erected by subscription. Though troops are frequently stationed here, there is no bar-

rack: the proprietor of the town has offered to Government a sufficient quantity of ground rent-free for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the troops. There are no fixed sources of public amusement, but the town is frequently enlivened by the lovers of field sports and steeple chaces, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated. There are two flour-mills and two tanyards at present in operation; and there were formerly a distillery and salt-works, which have been discontinued. The principal trade is in corn, which is brought into the town daily by the farmers, and purchased on account of the **Cork** merchants; the quantity sold during the year 1835 exceeded 39,000 barrels. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, vegetables, and provisions at a moderate price; and from January till May there is a weekly market for pigs, many of which are slaughtered here and afterwards sent to **Cork**. From May till the end of the year, cattle fairs are held on the 12th of every month alternately in the town and at the village of **Masseys-town**, the property of **Massey Hutchinson Massey, Esq.**, a little to the south-west. Here is a chief constabulary police force, for whose accommodation a handsome barrack has been built. A manorial court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2 is held every third week before the senechal, the jurisdiction of which is very extensive, comprehending several parishes in addition to that of **Macrooom**. The quarter sessions for the West Riding of the county are held here in December, and the petty sessions for this division of the barony of **Muskerry** are held on alternate Tuesdays. The court-house is a neat building of hewn limestone, ornamented with a cornice and pediment supported by two broad pilasters, between which is a handsome Venetian window, and connected with it is a bridewell.

The parish comprises 10,493½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about four-fifths are under tillage, the remainder being rough mountain pasture and bog; the system of agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement; there is little waste land, except the rocky parts of the mountains, and the bog affords an ample supply of fuel. There are quarries of clay-slate, which is used for building. In the mountains of **Muskerry-More**, consisting principally of schistose rock, and forming a detached portion of the parish, are several thin strata of freestone of very white colour and good quality; and in a rivulet on the south side is a thin seam of coal, which dips very rapidly. The scenery is richly diversified and in many parts beautifully picturesque, and there are several gentlemen's seats in the parish. Of these, the principal is **Macrooom Castle**, the residence of **Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq.**, who has converted the ancient castle into an elegant modern mansion, in which the old towers have been so perfectly incorporated as to be scarcely distinguishable from the rest of the building. During the alterations, a 32-lb. cannon ball was taken out of the walls. It is a spacious quadrangular structure with embattled parapets, and richly mantled with ivy on the side fronting the demesne, which is bounded on the north by the river **Sullane**, and extends over a beautifully wooded ridge to the south and west, including a spacious deer-park. **Mount Massey**, the seat of **M. H. Massey, Esq.**, occupies a conspicuous site above the northern bank of the

Sullane, and is beautifully encircled with a grove of fir trees. Rockborough, the seat of T. Mitchel Browne, Esq., is pleasantly situated in a retired spot, about two miles to the west of the town, and is distinguished for the beauty and variety of its scenery, in which wood and water, barren rock, and verdant hill are pleasingly combined. Sandy Hill, the residence of Thos. S. Copping, Esq., is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the castle and its wooded demesne. Coolcawer, the residence of W. G. Browne, Esq., is situated about a mile and a half to the south-east of the town, and is embosomed in a richly wooded demesne. Firville, the recently erected mansion of Philip Harding, Esq., is romantically situated at the extremity of a picturesque glen on the northern bank of the Sullane, near its confluence with the Lany; and Coolehane, the seat of Richard Ashe, Esq., also recently erected, is pleasantly situated on the same bank of the river, but at a greater distance from its confluence. Codrum House, the residence of Massey Warren, Esq., and Codrum, of Edw. Ashe, Esq., are also in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £480, and there are six acres of glebe. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, in 1825, is a small modern edifice in the later English style, with an enriched porch, and is attached to the tower of the ancient structure; it is situated at the western extremity of the town, opposite to the castle and close adjoining the bridge. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parish of Ahieragh: the chapel is a handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower strengthened with buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; and there is also a chapel at Ahieragh. About 400 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by R. H. Eyre, Esq., the incumbent, and other Protestant inhabitants; and in a school held in the chapel-yard, aided by the National Board. There are nine private schools, in which are about 380 children; and a dispensary. On the lands of Codrum, about half a mile to the west of the town, is a large stone of clay-slate inserted into a wall on the road side, with the following inscription still legible: D.E.O.C. 1686. H. F. FECIT., implying that Donald, Earl of Clancarty, caused it to be erected. On the same lands are the remains of an encampment, in which is a spacious subterranean cavern, the extent of which has not been ascertained; several pieces of iron and other metal, much corroded, and apparently portions of ancient military weapons, have frequently been found here; the entrance has been lately closed up, to prevent accidents to the cattle. There are two chalybeate springs, one on the lands of Ballyvirane, and the other, which has been recently discovered, on the lands of Cooleanne; the water is similar in its properties to that of Leamington; they are both much used and have been found efficacious in scrofulous and leprous diseases. Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral, and father of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in America, was born at Macroom castle.

MACULLY, or MUCKALEE, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Knocktopher; containing 423 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the

diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Kilkulliheen: the tithes amount to £106. 0. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Slieraugh.

MAGAUNAGH, or MOYGAWNA, a parish, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. W.) from Killala, on the road from Crossmolina to Ballycastle; containing 1981 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awenmore, and comprises 4100 statute acres; the land is light, chiefly under tillage, with some pasture, and great quantities of bog and mountain; limestone abounds. The principal seats are Belleville, the residence of Capt. W. Orme; Glenmore, of W. Orme, Esq.; and Stonehall, of T. Knox, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Crossmolina; the rectory is partly appropriate to the precentorship of Killala, and partly to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £110, of which £35. 10. is payable to the vicars choral, £19. 10. to the precentor, and £55 to the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is small and in bad repair. About 70 children are educated in a public and about 10 in a private school.

MAGHAREE ISLANDS.—See KILLEINY.

MAGHERA, a parish, in the barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castlewella, on the road from Bryansford to Downpatrick; containing 1514 inhabitants, of which number, 167 are in the village. This parish, which is bounded on the east by a branch of the inner bay of Dundrum, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3214½ statute acres, of which 2384 are apportioned under the tithe act. The soil is various; in some parts extremely fertile, and in others sandy, with detached portions of marsh and bog; the marshy grounds afford good pasture. The principal seats are Tollymore, that of Mrs. J. Keowen, and Church Hill, of the Misses Montgomery, both handsome residences. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £210, of which £130 is payable to the see, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe comprises 19½ statute acres, valued at £36 per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £830. 15. 4½., in 1825, is a small neat edifice, about a quarter of a mile from the village. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bryansford, or Lower Kilcoo. About 40 children are educated in the parochial school, which was founded in 1826, by the late J. Keowen, Esq., who built the school-house on the glebe, and endowed it with £5 per ann.; and at Tollymore is a neat school-house, built and supported by Mrs. Keowen, in which about 50 children are gratuitously instructed and some of the females clothed. There are also two Sunday schools. Near the church are the ruins of the ancient church, of which the western gable and the south wall remain; the beautiful Norman arch at the western entrance is in good preservation; the windows in the south wall are narrow and of elegant design. Near the new church also are the remains of an ancient round tower, the upper part of which, from the height of 20 feet above the base, was thrown down

by a storm in 1704, and lay in an unbroken column on the ground; the doorway, in that portion which is still erect, is towards the east and about 7 feet from the ground. About a mile from the church are the remains of a large cromlech, the table stone of which is supported on three upright pillars; in a narrow lane to the west is an upright stone, 13 feet high and having 5 sides; and in an adjoining field is a large block of granite, capped with a conical stone of grauwacke.

MAGHERA, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDON-DERRY, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (S.) from Coleraine, and 102 (N.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Coleraine; containing 14,091 inhabitants, of which number, 1154 are in the town. This place is evidently of great antiquity, and though there is no precise account of the original foundation of an abbey for Canons Regular, said to have been established here at a very early period, yet it is certain that the ancient see of Ardstra or Ardsrath was removed, in 597, to this town, which continued to be the seat of the diocese till 1158, when it was united to the see of Derry, and the cathedral church established in that city. The town appears to have declined rapidly in importance after that period, and few events of historical interest occur, except occasional depredations during the insurrections of the O'Nials, to whom the surrounding territory belonged, and in the war of 1641, during which it was burned by the insurgents under Macdonnell. In 1688, the town, which had scarcely recovered from its former devastation, was assaulted by the Irish adherents of Jas. II., and the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their houses and seek refuge in the city of Derry. During the disturbances of 1798 it enjoyed comparative tranquillity, and has since been gradually increasing in extent and importance. It consists of one long and spacious street, from which several smaller streets branch off, and contains 210 houses, most of which are modern buildings of stone roofed with slate and of handsome appearance; it is a great thoroughfare, and is amply supplied with excellent water. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and in the linen manufacture, which is extensively carried on in the parish; and at Upperlands is a bleach-green, in which about 8000 pieces are annually finished for the English and American markets; there are also numerous corn and flax-mills on the different streams, of which the Moyola forms part of the southern boundary of the parish. The market, on Tuesday, is amply supplied with all kinds of provisions; a market is also held on Friday, chiefly for grain; and there are fairs on the last Tuesday in every month for cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. The market-house, the property of A. Clarke, Esq., of Upperland, is a large neat building, erected in 1833 on a rising ground in the centre of the town; and over it is a spacious room in which the petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, and a manorial court monthly, in which debts under 40s. are recoverable. Here is also a chief constabulary police station.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 24,791½ statute acres, of which 22,056 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £10,650 per annum. The greater portion is good arable and pasture land; there is also some of inferior quality and a very large tract of waste land and bog. The mountain dis-

trict of the parish is very extensive and abounds with grouse and every other kind of game. The system of agriculture is improved, and the highlands afford excellent pasturage for cattle. The vale of the Moyola and the vicinity of the town are extremely productive; and in the bogs are several fertile spots, called by the country people "islands," which are in a good state of cultivation. Limestone, found on the estate of the Mercers' Company, is extensively quarried, and is productive of great benefit to the neighbourhood. On the plantation of Ulster, the lands of the ancient see of Maghera were confirmed to the Bishop of Derry, and other parts of the parish were also assigned by Jas. I. to the Mercers', Vintners', Salters', and Drapers' Companies of London, who still retain possession of their manors. The principal seats are Maghera House, the residence of A. Clarke, Esq.; Fairview, of J. Henry, Esq.; Rowens Gift, of Capt. Crofton; Upperland, of A. Clarke, Esq.; Clover Hill, of R. Forrester, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Spencer Knox. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £1015. 7. 7½. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at an expense of £3077. 6., of which £1278. 2. 2. was a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 907¾ acres, valued at £651. 10. per ann. The church, a neat edifice of stone with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, towards which the same Board granted a loan of £1363. 6. 2½., was erected in 1819; the east window is embellished with stained glass, presented by the lady of the late Bishop Knox. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Killelagh and part of that of Termoneeny; the chapel at Lamny is a plain modern edifice, and there is also a chapel at Fallagloon, a handsome building with a campanile turret and bell. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first and second classes, and for those in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the second class. About 1000 children are taught in 16 public schools, of which the parochial schools, held in a large building near the church, erected in 1821 at an expense of £400, of which £100 was a parliamentary grant and £125 was given by the Mercers' Company, are supported by the rector; a national school at Curran is aided by Lord Strafford; two at Swatragh by the Mercers' Company; and one at Craigadick by the rector and Mr. Clarke. There are also 15 private schools, in which are about 550 children, and three Sunday schools. A voluntary poor fund and a dispensary have been established. The ruins of the old church are highly interesting, and some portions bear marks of very remote antiquity; over the west entrance is a representation of the Crucifixion, rudely sculptured in high relief, with ten of the apostles; and in the churchyard are the tomb and pillar of Leuri, the patron saint, whose grave was opened some years since, when a silver crucifix was found in it, which was carefully replaced. About three miles from the town is *Doon Glady*, a very large and perfect rath, which gives name to one of the townlands; it is encompassed with treble walls and a trench. There are also several other raths and forts in the parish. Numerous celts, swords, spear heads, and ornaments of bronze and brass, have been found in the parish and

vicinity, and are in the possession of the Rev. Spencer Knox, the rector. There are some remains of ancient iron-works, established at Drumconready in the reign of Chas. I., and destroyed in 1641; they consist of the foundations of the buildings and heaps of half-smelted ore and charcoal.

MAGHERACLOONY, a parish, in the barony of FARNEY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Kingscourt, on the confines of the counties of Louth, Cavan, and Meath, and on the mail coach road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 8444 inhabitants. On the verge of this parish, at the ford of Bellahoo, a battle was fought in 1539, between the Lord Grey and O'Nial and O'Donell; at the same spot one was also fought by Gen. Ireton. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,952 statute acres (including $336\frac{1}{2}$ under water) principally good arable and pasture land; there are a few detached bogs, and some extensive plantations, but scarcely any waste land. Of late years the land has been much improved by extensive draining and the large quantity of lime used as manure; limestone is abundant in the southern part; coal of indifferent quality is also found. A branch of the river Leggan bounds the parish for about four miles on the south-west: the principal lakes are those of Fea, Feo, Rahans, and Graghlonge, besides which there are some smaller. The principal seats are Lough Fea Castle, the residence of Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., a spacious and handsome structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, situated in a richly planted demesne, including Lough Fea within its limits; Derry, of S. Pendleton, Esq.; and Coolderry, of G. Forster, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Col. Moore. The tithes amount to £1116. 13. 4., of which £686. 13. 4. is payable to the impropriator, and £430 to the vicar. The glebe-house, erected in 1816, cost £941. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £323. 1. 7. was a gift, and £415. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church is a neat modern structure, built in 1835, at an expense of £738. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$., being a loan from the same Board. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Rocks and Corlan; the latter, a spacious oblong structure, 90 feet by 40, was erected in 1825, and has a burial-ground attached: the site was given by E. J. Shirley, Esq., who contributed £25 towards the building. The parochial school is aided by the incumbent; the school-house is a good slated building, erected at an expense of £150, part of which was a grant from the lord-lieutenant's school fund. There are two other schools, to each of which Mr. Shirley contributes £5 per ann., and one under the National Board; also 16 private schools.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish, partly in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and partly in the barony of LURG, but chiefly in that of TYRKENNEDY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Omagh; containing 5313 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,452 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 343 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in the barony of Omagh, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Lurg, 71 water, and

7505 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6015. 2. 9. per annum. About 50 acres are woodland, 1500 waste and bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land; the soil is fertile, the system of agriculture improved, and there is a good supply of peat for fuel. The principal seats are Jamestown, the residence of G. Lendrum, Esq.; Crocknacrieve, of H. M. Richardson, Esq.; and Bara, of the Rev. J. Irwin. A large fair, chiefly for horses, is held on Feb. 12th at Ballinamallard. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £328. 4. 2. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 300 acres, valued at £176 per annum. The church is a plain neat edifice in good repair, and was erected about 50 years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Whitehall, or Derryvullen; the chapel is a small thatched building. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists in connection with the Established Church. About 400 children are taught in the parochial and six other public schools, of which a female school is supported by G. Lendrum, Esq.; and there are five private schools, in which are about 200 children; two Sunday schools, and a dispensary.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a parish, in the barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Ballyshannon to Omagh; containing, with the post-town of Kesh, 6451 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Lough Erne, and, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises, including islands, 18,577 statute acres, of which 3843 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in Lower Lough Erne, and 9973 are apportioned under the tithe act. With the exception of about 1500 acres of mountain or turbary, the land is of good quality and chiefly in pasture; that portion of it which is under tillage produces good crops, and the system of agriculture is improving. There are some quarries of excellent limestone, which are worked for agricultural purposes, and also of freestone of good quality, which is raised for building; and coal is found in the parish, but not worked. Fairs are held at Ederney and Kesh, *which see*; and petty sessions are also held at the latter place on alternate Mondays. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £255. The glebe-house was built in 1780, at an expense of £808. 4.; the glebe comprises 374 acres, valued at £326, and 46 acres in the possession of the incumbent, valued at £69, per annum. The church, a plain neat building, was repaired and enlarged by the addition of a gallery, in 1825, at an expense of £276. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., for which a loan was granted from the Consolidated Fund. In the R. C. divisions the parish, with the exception of three townlands, forms part of the union or district of Drumkeeran. About 450 children are taught in the parochial and four other public schools; and there are three private schools, in which are about 150 children. In the deer-park of Gen. Archdall are the ruins of some monastic buildings; there are also some remains of Crevinish Castle, near which is a strongly impregnated sulphuric spring, the water of which is similar to that of Harrogate.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER IVEAGH, but chiefly in that of KINELEARTY,

county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Dromore to Saintfield; containing, with the post-town of Ballinahinch (which is separately described), 7530 inhabitants. This parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 12,552 statute acres, of which 628½ are in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and the remainder in Kinelearty; 176¾ acres are water, and of the remainder, about two-thirds are land of the richest quality and in the highest state of cultivation; the other portion, though inferior, is still fertile, and there is scarcely any waste land. Slate of excellent quality is found in the townland of Ballymacarne, but not worked. Nearly in the centre of the parish is Montalto, formerly the seat of the Earl of Moira, by whom it was built, and now the property and occasional residence of D. Kerr, Esq.: the mansion is spacious and the demesne extensive. During the disturbances of 1798, a party of the insurgents took up a position in the park, from which they were driven by the king's forces with great loss. The weaving of linen, cotton, and muslin is carried on extensively, and there are two large bleach-greens in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £775. 3. 8½, of which £200 is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the bishop. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted a gift of £400 and a loan of £400, in 1817, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 42 acres, valued at £86 per annum, and some gardens let to labourers at £5 per annum. The church, built in 1830 at an expense of £850 advanced on loan by the same Board, is a neat edifice with a tower and spire, and is situated close to the town of Ballinahinch. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dunmore, or Maghera-Hamlet; the chapel at Ballinahinch is a large and handsome edifice. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class, and with the Seceding Synod, of the first and second classes. About 650 children are taught in seven public schools; the parochial school-house was built in 1824, by aid of a grant from the lord-lieutenant's school fund; and there are six private schools, in which are about 180 children, and six Sunday schools. The late S. M. Johnstone, Esq., bequeathed one-third of the profits of a work entitled the "Medley," published in 1802, amounting to about £4. 3. 4. per annum, which is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. There are some remains of the ancient church, about a mile from the town, with a large cemetery, in which are interred several of the ancient and powerful family of the Magennises of Kilwarlin.

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MAGHERAFELT, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 30 miles (N. W. by W.) from Londonderry, and 96 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing, with part of the post-town of Castle-Dawson (which is separately described), 7275 inhabitants, of which number, 1436 are in the town of Magherafelt. This place suffered materially in the war of 1641; the town was plundered by the insurgents, who destroyed the church, put many of the inhabitants to death, and carried off several of the more wealthy,

with a view to obtain money for their ransom. In 1688 the town was again plundered, but on the approach of the assailants, the inhabitants took refuge in the Carn-togher mountains, and subsequently found an asylum in Derry; on this occasion the church, having been appropriated by the enemy as a barrack, was preserved. The town, which is large and well built, consists of a spacious square, from which four principal streets diverge at the angles, and from these branch off several smaller streets in various directions; the total number of houses is 276, most of which are of stone and roofed with slate. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively by the Messrs. Walker, who employ more than 1000 persons in weaving at their own houses; and nearly 100 on the premises in preparing the yarn and warps; the manufacture is rapidly increasing. There is also a very large ale and beer brewery near the town. The principal market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions; great quantities of pork, butter, and flax are exposed for sale. There are also very extensive markets on alternate Thursdays for linen and yarn, which are sold to the amount of £33,000 annually; and a market on Monday for barley and oats, and on Wednesday for wheat. Fairs, which are among the largest in the county, are held on the last Thursday in every month, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a handsome building of hewn basalt, situated in the centre of the square; in the upper part are rooms for transacting public business. The quarter sessions for the county are held here in June and December, and petty sessions on alternate Wednesdays; a manorial court is also held monthly by the seneschal of the Salters' Company, for the recovery of debts under £2; and there is a constabulary police station. The court-house is a commodious edifice, and there is a small bridewell for the confinement of prisoners charged with minor offences.

The parish, which is situated on the river Moyola, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 8290½ statute acres, of which the greater portion is very good land, and the system of agriculture is improved. The principal substratum is basalt, which, in the townland of Polepatrick, has a columnar tendency; limestone of good quality is abundant, and coal is found in some parts. The principal seats are Millbrook, the residence of A. Spotswood, Esq.; Farm Hill, of Capt. Blathwayt; Glenbrook, of S. J. Cassidy, Esq.; Prospect, of the Rev. T. Wilson; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. T. A. Vesey. Considerable improvements are contemplated, tending greatly to promote the prosperity of the surrounding district. The lands immediately around it belong to the Salters' Company, and are at present leased for a limited term of years to the Marquess of Londonderry and Sir R. Bateson, Bart.; other lands, in the manor of Maghera, belong to the see of Derry; some, in the manor of Moneymore, to the Drapers' Company; some, in the manor of Bellaghy, to the Vintners' Company; and the manor of Castle-Dawson to the Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £450. The glebe-house was built in 1787, at an expense of £574. 18., of which £92. 6. 1½. was a gift, and the remainder a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 403a. 2r. 17p. statute measure, valued at

£270 per annum. The church, situated in the town, is a handsome edifice built in 1664, enlarged by the addition of a north aisle in 1718, and ornamented with a tower and spire in 1790; it has been recently repaired by a grant of £121. 0. 9. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also parts of the parishes of Woods-chapel, Desertlyn, and Ballyscullion; the chapel is at Aghagaskin, about a mile from the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded here by Hugh Rainey, Esq., who, in 1710, erected a school-house, and bequeathed money to purchase an estate for its endowment; the estate was afterwards sold under an act of parliament, subject to an annual payment of £175 Irish currency, with which the school is endowed; it is under the patronage and direction of the Lord Primate and John Ash Reiny, Esq., who resides at the school; 14 boys are clothed, boarded, and educated for three years, and afterwards placed out as apprentices with a premium. About 400 children are also taught in four other public schools, of which the parochial schools are supported by the rector, the Marquess of Londonderry, and Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.; and a female work school by the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Bateson, by whom the school-house was built: there are also four private schools, in which are about 130 children. A dispensary and a Ladies' Clothing Society have been established in the town. There are several forts in the parish, but none entitled to particular notice.

MAGHERAGALL, or MARAGALL, a parish, in the barony of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Lisburn, on the road from Hillsborough to Antrim, and close by the Lagan canal; containing 3102 inhabitants. During the war of 1641, this place was the rendezvous of the insurgent forces, consisting of 8000 men, under Sir Phelim O'Nial and Sir Con Magennis, previous to their attack on Lisburn; whence, after their defeat, they returned to Brookhill, in this parish, then the seat of Sir G. Rawdon, which they burned to the ground, as well as a church, and slaughtered many of the inhabitants of Ballyclough and its vicinity. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6555 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally in tillage; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved. In the lower parts the land is generally good, and produces excellent crops, but in the upper part it is inferior. It is stated that the first application of lime, as manure, in the county, took place here, in 1740, at Brook Hill, the residence of J. Watson, Esq. There are about 50 acres of bog, but no waste land. Limestone for building and agricultural purposes is abundant and very good; basalt is also found. The weaving of linen and cotton is carried on for the Lisburn market, and for the manufacturers of Belfast. The principal seats are Brook Hill, the residence of J. Watson, Esq., in whose demesne a small river disappears, and, after passing under the hill, re-appears; and Springfield, of Capt. Houghton. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see of Down and Connor. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is paid to the bishop, and £100 to

the vicar, who also receives £46. 4. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund: there is no glebe-house or glebe. The church was rebuilt in 1830, by a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits; it is a neat edifice, with a large tower. There are places of worship for Seceders, of the second class, and Wesleyan Methodists. About 270 children are educated in the parochial and two national schools; the former is partly supported by the incumbent, and the school-house was built in 1826, chiefly at the expense of the Marquess of Hertford. There are also five private schools, in which are about 180 children. Remains of the old church, which was destroyed in the civil war, exist near Brookhill, and have been converted into a stable: many human bones have been turned up by the plough; and silver and copper coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, Jas. I., and Chas. I., have been found on the estate of Mr. Watson, and are in his possession. In the plantations are two circular forts, in a perfect state, the smaller appearing to have been an outpost to the larger. Opposite to these are several large stones, the remains of a cromlech, here called the Giant's Cave, on ploughing the ground near which, in 1837, several urns were found curiously engraved and containing human bones. The late Commodore Watson was proprietor of Brook Hill, where he resided for a short period before his return to India, where he died of his wounds.

MAGHERA-HAMLET, an ecclesiastical, district, in the barony of KINELEARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Ballynahinch, on the road from Dundrum to Dromore; containing 3223 inhabitants. This district, formerly called Templemoile, and sometimes Kilwilk, is situated within a mile of the Ballynahinch baths, and comprises 1844 statute acres, of which 753 are mountainous, and of the remainder, which is tolerably good land, a small portion is rocky pasture: the system of agriculture is improving. There are quarries of good slate, and of building stone, which is raised chiefly for building and for the roads. Part of the Slieve Croob mountain is within its limits, and in it is the source of the river Lagan, which, after flowing by Dromore and Lisburn, discharges itself into Belfast lough. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dromaragh; the stipend arises from the tithes of 1200 acres apportioned under the act, amounting to £75, and an augmentation of £23. 2. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £450 and granted a loan of £50, was built in 1830; the glebe comprises 7 acres, bought by the same Board from Col. Forde, for £450, and subject to a rent of £7. 7. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, situated at the extremity of the district, with a view to accommodate the visitors of Ballynahinch spa, was erected at a cost of £500, wholly defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits, in 1814. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended, on the next avoidance of the prebend of Dromaragh, that the townlands now forming the perpetual curacy be separated from the prebend and formed into a distinct benefice. In the R. C. divisions this is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Magheradroll and Anahilt, and called also the union of Dunmore, in which are two chapels, one at Dunmore in this district, and

one at Ballynahinch, in that of Magheradroll. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the third class. About 150 children are taught in a school supported by Col. Forde, who also built the school-house; and there are three private schools, in which are about 200 children, and three Sunday schools. At Dunmore is an extensive deer-park, the property of Col. Forde, encompassed by a wall.

MAGHERALIN, or **MARALIN**, a parish, partly in the barony of **ONEILLAND EAST**, county of **ARMAGH**, but chiefly in that of **LOWER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Moira, on the river Lagan, and at the junction of the roads from Armagh to Belfast, from Moira to Lurgan, and from Banbridge to Antrim; containing 5058 inhabitants. Here stood the monastery of Linn Huachuille, (one townland in the parish being yet called by that name), the remains of which are by some thought to be the massive walls on the north side of the churchyard; it was founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmuc, who died in 699. The ancient palace of the bishops of Dromore was close to the village, on the site now occupied by the parochial school; the last prelate who resided in it was the celebrated Jeremy Taylor. The parish contains, according to the Ordnance survey, $8293\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $486\frac{1}{2}$ are in the county of Armagh, and the remainder in the county of Down. The lands are all in tillage, with the exception of a proportion of meadow and about 200 acres of exhausted bog, which latter is fast being brought into cultivation: the system of agriculture is improved. Here are extensive quarries of limestone and several kilns, from which lime is sent into the counties of Antrim, Armagh, and Down; this being the western termination of the great limestone formation that rises near the Giant's Causeway. There are also good quarries of basalt much used in building, which dresses easily under the tool; and coal and freestone are found in the parish, but neither has been extensively worked. A new line of road has been formed hence to Lurgan, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an excavation made through the village. An extensive establishment at Springfield, for the manufacture of cambrics, affords employment for 250 persons; and at Milltown a bleach-green annually finishes upwards of 10,000 pieces for the English market. The principal seats are Grace Hall, the residence of C. Douglass, Esq.; Drumnabreagh, of M. Stothard, Esq.; Newforge, of Cosslett Waddell, Esq.; Springfield, of J. Richardson, Esq.; Kircassock, of J. Christie, Esq.; and the rectory, of the Rev. B. W. Dolling. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, forming the corps of the precentorship of Dromore, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £453. 1. 7., exclusively of a moiety of the tithes of four townlands in the parish of Donaghcloney amounting to £17. 19.; the gross value of the precentorship, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £684. 17. There is an excellent glebe-house on a glebe of 66 acres, valued at £138. 12. 0. per annum. The church is an ancient edifice, having a tower and low spire, and has lately been repaired at a considerable expense; it was long used as the cathedral of Dromore, and the bishop's throne yet remains in it. In the R. C. divisions this parish and Moira form the union or district of Magheralin and Moira, in each of which there is a chapel.

About 280 children are educated in four public schools, of which the parochial school in the village is aided by an annual donation of £10 from the incumbent; the school-house is large and commodious, with a residence for the master, and was erected at an expense of £350. There are also schools at Rampark and Grace Hall, the former built and supported by C. Douglass, Esq., and the latter, for females, by Mrs. Douglass. In six private schools about 220 children are educated. The late Mr. Douglass, of Grace Hall, made a charitable bequest for clothing the poor in winter; and there are some minor charities. A sulphureous chalybeate spring on the lands of Newforge, is said to equal in efficacy the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MAGHERALLY, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (E.) from Banbridge, on the road to Downpatrick; containing 3189 inhabitants. This parish, called also Magherawley, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $5243\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $22\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and the remainder, with the exception of about 150 acres of bog, good arable and pasture land; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. The principal seats are Tullyhenan, the residence of J. Lindsay, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. M. Sampson. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers at Banbridge. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, the rectory forming part of the union of Aghaderg and of the corps of the deanery of Dromore, and the vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £190. 14. 6., of which £60. 10. is payable to the dean, and £130. 4. 6. to the vicar; the gross revenue of the benefice, including tithes and glebe, and an augmentation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of £31. 8. 0., is £191. 12. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1780, at an expense of £276. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$., of which one-third was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder paid by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £30 per ann., held under the see of Dromore at 5s. per annum. The church, a small but handsome modern edifice with a tower and spire, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £276. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$., is situated on an eminence. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Tullylish. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class. About 160 children are taught in the parochial school, built in 1828, and now in connection with the New Board of Education; since that period schools have been established at Corbet, Ballymoney, and Mullaghfernaghan. There are also three private schools, in which are about 260 children. Numerous forts are scattered over the parish, but they are rapidly disappearing in consequence of the advancement of agriculture.

MAGHERAMESK, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER MASSEREENE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Moira, on the road to Belfast; containing 1700 inhabitants. In this parish was the fortress of Innisloghlin, the strong hold of the O'Nials, supposed to have been built to defend the frequently contested pass of Kilwarlin, over which Spencer's bridge, now connecting the counties of Down and Antrim, has been erected. It was the last refuge of

Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, and was besieged in 1602 by Sir Arthur Chichester and Sir H. Danvers, to whom it was surrendered on the 10th of Aug.; upon this occasion, great quantities of plate and valuable property fell into the hands of the victors. The parish, which is bounded on the west by Lough Neagh, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3149½ statute acres of good arable land in an excellent state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is highly improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Trummery House, for many years the residence of the Spencer family, is now only a farm-house. The weaving of linen and cotton is carried on here for the manufacturers of Belfast, and many persons are employed in the extensive limestone quarries; at Megabuy hill has been found a gypsum of superior purity, resembling talc. The summit level of the Lagan canal from Lough Neagh to Belfast is in the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial with the vicarages of Aghagallen and Aghalee, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes amount to £128. 4., of which £29. 4. is payable to the impropiator and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe-house and the glebe, which comprises 13 statute acres, valued at £16. 5. per ann., are in the parish of Aghalee; the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £334. 5. The church of the union is at Aghalee. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, a national school in which are about 60 children, and a private school in which are about 30. Of the ancient fortress of Innisloghlin there is scarcely a vestige: the ground was occupied by a farmer, who, in 1803, levelled the bulwarks, filled up the intrenchments, and left only a small fragment of the castle standing; in levelling the ground were found many cannon balls, several antique rings of gold, and various other valuable articles. In the townland of Trummery, between Lisburn and Moira, are the extensive ruins of the ancient parish church; close to the western gable of which were the remains of one of the ancient round towers, about 60 feet high and of the same diameter throughout, with a conical roof of stone; it was levelled with the ground in 1828, and nothing but the scattered fragments remain. Adjoining these ruins is a doon or rath nearly perfect.

MAGHEROSS.—See CARRICKMACROSS.

MAGILLIGAN.—See TAMLAGHTARD.

MAGLASS, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Bridgetown and Kilmore; containing 1012 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3250 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly under tillage; the state of agriculture has been much improved, and the practice of winter feeding partially adopted. At a short distance from the village is a large windmill for grinding corn. The seats are Silverspring, the residence of John Nunn, Esq.; Thornville, of John Lloyd, Esq.; Ballycogley, of N. Barrington, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of the Misses Harvey; and Little Mount Pleasant, of Mr. Mullay. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory forms part of the union of Gorey and the corps of the deanery of Ferns; and the vicarage, part of the union of Killinick. The tithes amount to £185. 7. 8¼., of which

£55. 7. 8¼. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar; and there are two small glebes, comprising together about 7 acres. In the R. C. divisions it gives name to the union or district, which also includes the parish of Ballymore, and has a chapel in each parish. The chapel at Maglass, a large plain building, is supposed to stand on the site of an ancient monastery, the remains of which, as well as those of a castle that immediately adjoined it, were used in the erection of the chapel. Near it is a school of about 70 children held in a house given rent-free by C. A. Walker, Esq., and chiefly supported by the proceeds of an annual subscription dinner. At Ballycogley are the remains of a castle, consisting of a large square tower, three sides of which are covered by a single ivy-tree of extraordinary growth: it is said to have formerly belonged to the Wadding family, was forfeited in the civil war of Chas. I., and granted by Chas. II. to the ancestor of N. Barrington, Esq., the present proprietor. The remains of the old church have been partly enclosed as a cemetery for the Harvey family; but of the ancient monastery and castle of Maglass, between which tradition states that a subterraneous communication existed, there is not a vestige.

MAGOURNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of BARRETTs, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Cork to Killarney; containing, with the parish of Kilcoleman, and the post-town of Coachford, 2397 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Lee, over which is a stone bridge at Nadrid; and intersected by the river Dripsey, a mountain stream which falls into the former at the Dripsey paper-mills, in the adjoining parish of Matthehy, and over which also is a bridge of stone on the new road to Macroom. The land, with the exception of about 150 acres of bog and waste, is of good quality and in a state of excellent cultivation; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry, and more especially of Messrs. Colthurst, Good, and P. Cross, who have been extensively successful in raising green crops. Stone of good quality is quarried for building and for mending the roads, which throughout the district are kept in excellent repair. The principal seats are Dripsey House, the residence of J. H. Colthurst, Esq.; Myshell, of Dr. Barter, whose demesne of 200 acres, formerly an unprofitable waste, has, since 1826, been reclaimed and brought into a state of high cultivation; Nadrid, of H. O'Callaghan, Esq.; Classis, of H. Minhear, Esq.; Carhue, of J. Rye Coppinger, Esq.; Beechmount, of Dr. Godfrey; Abbeville, of — Mc Mahon, Esq.; Broomhill, of H. Cross, Esq.; Shandy Hall, of P. Cross, Esq.; Lee Mount, of T. Golloch, Esq.; River View, of Mrs. Welstead; Old Town, of S. Croke, Esq.; Rock Grove, of J. Good, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. H. Johnson; and Green Lodge, of R. Coppinger, Esq. At Coachford a sub-post-office to Cork and Macroom has been established; petty sessions are held monthly at Dripsey, and fairs at Nadrid on Jan. 1st and Oct. 10th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united perpetually to the vicarage of Kilcoleman, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes, including those of Kilcoleman, which has merged into this parish, amount to £684. The glebe-house, towards the erection of

which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350, in 1812, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 73 acres. The church, a handsome structure, was enlarged in 1818, for which purpose the same Board granted a loan of £200, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £224 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Aghabologue; the chapel, a neat and spacious edifice, is situated at Coachford, where there is a national school. A small parochial school is aided by the rector; and there is also a private school. In Dripsey demesne are the ruins of the church of Kilcoleman, and of the ancient castle of Carrignamuck, which belonged to the M^cCarthys and was built in the 15th century by the founder of Blarney castle; it is situated on a rock on the bank of the Dripsey, and is surrounded with trees, forming an interesting feature in the picturesque scenery of the parish.

MAGOWRY, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Killenaule; containing 456 inhabitants, and comprising 1707 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killenaule: the tithes amount to £100. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Killenaule.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a market-town, in the parish of **AGHALURCHER**, barony of **MAGHERASTEPHENA**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Lisnaskea, on the road to Fintona; containing 854 inhabitants. It is situated on Maguire's river, here crossed by a bridge which gives name to the town, and consists of one street comprising about 200 houses, and containing a R. C. chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists, and a dispensary. It has a penny post to Lisnaskea. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in each month, and on Jan. 17th, the third Wednesday in May, July 5th, and Oct. 2nd. It is a station of the constabulary police. The R. C. chapel is a large building, erected in 1822 at an expense of £800; it is lighted with pointed windows, and the altar is embellished with a painting. Attached to the chapel is a school. The seats in the vicinity are Drumgoon, the residence of R. Graham, Esq.; Green Hill, of Major Irvine; Abbey Lodge, of J. Macartney, Esq.; and Aghavea, of the Rev. T. Birney.

MAHONAGH, or **CASTLEMAHON**, a parish, in the Glenquin Division of the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle; containing 3846 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the river Deel, and the road from Newcastle to Charleville: it comprises 12,262 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which are in part very good, though some are cold, wet, and stiff, being chiefly pasture and meadow, constituting several large dairy farms; around the village is some good land tolerably well cultivated. The marshy land consists chiefly of exhausted bog, all reclaimable by drainage. The soil rests on a substratum of limestone, excellent quarries of which are worked at Shauragh and near the village. The village, which consists of 24 small houses, is on the eastern bank of the

Deel, over which there is a good stone bridge. The principal seats are Mayne, the residence of Bryan Sheehy, Esq.; and Ballymakillamore, of Godfrey Massey, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Devon: the tithes amount to £500; and there is a glebe of 13 acres at Castlemahon, and another of 8 acres adjoining the old churchyard of Aglish. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Newcastle. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Castlemahon, comprising this parish and Corcomohide, in which union there are three chapels, situated at Castlemahon, Foughanough or Feohonagh (both modern buildings), and a new chapel, erected in 1836 on the road-side between Newcastle and Drumcolloher, at an expense of £600. Darby O'Grady, Esq., gave £10 towards the belfry. About 50 children are educated in a national school; and there are three private schools, in which are about 150 children. The ruins of a massive square tower, about 30 feet high, exist near Castlemahon and give name to that village. Near it is a curious circular building, with a high conical roof of stone; it was a strong fortress, erected about 1490 by the Fitzgeralds. Not far from this are the remains of the ancient church. At Mayne are traces of ancient buildings, supposed to have been ecclesiastical, though their present appearance indicates that it was a military position; they most probably formed a strong hold of the Knights-Templars, and were therefore partly military and partly ecclesiastical. There is a churchyard at Aglish, but no vestige of the church, which was sometimes called Aglish na Munni.

MAHONSTOWN, a village, in the parish of **DULEEN**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Kells; containing 32 houses and 182 inhabitants.

MAINE, a parish, in the barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drogheda; containing 360 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1060 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of excellent land, principally under tillage; there is no bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Termonfechan: the tithes amount to £90, and there is a glebe of 6 acres, valued at £9. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Clogher. About 60 children are taught in a private school. The ruins of an ancient church exist here.

MAINHAM, a parish, in the barony of **IKETHY** and **OUGHTERANY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Clane, on the road from Celbridge or Maynooth to Naas; containing 738 inhabitants. It is chiefly under tillage, but contains some good pasture land: the soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improving; the potatoe crops are universally drilled. Fuel is obtained in abundance, and at a very moderate expense, from a valuable tract of bog in the parish. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Clane; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of Lord Falconberg; the tithes amount to £124. 4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions the parish belongs to the union or district of Clane; the only chapel is the domestic chapel belonging to the R. C. college at Clongowes Wood, an exten-

sive establishment under the superintendence of the members of the Society of Jesus, for the education of young men of the R. C. religion in every department of classical and polite literature; the building, a noble castellated mansion beautifully situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, is described under the head of CLANE. About 120 pupils are educated in it.

MALAHIDE, a maritime post-town and a parish, in the barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Swords, to which it has a sub-post-office, and 7 miles (N.) from Dublin Castle; containing 1223 inhabitants, of which number, 294 are in the town. The manor and castle were granted, in 1174, by Hen. II., to Richard Talbot, the common ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Lords of Malahide, who accompanied that monarch into Ireland; and have continued in the possession of his descendants from that period to the present day, through an uninterrupted succession of male heirs. This grant was subsequently confirmed to him by John, afterwards King of England, who also conferred on him various privileges and the advowson of the church of "Mullahide Beg", which he immediately assigned to the monks of St. Mary's abbey, Dublin. In 1372, Thomas Talbot was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Talbot; and in 1375, the harbour of this place appears to have been of such importance that the exportation of unlicensed corn, and the departure of any of the retinue of William de Windsor, Chief Governor, from this port were prohibited under severe penalties. Edw. IV., in 1475, granted to the family a confirmation of the lordship, with courts leet and baron, and appointed the lord of Malahide high admiral of the seas with full power to hold a court of admiralty and to determine all pleas arising either on the high seas or elsewhere within the limits of the lordship. Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent by Hen. VII. into Ireland to administer the oath of allegiance to the nobility and chieftains there, after the suppression of Lambert Simnel's attempt to gain the crown, landed from England at this port, in 1488, and was entertained at the Castle, and afterwards conducted by the Bishop of Meath to Dublin; and in 1570, Malahide was enumerated by Hollinshed among the principal post-towns of Ireland. In the parliamentary war the castle was besieged and taken by Cromwell, who resided here for some time, during which he passed sentence of outlawry upon Thomas, Lord Talbot, and gave the castle and the manor to Miles Corbet, who retained possession of them for seven years, till, on the Restoration, the Talbot family regained possession of their estates.

The town is situated on a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Lambay island, to the north, and Ireland's Eye and the promontory of Howth, to the south; it has a pleasing and sequestered character, and contains many handsome cottages, chiefly occupied by visitors during the bathing season and in some instances by permanent residents. In the centre is a well of excellent water, arched over and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The trade of the town, never very extensive, received a great check from the privileges granted to the port of Dublin in the 16th century. The cotton manufacture was introduced here on an extensive scale in the last century by Col. Talbot, father of the present proprietor; but, though the Irish

parliament granted £2000 for the completion of the requisite machinery, it was ultimately abandoned. The same gentleman, in 1788, procured an act for the construction of a navigable canal at his own expense, for the conveyance of the imports of this place, through Swords to Fieldstown, for the supply of the surrounding districts, to which they were at that time sent wholly by land carriage; but this undertaking was also unsuccessful. The principal trade at present is the exportation of meal and flour, and the importation of coal from Whitehaven and Scotland, of which, on the average, about 15,000 tons are annually imported. There is a small silk-factory, and the inhabitants derive some advantages from the fishery off the coast, and from an exclusive property in a bed of oysters, which are sent to Dublin in considerable quantities, and are much esteemed. The inlet of Malahide is 4 miles north from Howth, and extends four miles up the country; it is dry at low water, but at high water, vessels drawing not more than 10 or 11 feet may enter the creek and lie afloat in the channel. At the entrance is a bar, having only one foot at low water, and the channel is divided by a gravel bank called Muldowney; both the channels are narrow and tortuous, and are of dangerous navigation without the assistance of a pilot. The town is one of the nine coast-guard stations constituting the district of Swords, and also a constabulary police station. Near it is the Castle, generally called the Court of Malahide, the seat of the Talbot family, a quadrangular building of irregular form and height, situated on a limestone rock of considerable elevation, and commanding a fine view of the town and bay. The original buildings have been much improved and enlarged by Richard, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the present proprietor; the principal front is embattled, and the entrance defended by two circular towers. The interior contains numerous superb apartments, of which the most curious is one called the oak chamber, wainscoted and ceiled with native oak richly carved in scriptural devices and lighted by a pointed window of stained glass. To the right of this chamber is the grand hall, a spacious and lofty room with a vaulted roof of richly carved oak, lighted by three large windows of elegant design, and having a gallery at the south end. To the left of the hall is the drawing-room, a stately apartment, richly embellished, and containing some very valuable paintings, among which is an altar-piece in three compartments, painted by Albert Durer, and originally placed in the oratory of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Holyrood House. There is in the castle a very large collection of portraits of royal and distinguished personages, among the latter of which are several members of the Talbot family, also paintings by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools. The demesne is extensive and richly embellished with groups of stately trees and plantations, and the gardens are tastefully laid out and kept in fine order.

The parish is of very small extent, comprising only 1070 statute acres: the soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improving. The strand abounds with marine shells in great variety, and with sea-reeds, which, in conjunction with the *carex arenaria*, grow profusely. There are quarries of black, grey, and yellow limestone; and on the south of the high lands, towards the sea, lead ore has been found. There are several handsome

seats and pleasing villas, of which the principal are La Mancha, the residence of M. M. O'Grady, Esq., M.D.; Sea Mount, of K. C. French, Esq., from which is a view of Lambay island, the hill of Howth, and the bay of Dublin, with the Dublin and Wicklow mountains; Sea Park Court, of W. Cosgrave, Jun., Esq., commanding a fine view of Malahide creek and bay; Gaybrook, of the Rev. F. Chamley; Mill View, of Capt. Ross, R. N.; and Auburn Cottage, of M. A. Dalton, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by whom it is endowed with the whole of the tithes of the rectory (which is appropriate to the economy fund), amounting to £120. The glebe, in the adjoining parish of Swords, comprises 8 acres of cultivated land. The church was erected in 1822, at an expense of £1300, of which £900 was a gift and £300 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and £100 a gift from Lord Talbot de Malahide; it is a neat edifice, in the later English style, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £112 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Swords; the chapel is a neat edifice. About 140 children are taught in two public schools. Contiguous to the castle are the remains of the ancient church, for ages the place of sepulture of the proprietors of the castle: it consists of a nave and choir, separated from each other by a lofty pointed arch nearly in the centre of the building; the east window is large and enriched with geometrical tracery, and over the western end is a small belfry thickly covered with ivy, beneath which is a window of two lights, ornamented with crocketed ogee canopies; the whole is shaded by chesnut trees, of which the branches bend over the roofless walls. Of the ancient monuments, only one decorated altar-tomb of the 15th century is remaining, bearing the effigy of Lady Matilda Plunkett, wife of Richard Talbot. Adjoining the church are the ruins of a chantry anciently attached to it; and on the lands of Sea Park is a martello tower. This place gives the title of Baron Talbot de Malahide to the family of Talbot.

MALIN, a village, in the parish of CLONCHA, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Carn, to which it has a penny post: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the extremity of a creek of Strabreaghy bay, on the road from Londonderry to Malin Head, and comprises 28 well-built modern houses, in the form of a square: at the east end is a large bridge leading towards Carn and Culdaff. Malin Hall, the residence of J. Harvey, Jun., Esq., is situated a little above the village in a well-planted demesne, which forms a great ornament in this bleak neighbourhood. Malin has a patent for a market on Tuesday, not now held, but there are fairs, principally for the sale of cattle and sheep, on Easter-Tuesday, June 24th, Aug. 1st, and Oct. 31st, which are well attended. It is a constabulary police station; and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The parish church of Cloncha was erected here in 1827; it is a neat edifice, in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. The male and female parochial schools were built by J. Harvey, Esq., and there is a female work school. Here was formerly a conventual church, the only remains of which are a heap of stones; and there are numerous vestiges of antiquity

and natural curiosities in the neighbourhood, which are described under Cloncha.

MALLARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of Kells, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Callan, on the road to Thomas-town; containing 547 inhabitants. It is partly bounded on the north by the King's river, and comprises 2490 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Here is an extensive flour-mill, worked by Mr. Wm. Phelan. Mallardstown, the property of Silver Oliver, Esq., is now the residence of G. Helsham, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithes amount to £171. 1. 8. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Callan.

MALLOW, a borough, market-town, and parish, partly in the barony of DUHALLOW, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 17 miles (N.) from Cork, and 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 9804 inhabitants, of which number, 7099 are within the limits of the borough, including the recently added suburb of Ballydaheen, and 5229 in the town. This place was anciently called Malla, Moyalla, and Moyallow, of which its present name is only a modification. Though the town has little claim to antiquity, yet the seigniory, which is independent of both baronies, formed part of the territories of the great Earl of Desmond, who erected a noble castle here on the northern bank of the Blackwater, which commanded the pass of that river. After the rebellion of the Earl in the reign of Elizabeth, during which this place was the centre of the operations of the English forces, the Queen was advised to fortify this castle for the defence of the ferry, where the troops were frequently detained for many days. In 1584, the castle and the manor were granted by the Queen to Sir Thomas Norris, Lord-President of Munster; they afterwards passed by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas to Major-Gen. Sir John Jephson, Knt., of Froyle, in the county of Hants, and have since continued in the occupation of his descendants. In 1612, Jas. I. confirmed these possessions to Dame Elizabeth Jephson, Sir John being then living, with the grant of a court baron and power to determine pleas to the amount of 40s.; also the privilege of a market and two fairs, with the power of appointing a clerk of the market, and of licensing certain tradesmen. In the same year the town, which had greatly increased and was strengthened with a second castle on the north side, called Castle Garr, or "the Short Castle," was incorporated and made a free borough; and on the breaking out of the war in 1641, besides its two castles, it contained 200 houses occupied by English settlers, of which 30 were strongly built and roofed with slate. On the 11th of February, 1642, the insurgent forces under Lord Mountgarret entered the town, on which occasion Capt. Jephson entrusted the strong castle of Mallow to the custody of Arthur Bettesworth, with a garrison of 200 men, an abundant supply of arms and ammunition, and three pieces of ordnance. Castle Garr was also defended by Lieut. Richard Williamson, who, after sustaining repeated assaults, in which he lost most of his men, and several breaches had been made, agreed to surrender upon honourable terms. After he had left the fortress, finding that the insurgents were not

inclined to observe the terms of capitulation, Lieutenant Williamson seized a sword, and, with the rest of his party, resolutely fought his way through their ranks and retired into Mallow Castle, which had been maintained with better success by Bettesworth. The insurgents, during their stay at this place, chose as their commander Garret Barry, who had served under the King of Spain; and on the 15th of February, a party of them attacked the fortified mansion of Mr. Clayton, in the immediate vicinity, but did not succeed in taking it till after a sanguinary conflict in which 200 of their number were killed and many wounded by the garrison, which consisted only of 24 men, whom, on taking the place, they put to the sword. The castle of Mallow was assaulted and taken by the Earl of Castlehaven, in 1645, and was nearly reduced to ruins. When the kingdom was threatened with invasion by France, in 1660, it was, from its advantageous situation, commanding the chief pass of the Blackwater, considered to be of such importance, that a presentment for its repair was made by the grand jury of the county; but the proposal could not be entertained, as the law allowed presentments only for bridges, causeways, and roads. After the battle of the Boyne, Major Geo. S'Gravenmore having advanced from Tipperary with 1100 horse and two regiments of Danish foot, sent Col. Doness, on the 13th of Sept., 1689, to burn the bridge of Mallow, and to survey the castle; the Colonel, on his return reported that there were 100 Protestant families in the greatest alarm and danger from M'Donough, one of Jas. the Second's governors of counties, who was assembling forces for the purpose of plundering and burning the town. On this intelligence S'Gravenmore sent 100 horse and 50 dragoons for their protection; and M'Donough, on his approach to the town with nearly 4000 men, was suddenly attacked in the great meadow near the bridge, by the Danish horse, routed, and pursued with great slaughter on both sides of the river. The loss of the Irish, on this occasion, is stated at 500 killed, while on the side of their opponents neither a single man nor a horse was wounded; S'Gravenmore subsequently made this town his head-quarters previously to the siege of Cork.

The town is finely situated on the northern bank of the river Blackwater, about a mile below its confluence with the Clydagb, in a vale enclosed on the south side by a chain of mountains, but more open on the north, and on both sides richly wooded. It consists chiefly of one main street on the mail coach road from Cork to Limerick, near one extremity of which was Castle Garr, on the site of which is now a modern house; and at the other is Mallow Castle, commanding the river, over which is a stone bridge of eleven arches, connecting the town with the suburb of Ballydaheen, on the opposite bank. Within the last few years the town has been greatly enlarged and much improved; several spacious houses have been built, a new street has been opened to the north of the main street, and the latter has been lengthened by the addition of several respectable private houses at its western extremity. Most of the houses in this street have a projecting square window on the first floor, which has a singular but not unpleasant effect; the principal footpaths are flagged, though the streets are not paved; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The total number

of houses, including the suburb of Ballydaheen, was, in 1831, 996, of which number 426 are slated and the remainder thatched; they are generally well built, and the town has, on the whole, a handsome and cheerful appearance. The beauty of its environs, and the tepid mineral waters for which Mallow is celebrated, had made it a place of fashionable resort, during the summer months, and the number of gentlemen's seats in the immediate vicinity had rendered it a desirable place of residence, long before it attained its present importance as a place of trade. The Mallow Club, consisting of an unlimited number of the resident gentry of the town and neighbourhood, elected by ballot as proprietary members, was established here several years since on a very liberal scale. The club-house, situated in the principal street, contains billiard, card, supper, and reading rooms; the latter, which contains also a good library for reference, is open to strangers. There is also a public subscription news-room on a smaller scale. The members of the Duhallow hunt hold their meetings here, and are distinguished for their superior pack of foxhounds. Races are held annually in September on a course about two miles to the east of the town; and balls and concerts occasionally take place, under the patronage of the neighbouring gentry, in the new and spacious assembly-rooms attached to the principal hotel. The military depôt, formerly established here, was discontinued on the formation of a larger establishment at Fermoy, but there are still infantry barracks for 7 officers and 103 non-commissioned officers and privates. The mineral waters, in their properties, resemble those of Bristol, but are much softer; one of the tepid springs was at a very early period in repute as a holy well, dedicated to St. Peter, but they were all neglected for medicinal use till the earlier part of the last century. The principal spring is on the north-eastern side of the town, where it rises perpendicularly in a powerful stream from the base of a limestone hill that shelters it on the east. There is another spring called the Lady's well, also warm and of the same quality, though not covered in or used. The water of the spa has a mean temperature of 70° of Fahrenheit, rising in summer to 72° and falling in winter to 68°; it is considered as a powerful restorative to debilitated constitutions, and peculiarly efficacious in scrofulous and consumptive cases, for which the spa is much frequented by persons of fashion from distant parts of the country, being the only water of the kind known in Ireland. The spa house was built in 1828, by C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., M.P., the present lord of the manor and principal proprietor of the town: it is in the old English style of rural architecture, and contains a small pump-room, an apartment for medical consultation, a reading-room, and baths; the whole fitted up in the most complete manner for supplying, at the shortest notice, hot and cold salt-water, vapour, and medicated baths. The approach to the spa from the town is partly through an avenue of lofty trees along the bank of an artificial canal, affording some picturesque scenery; it is in contemplation to form an approach from the north end of the new street, winding round the brow of the hill and through the Spa glen, the present outlet from the lower part of the town being inconveniently narrow. There are no public promenades; but the excellent roads leading through the environs, which abound with

scenery of a richly diversified character, afford a variety of pleasant walks; and a road nearly five miles in circuit, called the Circular Drive, which has been made along the southern bank of the river Blackwater, crossing Clydagh bridge in a westerly direction, and returning by the navigation road on the north side, affords excellent opportunities for equestrian excursions. Through a great portion of its length this road is shaded on both sides with rows of lofty trees, and the whole line presents an uninterrupted succession of elegant seats and tastefully embellished demesnes. The season usually commences in May, and terminates in the beginning of October, during which period there is a considerable influx of company; and it is probable that, as the improvements around the Spa are continued, advantage will be taken of the many eligible sites which the vicinity affords for the erection of pleasant lodging-houses.

The inhabitants carry on an extensive and lucrative trade with the opulent and populous districts in the neighbourhood, importing most of their articles of general consumption direct from England. There are in the town and its immediate vicinity three soap and candle manufactories, three tanyards, three flour-mills, of which those belonging to Messrs. W. and K. Brady and Messrs. Molloy and Co., are worked by the river Clydagh, and produce each about 10,000 barrels annually; the extensive brewery and malting establishment of Owen Madden, Esq.; two lime and salt works, and a small manufactory of blankets and flannel, with a dyeing and pressing-house. Branches of the Provincial and Agricultural Banks have been recently established in the town. The projected railway from Dublin to Valencia will, if carried into effect, pass close to the town. About 40 years since, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a line of canal, intended to connect the Duhallow collieries with the sea, was cut and may still be traced adjoining the road to Kanturk, thence called the "navigation road." The principal market is on Tuesday, when large quantities of corn are bought by agents for the Cork merchants; there is a second market on Friday; and butter, celebrated for the sweetness of its flavour, and eggs are brought for sale daily. Fairs are held on the 1st of January, the day before Shrove-Tuesday, May 11th, July 25th, and Oct. 28th, for general farming stock; the January fair is chiefly for pigs, of which more than 2000 were sold in 1836. The market-place has been recently erected, at the sole expense of Mr. Jephson; it occupies an area 75 yards in length and 50 yards in width, and contains markets for butchers' meat, pigs, sheep, potatoes, and general provisions.

The town received its first charter of incorporation from Jas. I. in 1612, and though a new charter was granted by Jas. II., it was acted on during only a very short period, and the original charter was revived. By that charter the corporation consisted of a provost, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty; the provost was chosen from the burgesses at Midsummer, and sworn into office at Michaelmas; and vacancies in their body, as they occurred, were filled from the commonalty by a majority of the burgesses, by whom also the freemen were admitted by favour: vacancies in the office of provost were to be filled within 15 days, and in that of the burgesses in 7 days. The provost was clerk of the market, and the corporation had power to make bye-

laws, to have a mercatory guild, and a common seal; to appoint two serjeants-at-mace and other officers; and to hold a court of record every Friday, for the determination of pleas to the amount of five marks. Probably from the peremptory necessity of filling up vacancies within so short a period, the corporation soon fell into disuse, and it has now ceased to exist. The charter also conferred the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, who for a long time previous to the Union were, after the extinction of the charter, elected by the freeholders of the manor, by whom also the member returned to the Imperial parliament since the Union was elected till the 2nd of Wm. IV.; till which period also the freeholders of the manor had a vote both for the town and for the county. The act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, extended the right of election to the £10 householders, the right of the 40s. freeholders not occupying houses of that value to expire with their lives. The number of registered electors is about 300. A new boundary for electoral purposes has been drawn round the town, including the village of Ballydaheen, and comprising an area of 350 statute acres, of which the limits are minutely detailed in the Appendix; the seneschal of the manor is the returning officer. The manor extends over that part of the parish of Mallow lying north of the Blackwater (except a small portion in the barony of Duhallow), and over part of the parish of Mourne Abbey, on the south side of the river, comprising the townlands of Quartertown and Gortnacraggy; the seneschal holds a court baron every third Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and a court leet twice in the year, for the regulation of the markets and the appointment of bailiffs. Quarter sessions for the East Riding of the county are held in April, and petty sessions are held every Tuesday by the county magistrates. A new court-house and bridewell have been erected, the former a handsome building of hewn limestone fronting the market-place, and ornamented with broad pilasters supporting a cornice and pediment; the latter, a commodious and well-arranged building, is at the rear of the court-house. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 8622 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £9067 per annum; the land is chiefly in pasture, and that part of it which is under tillage is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. In the vicinity of the town are quarries of limestone of a superior quality, which are worked to a considerable extent for supplying the neighbourhood with lime. Within a circuit of 5 miles from the town are not less than 50 gentlemen's seats. Mallow Castle, that of C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., is at present being rebuilt in a style more appropriate to the extensive and beautiful demesne in which it is situated: the prevailing character of the building is the Elizabethan; several of the offices are finished, and the whole, when completed, will be a spacious and elegant mansion. The Castle grounds are richly wooded and laid out with great taste; the walks are shaded by fine avenues of stately trees, which intersect the demesne; and though in a retired situation, the grounds afford some pleasing scenery, especially an opening which displays a picturesque cottage, and a fine sylvan view on the banks of the Blackwater. This demesne has been described by Arthur Young, Esq., as

one of the best *fermes ornée* in the kingdom. The other seats in the immediate vicinity are Bally Ellis, formerly the residence of Lord Ennismore, and now of A. G. Creagh, Esq.; Beareforest, lately the residence of R. De la Cour, Esq.; Dromore, of A. Newman, Esq.; Rockforest, of the representatives of the late Sir James L. Cotter, Bart.; Quartertown, of H. Croker, Esq.; Longueville, of Col. Longfield; Waterloo, of H. Longfield, Esq.; Castle Kevin, of E. B. Thornhill, Esq.; Carrig, of W. H. Franks, Esq.; Annabella, of R. H. Purcell, Esq.; and Firville, of R. Akins, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of C. D. O. Jephson, Esq.; the tithes amount to £600. The old church was dedicated to St. Anne; the present church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £3500, in 1818, was built on a site presented by the Jephson family: it is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a tower and well-proportioned spire; an organ has been lately erected by subscription, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have proposed to grant £20 per ann. to the organist. Adjoining the church are the remains of the ancient edifice, of which the tower and the greater portion of the walls are standing. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Rahan and a small portion of that of Mourne Abbey; the chapel, a large and substantial edifice, is in the town. There are also places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; attached to that for Independents is a library of about 500 volumes. About 200 children are taught in four public schools, and there are eleven private schools, in which are about 350 children. The parochial school was built at an expense of £300, defrayed by subscriptions aided by a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund; the infants' school was established in 1834 and is supported by subscription; a school is supported by the Independents, who have also an asylum for a few poor persons of their congregation; and a national school is about to be established. The county infirmary, to which is attached a dispensary, is a neat plain building at the east end of the town; it has at present accommodations for 14 patients, but is capable of containing 30. In the year ending Jan. 5th, 1836, 350 patients had received relief in the infirmary, and 2067 from the dispensary. A fever hospital is about to be erected, and in the mean time a temporary wooden building is appropriated to that use. A charitable loan fund has been recently established, which has a capital of nearly £500, distributed in loans varying from 5s. to £5. The late R. McCartie, Esq., of Mount Ruby, bequeathed the interest of £250, charged on that estate, for distribution among the Protestant poor annually at Christmas. The present church, the ruins of the ancient edifice, and the R. C. chapel, being situated on the south side of the town, are seen to great advantage from the bridge; between them and the river is a broad expanse of meadow, which being occasionally inundated has always a verdant appearance. Mallow Castle and its richly wooded demesne are also most favourably seen from this point of view; and the bridge itself forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the distant view of the town. On the lands of Quartertown, on the south side of the Blackwater, and about

a mile to the west of the town, is a chalybeate spring subject to be overflowed by the river; and there is another at Beareforest, about half a mile to the south.

MALUSK.—See MOLUSK.

MANFIELDSTOWN, or MOUNTFIELDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Castle-Bellingham, on the river Glyde; containing 1061 inhabitants, of which number, 182 are in the village. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises $2417\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, in general of excellent quality, and nearly all under tillage: there are about 50 acres of bog; the system of agriculture has much improved. The village, which is neat, consists of 28 houses. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £271. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; and the gross revenue of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £283. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe comprises two acres, on which some cabins have been built, forming part of the village. The church is a very ancient structure in good repair. There is a R. C. chapel, and a parochial school, in which about 40 boys and 10 girls are taught; the master receives £10 per annum from the incumbent.

MANISTER, or MONASTER-NENAGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of COSHMA and PUBBLEBRIEN, but chiefly in the barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Croom, on the road from Limerick to Charleville, by way of Athlacca; containing, with the district of Grange, 2800 inhabitants. This place, called anciently Kilmargy, derives its present name from the foundation of a monastery by O'Brien, king of Munster, in 1151, in fulfilment of a vow previously to the battle in which he defeated the Danes, who, in 1148, had encamped round their strong fortress of Rathmore; and which took place on the plains of Kilmargy, the site of the present ruins. This establishment, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and amply endowed by its founder with the advowson and tithes of Kilmargy and other parishes, was appropriated to Cistercian monks from the abbey of Mellifont, and became eminent for its sanctity and its wealth; its abbot obtained a mitre from the Pope and had a seat in the great councils of the kingdom. The abbey was frequently plundered by the Danes; and in 1307, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, with his sons and several nobles who were on a visit to the abbot, was suddenly surprised by O'Brien, of Thomond, who took the earl, his sons, and the nobles prisoners, put his retainers to the sword, and destroyed a considerable portion of the monastery. In 1579, Sir John Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl of Desmond, assembled here a force of 2000 Irish and Spaniards, headed by Father Allen, legate of the Pope, and assisted by the abbot of the monastery, who were attacked on the plains of Nenagh by Sir William Malby, at the head of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry, and defeated with great slaughter. The Earl of Desmond, who had witnessed the battle from a hill about a mile distant, on perceiving the result of the conflict, retired into his strong castle of Askeaton; among the slain was found the body of the legate, with the consecrated banner grasped firmly in his hand. During this engagement the Irish and Spanish soldiers took shelter in the abbey, which was greatly injured by the fire of the English cannon; the refectory

and cloisters were destroyed, and the surrounding walls were rased to the ground. The monastery, though it never recovered its original importance, existed till the dissolution, and with all its possessions was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Wallop, who fitted up the choir for a parochial church. During the various disturbances of more modern times, this place has been also the scene of much violent contention.

The parish, which is intersected by the river Comogue, comprises 5456 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; about one-third of the land is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture, which being low ground is frequently overflowed by the river, and is sometimes, for several of the winter months, under water; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Near the extremity of the parish is a tract of bog of about 200 acres, mostly exhausted. The principal seats are Abbeyville, the residence of R. White, Esq.; Manister House, of J. Heffernan, Esq.; Fort Elizabeth, of the Rev. J. Croker; and Castle Ivers, of R. Ivers, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; Lord Southwell, in whom the rectory is impropriate, claims the patronage and the tithes of the vicarage also, and allows the incumbent a stipend of £14 late currency: the tithes amount to £138. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Ballycahane. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the unions or districts of Bruff and Fedamore; there are two chapels. About 140 children are taught in three private schools. The remains of the ancient monastery are situated on a flat limestone rock, on the eastern bank of the river, and consist chiefly of the walls and gables of the church, which is 176 feet in length and divided near the centre by a stone screen separating the choir from the nave; the former was lighted by a triple lancet window of lofty dimensions at the east end, and above the ceiling, which was richly groined, is a chamber in the roof, of the same dimensions as the choir, to which was an ascent by a private staircase from the altar through the wall of the north aisle. The nave is separated from the aisles by ranges of square pillars, which appear to have been encased, and there are some small remains of the south transept, and a small chapel of very elegant design. The prevailing character is that of the early English, but the present remains are inadequate to convey any just idea of the former grandeur of this once sumptuous and extensive monastery. About a mile to the south-east of the abbey are the ruins of the castle of Rathmore, built by the Earl of Desmond, in 1306, on the site of the ancient Danish fortress; it was garrisoned by the Irish and Spaniards at the battle of Manister, in 1579, but was abandoned on the retreat of Sir John Fitzgerald; on the retreat of Sir William Malby it was again taken possession of by the Earl of Desmond's forces, who were afterwards expelled by Sir George Carew; and soon after it was suffered to fall into ruin. The remains occupy a gentle eminence, commanding extensive views over a fertile country, and form a conspicuous and interesting object for many miles round.

MANNIN, an island, in the parish of KILCOE, Western Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Skibbereen, on the south-western coast; containing 15 inhabitants. It is situated near the head of

Roaring Water bay, immediately off Kilcoe Castle, and comprising about 29 statute acres of good arable land.—See KILCOE.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, a village, in the parish of RAYMOCHY, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Letterkenny, on the road to Londonderry: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which consists of one street, is situated on the banks of Lough Swilly, and contains the parochial church, a neat structure; and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Seceders, both of the second class. It has a penny post to Letterkenny and Strabane. Fairs on the 6th of Jan. and the 6th of every alternate month have been lately established, for the encouragement of which the landed proprietors give small premiums to the owners and buyers of the best farming stock, yarn, flax, &c., exhibited for sale.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of KILLASNETT, barony of ROSSCLOGHER, but chiefly in that of CLONCLARE, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and 102½ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo; containing 1348 inhabitants. The manor was granted to Sir Fred. Hamilton, in the 16th of Chas. I., with extensive privileges, including courts leet and baron, and a court of record every three weeks, power to appoint a seneschal to hold pleas of all debts, with view of frankpledge, to have waifs and strays and privilege of free warren, and to determine causes and contracts to the amount of £1000. The castle, situated on a gentle eminence near the town, was by far the largest, strongest, and most handsome in the county: it was erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir F. Hamilton (from whom the place derives its foundation and name), and is 105 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and about 40 feet high, each of the stories being beautifully quoined and corniced with hewn stone: it is surrounded by a strong wall, defended by four bastions, one at each corner, and the stone of which it is built has a singularly glittering appearance, from the micaceous particles which it contains. The surrounding land is remarkably fertile; the picturesque scenery affords interesting rides and views. The town forming one long street, consists of 233 houses, mostly thatched; the Earl of Leitrim, who is proprietor of it, has built a spacious and handsome market-house in the centre, having a large square at the back with ranges of slated buildings for provisions. There is a sessions-house, in which sessions are held quarterly, and petty sessions on alternate Thursdays: attached to it is a bridewell. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs on May 8th, July 1st, the first Thursday in August, and Oct. 7th; also on the first Thursday (O. S.) in Nov., and on the 12th of every other month; they are chiefly for cattle, and rank among the most important in the county. Here is a constabulary police station. Near the town are Skreeny, the seat of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Cullen; Rockwood, of Capt. H. F. Cullen; Hollymount, of Simon Armstrong, Esq.; Glenboy, of Lewis Algeo, Esq.; and Larkfield, of J. O'Donnell, Esq. The church is a neat building with a handsome spire, erected about 30 years since. There is a R. C. chapel; and places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A loan fund has lately

been established, having a capital of £1000; a school is supported by a bequest of the late J. J. Masterson, Esq.; and here is a dispensary.

MANOR-HAMILTON Union.—See CLONCLARE.

MAPASTOWN, or MAPLESTOWN, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ardee, on the road to Dundalk; containing 458 inhabitants. This parish, which is the estate of Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge, county of Dublin, is situated on the river Glyde, which is crossed by a bridge, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $1446\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of good arable and pasture land: the system of agriculture is rapidly improving. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charles-town or Philipstown; the rectory is impropriate in the Hon. Baron Foster. The tithes amount to £107. 19. 2., of which £9. 13. is paid to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropriator. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ardee.

MAPERATH, a village, in the parish of DULEEN, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Kells; containing 157 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kells to Moynalty, and comprises 31 houses.

MARALIN.—See MAGHERALIN.

MARGARET'S (ST.), a parish, in the barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Dublin, on the old road to Naul, and about a mile from the mail coach road from Dublin to Ashbourne; containing 325 inhabitants, of which number, 96 are in the village. A fair is held on July 30th and 31st for the sale of horses and cattle. The principal seats are Dunbroe House, the residence of Miss Giles; Newtown, of Mrs. Stock; Newtown House, of B. Shew, Esq.; Harristown House, of P. Brennan, Esq.; Harristown, of J. Moore, Esq.; Kingstown House, of J. Shew, Esq.; and Barberstown House, of M. Brangan, Esq. In ecclesiastical arrangements it is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the benefice of Finglas and the corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's, Dublin: the composition for tithes is included in the amount for Finglas. The church is in ruins. Over the door of a small adjoining chapel is a Latin inscription purporting that it was built by Sir John Plunkett, formerly chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. In the R. C. divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Finglas and has a neat chapel in the village, in which is also a national school. About a mile distant are the ruins of Dunsoghly castle, consisting of a tower, still roofed, and the remains of a large hall, or dining-room, and kitchens: the tower is vaulted at the bottom, and it had three stories; the floors of the two upper stories have fallen in, but the room of the principal floor is in tolerable repair: the view from the top is very extensive. The ancient family of Plunkett originally owned this property, which now belongs to Mrs. Cavenagh, who inherits it through her grandfather. Adjoining the ruins are the remains of a private chapel, over the doorway of which is a tablet of freestone, exhibiting the emblems of the crucifixion, in high relief, with the letters and date I. P. M. O. 6. s. 1573, at the bottom. Mr. B. Shew, on planting an elevated spot in his grounds, a few years since, discovered a great quantity of human

bones, supposed to be some of those who fell in the various skirmishes which at different periods have taken place in this district. Near the chapel is a tepid well, or bath, dedicated to St. Bridget, said to contain lime, muriate of soda, nitrate of kali and sulphur, but the last in only a small proportion.

MARGARET'S (ST.), a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Broadway, on the south-eastern coast; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises $440\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, chiefly the property of G. W. Nunn, Esq. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, endowed with the small tithes, and forming part of the union of Tacumshane (also called the union of Kilsoran) and the corps of the chancellorship; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £48. 1. 9., of which £15. 5. 11. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lady's Island.

MARGARET (ST.), or RAVEN, a parish, in the barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wexford, on the coast road to Gorey; containing 920 inhabitants. It comprises 1807 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; sea weed is generally used for manure, and turf is obtained on the shore at low water. The southern part of the parish consists of a range of sand hills, extending nearly two miles from north to south, and terminating in the headland called Raven Point, which forms the northern side of the entrance to Wexford harbour: the bar of the latter commences at this point. Inside the sand hills is an extensive cockle bed, and westward of this is the small island called Breast. At Curracloe is a station of the coast guard, forming part of the district of Gorey: the fishery off the coast here affords employment to some of the inhabitants. It is stated that for £300 a canal could be cut from Curracloe, which is occasionally resorted to for sea-bathing, to the north-east point of Wexford harbour, and thus afford a direct communication by water between the town of Wexford and the coast. At Kilmacoe is the seat of Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ardcolumbe; the tithes amount to £37. 17. 4. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Castlebridge, and has a chapel at Kilmacoe. About 30 children are educated in a private school. The ancient church, which stood near the shore, was washed away many years since; it is supposed that the sea has encroached nearly a quarter of a mile upon this coast within the last half century. There was an old castle at Curracloe, which was taken down a few years since.

MARHYN, MAURHIN, or MARHIR, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dingle, on the southern shore of Smerwick harbour, on the western coast; containing 978 inhabitants. It comprises 5568 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which a considerable portion is in tillage, and the remainder consists of coarse pasture and bog. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery of the bay. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, episcopally united, in 1669, to the vicar-

age of Donquin, together constituting the union of Marhyn, in the patronage of Lord Ventry, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £75, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar; and the entire tithes of the benefice to £75. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Keel, or Terreter. About 100 children are taught in two private schools. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground, which is generally used. On the hill of Ballyneanig is a druidical circle, and at a short distance to the south-east are two large upright stones; in the vicinity are the remains of a stone cell of great antiquity, also an old castle built by one of the Desmond family, afterwards the residence of the Moriarties; and on the destruction of the sand banks at Ballyneanig, some years since, vestiges of an ancient encampment were discovered.

MARKETHILL, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of **MULLAGHBRAK**, and partly in the district of **KILCLUNEY**, barony of **LOWER FEWS**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Armagh, on the mail coach road to Newry, and 60 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 1043 inhabitants, and comprising 195 houses. It consists of one principal street, from which two others diverge, and is situated in the midst of a fertile country, the extensive demesne and splendid castle of Gosford, the property of Viscount Gosford, adding greatly to its beauty. Two miles to the south-west is the Vicar's Cairn, or Carricktole, commanding a most extensive and beautiful view. Dean Swift in his writings notices a favourite spot here, which he named Draper's Hill; it is now within Lord Gosford's demesne. This is a thriving town, having more than doubled its inhabitants and houses within the last ten years; it has an excellent market on Friday, and a fair on the third Friday in each month for cattle and pigs: petty sessions are held every Friday, and quarter sessions for the county, alternately with Ballybot, in a neat sessions-house. The staff of the Armagh militia is at this town; among their muniments is deposited the stand of colours taken by them from the French at Ballynamuck, in 1798. It is a constabulary police station; and here is a small prison, with separate cells for males and females. There are large meeting-houses for Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster and the Associate Synod, and one for Wesleyan Methodists, also a national school and a dispensary.—See **MULLAGHBRAK**.

MARLFIELD, or **ABBEY**, a village, in the parish of **INNISLONNAGH**, barony of **IFFA and OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Clonmel; containing 1123 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Suir, and is the property of J. Bagwell, Esq., whose elegant mansion stands in a well-planted demesne. Within the last twenty-five years it has become a respectable village; many of the inhabitants are employed in a very extensive distillery, conducted by Messrs. John Stein and Co.

MARLINTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Dunleer, on the coast road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $758\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, the greater portion of which is under tillage, and the remainder affords excellent pasture; the soil is fertile, the system of agriculture improved, and the lands

are all in a state of profitable cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and in the parish is Rokeby Hall, the property of Sir Richard Robinson, Bart., now in the occupation of the Count de Salis, a spacious mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne commanding some very interesting views; the house contains a fine collection of paintings by some of the old masters. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh; it is a vicarage, forming part of the union of Dunany; the rectory is impropriate in—Hall, Esq. The tithes amount to £70. 9. 1., of which £40. 19. 2 is payable to the impropriator, and £29. 9. 11. to the vicar. About 60 children are taught in a private school.

MARMULLANE, or **PASSAGE**, a parish, in the barony of **KERRYCURRIGH**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the western shore of the estuary of the Lee, opposite the Great Island; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Passage-West (which is separately described), 1639 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the liberties of the city of Cork, and on the south by Monkstown; it comprises 534 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £937 per ann., which, with the exception of about 4 or 5 acres of woodland, are arable and pasture, generally good land, though light and rapidly absorbing moisture; good crops of corn are produced, though the land is principally devoted to dairy farms; agriculture is rapidly improving under the spirited exertions of J. Roberts, Esq., a large landed proprietor, who has introduced the Scottish system of husbandry and the most improved agricultural implements, at a great expense. The interesting character of the scenery, and the numerous beautiful views over the river and the adjacent islands, have rendered this parish very attractive for genteel families, whose pleasure grounds and demesnes occupy much of the land. Among the principal seats are Pembroke, that of T. Parsons Boland, Esq.; Ardmore, of J. Roberts, Esq.; Grove Hill, of J. C. Irvine, Esq.; Rockenham, of Noble Johnson, Esq.; Greenmount, of E. K. Percy, Esq.; Horse Head, of Samuel Lane, Esq., an elegant mansion in the Tudor style of architecture, situated amidst beautiful scenery; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. R. Lloyd; besides which there are numerous villas, cottages, &c., principally occupied during the summer months by merchants and other inhabitants of Cork. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £69, granted by the dean and chapter to the perpetual curate. The glebe comprises 8 acres; the glebe-house was built, in 1813, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, situated in the town of Passage, was a small edifice, built in 1684, but it was considerably enlarged in 1808, at the expense of the dean and chapter, aided by local contributions; it is, however, much too small, and is about to be replaced by one which will afford better accommodation to the increasing population. In the R. C. divisions the parish, with Monkstown and part of Carrigaline, forms the union or district of Passage: the chapel is a neat edifice, built in 1832. About 110 children are educated in the parochial schools and in a school in connection with the R. C. chapel; and in five private schools are about 113 children.

MARSHALSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Mitchelstown, on the road to Kildorrery; containing 2566 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6760 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £4391 per ann.; it includes a large tract of bog. Limestone abounds and is burnt for manure, and the state of agriculture is slowly improving. The gentlemen's seats are Killee Castle, the residence of — Montgomery, Esq.; and Castle Eugene, of E. O'Neill, Esq., M.D. Part of the Earl of Kingston's extensive demesne of Mitchelstown is also within its limits. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in John Nason, Esq. The tithes amount to £330 per ann., payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar: there is a glebe of about 3 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Mitchelstown, and has a chapel at Marshalstown. About 100 children are educated during the summer in two private schools. The ruins still remain of what are called "James's churches."

MARTIN'S (ST.).—See **MAUL'S (ST.)**.

MARTRY, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Navan, on the road to Kells, and on the river Blackwater; containing 1128 inhabitants. It comprises 3705 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the land being of medium quality and nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; and it includes a portion of a large bog, which extends into three of the adjoining parishes: there are several quarries of stone. Allantown, the seat of W. H. Waller, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne of about 700 plantation acres, including a deer-park. In the demesne is Faughan hill, the summit of which being planted, forms a conspicuous object as seen from the south-east through a vista in the wood. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory formerly belonged to the priory of the Knights of St. John at Kilmainham, and in 1615 was granted in fee to Patrick Barnwall; it is now impropriate in Dominick Reilly, Esq.; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardraccan. The tithes amount to £178. 6. 8., of which £120 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ardraccan, or Bohermean. A small school for females is supported by Mrs. Waller.

MARYBOROUGH, an incorporated market and post-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of **EAST MARYBOROUGH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Athy, and 40 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Roscrea and Limerick; containing 5306 inhabitants, of which number, 3223 are in the town. This place derived its importance and its name from the erection of the ancient territory of Leix, by act of parliament of the 7th and 8th of Philip and Mary, into the Queen's county, of which it was constituted the county and assize town, and was called Maryborough in honour of the queen. The town appears to have been selected for this purpose both from its central situation and its proximity to a strong fortress, which had been recently erected to

retain in obedience to the English crown this portion of the country, which had been reduced by the Earl of Sussex. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which conferred upon them all the privileges enjoyed by those of Naas, Drogheda, and Dundalk, together with a market on Thursday; and in 1635, the corporation obtained from Chas. I. a grant of two fairs. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, this was one of the places held by the confederate Catholics; it was seized by Owen Roe O'Neal in 1646, but was subsequently retaken by Lord Castlehaven; and in 1650, the fortress was taken by the parliamentary troops under Cols. Reynolds and Hewson, by whom it was entirely demolished. The town, which is situated on a river tributary to the Barrow, contains 508 houses, irregularly built and of indifferent appearance; the streets are narrow and inconvenient, badly paved, and the inhabitants are indifferently supplied with water from want of pumps. There are barracks for a company of infantry, a handsome range of buildings. A considerable trade is carried on in flour, for the manufacture of which there are three mills, and in the neighbouring districts the woollen manufacture was formerly carried on to a very great extent. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 24th, March 25th, May 12th, July 5th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 12th, for cattle, horses, pigs, and pedlery. Under the charter of Elizabeth the corporation consisted of a burgomaster, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and inferior officers. The burgomaster and bailiffs were to be annually elected on Michaelmas-day from the burgesses, by a majority of their number, by whom also vacancies in that body were filled up and freemen admitted only by favour. The burgomaster and bailiffs were by the charter compelled to take the oaths of office before the constable of the fort or castle of Maryborough, which office, though now a sinecure, is still retained; or, in his absence, before the burgesses and commons of the borough; the former is justice of the peace within the borough, and, with the two bailiffs, escheator, clerk of the market, and coroner. The town-clerk is also serjeant-at-mace, billetmaster, and weigh-master, to which offices he is appointed by the burgomaster. By the charter the corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the franchise was abolished. The borough court, which had jurisdiction to any amount, has been discontinued for more than 40 years; and in 1829 the members of the corporation had so diminished in number, that no legal election of officers took place, although the townspeople took upon themselves to elect a burgomaster, bailiffs, and other corporate officers; and in 1830, one burgess and two freemen of the old corporation held a meeting, at which the former was elected burgomaster by the latter, who were also elected bailiffs by the former; the townspeople also elected the same number of officers, without any legal authority in either case. The civil business of the borough is transacted at the quarter sessions for the county, which are held here in April and October; the assizes for the county are also held here at the usual periods, and petty sessions weekly before the county magistrates. There is a neat and commodious court-house; part of the old

gaol adjoining it has been converted into offices for the county business, and it is proposed to fit up the remainder as a police barrack and a bridewell. The town is the head-quarters of the constabulary police of the county, for which it is the depôt. The county gaol and house of correction was completed in 1830, and cost £18,500: it is a spacious and well-arranged edifice on the radiating plan, consisting of a central building of three stories, which contains the kitchen, the governor's apartments, with a board room, and a chapel for both Protestants and Catholics; and four radiating wings, each divided into two parts, thus forming eight wards, four for male criminal prisoners, two for male debtors, one for female criminal prisoners, and one for female debtors. Attached to each are day and work-rooms and airing-yards: there are also an infirmary, nine solitary cells and a tread wheel, used for raising water; the prison is heated by stoves. A school is opened in each ward, and the rules of prison discipline, according to the most improved system, are strictly observed. The District Lunatic Asylum for the King's and Queen's counties and those of Westmeath and Longford is established here; it was erected at an expense, including the purchase of land and furniture, of £24,172. The building stands in the middle of an enclosed area of 22a. 12r. 7p., handsomely laid out and planted for the recreation of the patients and the use of the establishment, and presents a front of hewn limestone, raised from quarries in the neighbourhood, extending 365 feet. It is composed of a central building, containing the governor's residence and other apartments connected with the management of the institution, and having the kitchen, laundry, baths and other out-offices in the rear. From the centre branch out the wings, containing corridors, sleeping-rooms, day-rooms, and working-halls; there are four corridors, &c., for each sex, all admirably constructed and of easy access for the purpose of superintendence. Water for culinary purposes is conveyed by pipes from a rivulet that passes through the enclosed area, and each corridor is furnished with an ample supply of the purest water from a never-failing spring which issues from a neighbouring limestone rock. The building, which is capable of accommodating from 150 to 160 patients, is now nearly full, and an enlargement of it is in contemplation: the average expense of each patient for the year 1836 was £16. 12. 7., on the gross expenditure, which is defrayed by the several counties in proportion to the number of patients sent hither from each. The county infirmary, situated near the lunatic asylum, and opened in 1808, consists of a large building of three stories, each traversed from end to end by a corridor communicating with eleven wards, capable of accommodating five patients each. The funds are derived from parliamentary grants, county presentments, (limited to £1400 per ann.) subscriptions and fines at petty sessions. The number of patients admitted in 1836 was 868; the expenditure, £990. The dispensary, connected with the infirmary, afforded relief to 8650 extern patients.

The parish, also called Borris, comprises 5465 statute acres of good land, of which about 200 acres adjoining the town were formerly a common, which was enclosed at the union, one-half being divided between Lord Castlecoote and Sir John Parnell, Bart., and the remainder distributed equally among the 13 freemen,

reserving a small rent for the widows of freemen, and since that period no freemen have been elected. The soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improved. A remarkable natural bank, called the Ridge, passes across the union for nearly six miles without interruption, and with a few small chasms near Tullamore, for nearly twenty-five miles, extending into King's county; it is in some parts not more than 100 feet wide at the base, and slopes gradually towards the summit, which is from 20 to 30 feet in breadth; it appears as if formed by the ebbing and flowing of water, and in some places separates the uplands from low coarse grounds, of which nature, in some places, the lands on both sides of it partake. A fine well, which is held in great veneration by the peasantry, issues from it near Woodville, about a mile from Maryborough. The principal seats in the vicinity are Shane House, the residence of Tho. Kemmis, Esq.; Lamberton Park, of the Hon. Justice Moore; Sheffield, of Major Cassan; Woodville, of F. Thompson, Esq.; the Heath House, of M. J. O'Reilly, Esq.; New Park, of the Rev. Thos. Harpur; Portrane, of W. Woodroffe, Esq.; Cremorgan, of L. Moore, Esq.; Broomfield, of Robt. Onions, Esq.; Ballyknock, of J. Cassan, Esq.; Rathleix House, of W. Clarke, Esq.; Rock View, of R. Graves, Esq.; and Millbrook, of H. P. Delaney, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, in 1721, to the rectory and vicarage of Kilcolemanbane and the vicarage of Straboe, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £392. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$; the glebe, in the parish of Kilcolemanbane, comprises only one acre; and the gross value of the benefice is £667. 16. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, was built about the beginning of the present century, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to have it new roofed and thoroughly repaired. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Straboe, Kilcolemanbane, Dysartenos, Killeny, Kilmurry, and Kiltale. The chapel in the town is a spacious and handsome edifice, not yet completed; on the outside of the front are busts representing the heads of the four evangelists. There are also chapels at the Heath and Ratheniska; and there is a convent of the Presentation order in the town, consisting of a superioress and 16 professed nuns, who devote themselves to the gratuitous education of poor girls, of whom an average number of 200 attends the school. The Wesleyans and Calvinists have places of worship in the town. The parochial school-house was built at an expense of £250, of which £150 was raised by subscription and £100 granted from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund. About 600 children are taught in the parochial and in a national school; there are also six private schools, in which are about 100 children. A Temperance Society has been established very lately. The remains of the old church still exist; there is also an extensive and very old burial-ground on the ridge adjoining it, and several raths in various parts. The only remains of Maryborough castle are a portion of a bastion and the walls; some ruins of Castle Clonrear still exist. Maryborough gives the title of Baron, in the English peerage, to W. Wellesley Pole, next brother of Marquess Wellesley; this nobleman is the present constable of the fort and castle.

MARY'S (ST.), or LADY'S ISLAND, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S.) from Broadway, on the road to Carnsore Point; containing 239 inhabitants. On the subdivision of the territories acquired by Strongbow, it became the property of Rodolph, son of Milo de Lamporte (ancestor of the Lamberts of this county), who built a strong castle on the peninsula in Lough Tay, or Lady's Island lake, which is traditionally said to have been the object of several hostile attacks. Cromwell, immediately after his landing in the bay of Rosslare, in 1649, sent a party to reduce it, to which it at once surrendered. On this occasion a convent of Augustinian friars, which had been founded about 200 years before, was plundered, and the fraternity refusing to bear arms against their country, put to the sword. The remains of the fortress, of which all that was destructible by fire was consumed, consist principally of a square tower, supposed from its materials to be of more recent date than the original castle, which was built of compact rude granite from a small island in the lake. In the village, which consists of a few neat and comfortable cottages, fairs are held on Aug. 15th and Sept. 8th. The lake abounds with a variety of wild fowl, and was formerly frequented by a species of bittern, called the Proud Stork. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Iberius: the rectory is impropriate in L. V. W. Richards, Esq., to whom the tithes, amounting to £30. 15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., are entirely payable, and who allows £2 per annum for the clerical duties. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lady's Island, comprising also the parishes of St. Iberius, Carne, St. Margaret's, and Tacumshane, and containing the chapels of Lady's Island and Faithe; the former is a large cruciform structure, rebuilt in 1807, and adjoining it is a national school, in which about 70 children are educated; the latter is in the parish of Tacumshane.

MARY'S (ST.), county of WEXFORD.—See NEW ROSS.

MARY'S DE FORE (ST.), or BEATÆ MARLÆ DE FORE, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Castlepollard, on the road to Kells; containing 1217 inhabitants. It comprises 1624 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of good land, mostly under tillage, though there is much bog: limestone is found here. On the north it is in part separated from Meath by Lough Bawn, which, though pent up by high hills, is of considerable breadth; it is remarkable for having most water in summer; no stream emerges from it, and it abounds with large pike and eels. On the opposite side the parish reaches to Lough Lene, and the small Lough-a-Deel. Here is Glenidan, the residence of — Blandford, Esq. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff: the rectory is entirely appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin, to whom the tithes, amounting to £159. 14. 7., are wholly payable. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Fore. There is a school at Glenidan, and another at Camberstown, the former aided by a bequest of the late Col. Monk; in these schools 98 boys and 50 girls are taught. Ruins of the mansion of Carrick exist; and there are several large raths in different parts of the parish.

MASON ISLAND, in the parish of MOYRUS, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (S. E.) from Clifden: the population is returned with the parish. This island is situated upon the western coast, near the entrance to Ard bay, and contains 61 acres. Some distance from it are the Skird rocks, which lie halfway between the west end of Arranmore island and Slyne-head, 13 miles N.N.W. from the Arran lighthouse, and about two leagues from the mainland. They are the most remarkable on this part of the coast, and serve as a land-mark to point out the adjoining harbours; they are about one mile in length, N.E. and S.W., the most western being the highest and most remarkable. The principal rock is always above high water, and a shoal about two cables' length wide extends half a mile to the east of it.

MASSEREENE, a village, in the grange of MUCKAMORE, barony of LOWER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, contiguous to the town of Antrim; containing 319 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Six-Mile-water, by which it is separated from Antrim; and though now only a small village, forming a suburb to that town, it is the head of, and gives name to, one of the largest and most fertile baronies in the county. In 1426, a priory for Franciscan friars was founded here by one of the O'Nial family, which, in 1621, was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast. The village contains 70 houses, and commands a fine view of the castle of Antrim, on the opposite side of the river. The whole western extremity of this district is washed by the waters of Lough Neagh, and comprises a large tract of fertile land in a very high state of cultivation, together with Massereene deer-park, which is enclosed with a stone wall five miles in circumference. Near the village, on the shore of the river, is a very copious chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, muriate of soda, and fixed air, which has been found highly beneficial in chronic diseases; and on the shore of Lough Neagh is a lofty cliff, called Martin's bank, from which issue several saline springs, so powerfully impregnated as to deposit crystallised salt in large quantities, by the natural evaporation caused by the heat of the sun; no attempt has hitherto been made to establish any salt-works at this place, which does not appear to have attracted an adequate degree of attention. Massereene gives the title of Viscount to the family of Foster, of Antrim Castle.

MASSYTOWN, a village, in the parish of MACROOM, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, adjoining the town of Macroom, and containing 547 inhabitants. It contains about 70 small houses and is situated on the western bank of the river Sullane, which here propels large flour-mills. Monthly fairs for general farming stock and pedlery are held alternately in the village and town.

MATTEHY, or MATHEA, a parish, in the barony of BARRETT'S, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Cork, on the road to Tralce; containing 2156 inhabitants. It comprises 12,160 statute acres, of which 11,399 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6645 per annum. The surface is diversified, moderately well cultivated, and fertile, producing excellent crops. A new line of road has been opened through the parish. On the river Dripsey, which flows through it, are the extensive paper-mills

belonging to Messrs. Magnay and Co., affording employment to from 70 to 100 persons, in the manufacture of large quantities of paper for the English market; the buildings are of handsome appearance, and situated in a deep and well-wooded glen. There are also flour mills. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Inniscarra: the tithes amount to £513. 14. 3. The church having been in ruins for several years, the parishioners resort to that of Inniscarra, which has been recently rebuilt in a more central situation, for the general convenience of the union. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Inniscarra, and has a small chapel. There is a private school, in which about 160 children are instructed.

MATTHEW'S (ST.), county of CORK.—See **TEMPLEBREADY**.

MATTHEW'S (ST.), county of DUBLIN.—See **RINGSSEND**.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by E.) from the court-house of Wexford: the population is returned with the parish of St. Michael's of Feagh. By an inquisition taken in the 8th of James I., it appears that there was an hospital for lepers here, governed by a master, keeper, or prior, who, with the brethren and sisters, had, in the 19th of Rich. II., acquired and appropriated to themselves and successors in perpetuity, contrary to the statute of mortmain, 120 acres of land in Maudlintown and Rochestown, with the tithes of the parish of Ballyvalloo, &c. The parish is situated on the western shore of the harbour of Wexford, and its south-eastern part forms a continuation of the suburb called "The Faithe:" it comprises 1320 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, partly under tillage, and partly occupied by the rugged tract of the trap formation, called the White Rocks. The brewery and malting-house of Mr. Philip Whitty are in this suburb; and within the limits of the parish is Rockland Hall, the seat of W. Talbot, Esq. (father of the Countess of Shrewsbury), situated near the shore of the harbour, of which and of the bay it commands an extensive view. For civil purposes this parish has merged into that of St. Peter's, Wexford. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithes amount to £90. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Wexford. The ruins of the old church, dedicated to St. Maud, still exist.

MAUL'S (ST.), a parish, within the liberties of the city of KILKENNY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER: containing 1335 inhabitants, and comprising 309 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the see: the tithes amount to £50, payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of St. Canice.

MAYNE, or **MOYNE**, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny, on the river Dinan; containing 633 inhabitants, and comprising 1636 statute acres. At Conahy is a quarry of flag stone, of which some of the strata are thin and used for roofing, but the stone is more generally used for hearths and

flooring. Here is a station of the constabulary police. Jenkinstown, the handsome seat of G. Bryan, Esq., is situated in a highly cultivated tract of country near the river Nore: the demesne, which contains about 300 plantation acres, is finely wooded. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, partly inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny, but chiefly forming the corps of the prebend of Mayne in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £104, of which £13. 16. 11. is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the rector; and there is a glebe of 95 acres near the ruins of the old church. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Conahy, comprising also parts of the parishes of Kilmacar, Coolraheen, and Odogh, and three detached townlands of Burnchurch. A new R. C. chapel, a commodious edifice, is now being erected near Jenkinstown; at which place is a school under the patronage of Major Bryan, held in a neat building erected by the Major at an expense of £300.

MAYNE, county of LOUTH.—See **MAINE**.

MAYNE, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Granard; containing 2366 inhabitants. A religious establishment is said to have been founded here by St. Fechan of Fore. The parish is bounded on the south by Lough Derveragh, and on the west by a vast tract of bog, through which the river Inny takes its course: it comprises 5669 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of tolerably good land, which is chiefly under an improving system of tillage. The surface is finely varied; and there are quarries of both black and grey limestone. From the village of Coole, roads extend across the bog and river, by a float or ferry. Fairs are held at Coole on May 20th and Nov. 20th. The principal seats are Pakenham Hall, the residence of the Earl of Longford; Coolure, of the Hon. Admiral Sir T. Pakenham; Turbotstown, of Gerald Dease, Esq.; Lakeview, of W. Smyth, Esq.; and Gaulstown, of Hubert De Bourgh, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath; the vicarage forms part of the union of Rathgraff; and there is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar. The tithes amount to £204. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £91. 1. 7. is paid to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar, out of which the latter pays £55. 7. 8. to the perpetual curate, who also receives £6. 6., the value of 3 acres of glebe, and £37 from the trustees of Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat building, in excellent repair, erected in 1806, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, also called Turbotstown, comprising this parish and that of Faughley, or Faughanstown, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial schools are aided by annual grants from the Pakenham family, and Lord Longford has given a house and an acre of land; a school at Turbotstown is chiefly supported by the Dease family: in these schools about 126 children are taught. There are also two private schools, in which are about 86 children; and a Sunday school. A small well in a bog is resorted to by great numbers of the

peasantry: and there are remains of an old castle at Williamstown. On the lands of Mayne stand the ruins of the ancient church.

MAYNOOTH, or LARAGHBRYAN, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Naas, and $11\frac{3}{4}$ (W.) from Dublin; containing 2622 inhabitants, of which number, 2053 are in the town. This place obtained its ancient celebrity from having been at a very early period one of the principal seats of the Kildare branch of the Fitzgerald family, of whom John, the sixth Earl of Kildare, erected a magnificent castle here in 1426. Earl Gerald Fitzgerald, who died in 1513, founded a college adjoining the town for a provost, vice-provost, five priests, two clerks, and three choristers, which received the especial confirmation of William, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1518; the Earl also rebuilt the church of St. Mary, at this place. During the insurrection of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald in the reign of Hen. VIII., the castle was besieged by a considerable force under Sir Wm. Brereton, by whom it was taken through the treachery of that nobleman's foster brother, after a fortnight's defence. In the reign of Edw. VI. it was, with the other estates of that nobleman, which had been confiscated in the former reign, restored to Gerald, the eleventh Earl, soon after his marriage with the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne. In the reign of Chas. II. it obtained the grant of a market and two fairs; and in the last century the town was entirely rebuilt by its noble proprietor, the late Duke of Leinster. It is situated on a small stream called the Lyll water, which falls into the river Liffey at Leixlip Castle, about four miles distant; on the great north western road from Dublin to Galway, and in the centre of a rich grazing district, skirted on the east by the luxuriant plantations of the Carton and Castletown demesnes. The town consists of one principal street, at one extremity of which is the avenue leading to Carton, the magnificent seat of the present Duke of Leinster, and at the other the Royal College of St. Patrick, the area in front of which is ornamented on one side by the ivy-mantled tower of the parish church, and on the other by the stately ruins of the ancient castle. Although the situation is on a leading thoroughfare, the town is placed between the stages and consequently derives no benefit from it; and the only advantage resulting from the Royal Canal, which passes close to it, is the supply of coal for the inhabitants. The patent for the market is still in force, but no market is held; there are fairs on the 4th of May, Sept. 19th, and Oct. 9th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. A constabulary police station has been established here; and the Christmas and Midsummer quarter sessions for the eastern division of the county are held in a neat court-house.

In 1795, an act was passed by the Irish parliament to remove the difficulty of procuring suitable education for young men intended for the Roman Catholic ministry, which had arisen from the entire suspension of all intercourse with their former places of study, in consequence of the breaking out of the late continental war. The trustees appointed under that act fixed upon Maynooth as the most eligible spot for the erection of a college, as well on account of its retirement, as of the liberal offer of the late Duke of Leinster of a house and 54 acres of land adjoining the town, on a lease of lives

renewable for ever, at the annual rent of £72. In October, 1795, the college was opened for the reception of 50 students, and the Rev. Dr. Hussey appointed first president; the progress of the establishment was at first very slow, for want of sufficient accommodation, but in a few years the number of students was increased to 70, and soon after to 200. With a view of rendering the institution, which originally was intended exclusively for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy, more extensively useful, the trustees appropriated a portion of the additional buildings to the reception of lay students; but the different mode of discipline for the two establishments being found, after a few years, to make the latter an inconvenient appendage, it was discontinued in 1817, and that part of the building was assigned to an additional number of clerical students. Considerable additions have since been made to the buildings, and they are now capable of accommodating 450 students; which number, though much less than required for the Roman Catholic population of the kingdom, is still much greater than the funds at the disposal of the trustees will enable them to support and educate free of all expense. The college is principally supported by parliamentary grants, which for the first 21 years averaged £8000 per annum, and since that time have been £8928. Several donations and bequests have also been made for its support by private individuals, of whom the late Lord Dunboyne, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and who afterwards conformed to the Established Church of England, bequeathed the whole of his property to the trustees of this college for its further support; this bequest was afterwards a subject of litigation, but the suit was compromised, agreeably to the act of 1808, by the annual payment of £500 to the college. Thirty burses have been founded in the college, of which six, of £30 per ann. each, were instituted by the late Dr. O'Sullivan; and others are temporarily established by the Roman Catholic bishops, to provide for the wants of their respective dioceses. The late Mr. Keenan also bequeathed £1000 for the foundation of a professorship of the Irish language. The parliamentary grants and private endowments being still inadequate to the gratuitous maintenance and education of so large a number of students, several are admitted as pensioners, paying for their entire board at the rate of £21 per annum, and also as half-pensioners, paying only half that annual sum; each free student pays also an entrance fee of eight guineas, and each pensioner four guineas, which several payments make up the deficiency. The number of free students is 250, of which the provinces of Armagh and Cashel send 75, and those of Dublin and Tuam 50, each, who are appointed by the Roman Catholic bishops, at yearly meetings of all young men in their respective dioceses who are intended for the ministry, and after due examination send such as are the best qualified to the college, where they are admissible at 17 years of age. This establishment, which is designated the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, is under the superintendence of seven visitors, of whom the lord-chancellor, the chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the chief baron of the Exchequer, are visitors *ex officio*; the other three, at present the Earl of Fingall, and the R. C. Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, are elected by the trustees: also a board of seventeen trustees, a

president, vice-president, dean, junior dean, and bursar; and the literary departments are entrusted to a first, second, and third professor of dogmatical and moral Theology, a professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew, a professor of Natural Philosophy; a professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics; a professor of Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres; a professor of Greek and Latin; a professor of English Rhetoric, and French; and a professor of Irish. The executive branch is confided to the president and the vice-president, who, in the absence of the president, has the entire inspection of the whole institution, assisted by the dean and junior dean, whose office is similar to that of the proctors in the English colleges; these officers, together with the three divinity professors, the professor of Sacred Scripture, and the prefect of the Dunboyne establishment, form the council, which is assembled by the president. The professors are elected by the trustees, after due examination by the council, who separately give their suffrages in writing to the president, by whom they are sealed in presence of the council and delivered to the trustees at their next meeting. The senior students, who are those on the Dunboyne foundation, are limited to 20, to be taken from the four provinces in the same ratio as the free students generally; they are appointed by the president and council, with a view to their becoming professors in the college, or holding important situations in the church; they receive each £60 per annum from the bequest of Lord Dunboyne, augmented by £646 per annum from parliament. The students wear gowns and caps both within and without the college. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, comprising various lecture-rooms, a refectory, library, and a chapel, with apartments for the president, masters, and professors. The library contains about 10,000 volumes, to which a considerable addition has been recently made by the late Dr. Boylan, formerly professor of the English and French languages in this college, and afterwards superior of the Irish college in Rome.

The parish comprises 7740 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is in general a stiff clay, and very productive; a considerable portion of the land is in pasture for fattening stock for the Dublin market, and for exportation. Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, situated about a mile from the town, is a spacious and magnificent structure, consisting of a centre with a handsome portico supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the family arms, and connected with wings by an elegant corridor on each side; the interior contains many noble apartments, and in addition to numerous family portraits, a collection of paintings by the first artists. The park, which is very extensive, is beautifully diversified with scenery of graceful and pleasing character; in one part of it is a stately pillar, and in another a tower, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Maynooth in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin; both are in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster. The prebend was instituted by Archbishop Luke, in 1384, at the request of Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Ophaly, reserving to himself and his heirs the right of presentation. The gross income of the prebend is £55. 7. 8. per ann.;

the tithes, amounting to £369. 4. 7½., are paid to the vicar. The church is an ancient structure, supposed to have been originally built by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, as an appendage to the college founded by him in 1516: it was thoroughly repaired and modernised in 1774 by the late Duke of Leinster; the massive square tower of the ancient church still retains its original character. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of the union or district called Maynooth and Leixlip, comprising those two parishes and that of Taghadoo, in each of which is a chapel; that of Maynooth is a very plain building, but a new chapel on a larger scale has been commenced, which, when completed, will be a handsome structure. A dispensary is entirely supported by the Duke of Leinster. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old church of Laraghbryan.

MAYO (County of), a maritime county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the east by the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the county of Galway. It extends from 53° 28' to 54° 21' (N. Lat.), and from 8° 25' to 10° 5' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 1,355,048 statute acres, of which 871,984 are cultivated land, 425,124 are unprofitable mountain and bog, and 57,940 are under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 293,112; and in 1831, to 367,956.

At the period when Ptolemy wrote, the *Nagnatae* were the inhabitants of the whole of the county, with the exception of a small portion of its southern extremity, into which the *Auterii*, who were settled in the north-west of Galway, had penetrated. The city of *Nagnata*, together with the rivers *Ravius* and *Libnius*, is supposed by some to have been in this county, but others fix its site in the adjoining county of Sligo. M. Vaugondy's map of ancient Connaught, published by Mac Geoghegan, furnishes the following names of the territories which composed it, and of their respective baronies; Irrosdomnion, being the barony of Erris; Calrigiamuighemurisk-in-Amalgaid, and Hy-Fiachra-Aidhne, Tyrawley; Coranne, Gallen; Con-macne-Quiltola, Clanmorris and Kilmain; Kierrige de Lough Nairn, Costello; Hymalia or Umaille, Murrisk. In Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, published in 1676, the names of the territories, which appear to be taken from those of the ruling septs, commencing from the most northern, are Arras Donnell, O'Dondey, O'Mac Philben, Mac William Burck, Carew Mac Ville Uterhday, O'Males, Mac Jordan, baron of Exeter, near which territory is noted the forest of Kelleton, and the barony of Akill, being the only baronial division mentioned. In the brief description annexed to the map it is stated "that Mayo, in the Roman Provincial called Magee, is replenished both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and plenty of honey." O'Connor's map of Ireland, which professes to give the names and locations of the settlers at the commencement of the 17th century, mentions only the names of Mac William Burke, Jordan, Mac Philip, Mac Costello or Nangle, Dillon, and Fitzmorris.

The ancient chronicles state that at the commencement of the 4th century the whole of Connaught was taken from the Firdomnians, a branch of the Firbolgs, who had held it till that time under the Milesians. The remote situation of the county has prevented it from

being much noticed in the annals of the different revolutions which have since occurred. Shortly after the English invasion, De Courcy entered the province; but it does not appear that he penetrated far westward, having been driven out after a severe defeat by Cornelius Mommogi and Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick. Roderic O'Connor, the last of the independent sovereigns of Ireland, died in the monastery of Cong, on the verge of this county, in 1198; after which its history presents a blank until, in consequence of the assassination of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster, to whose ancestor, Hubert de Burgo, the greater part of the province, including this county, had been granted by King John, Edmond de Albanach or the Scot, one of his kinsmen, ancestor to the earls of Mayo, renounced his allegiance to the English government, threw off the English dress, adopted the language and apparel of the native Irish, and assumed the title of Mac William Oughtier, or "the further" to distinguish himself from another member of the family who had acted in the same manner in the more southern regions of the province, and had called himself Mac William Eighter, or "the nearer." The county remained in an unsettled state, nearly independent of British rule, until the time of Elizabeth, in the eleventh year of whose reign the whole province, which had hitherto been divided into the two counties of Connaught and Roscommon, was made shire ground, and the boundaries and subdivisions of this portion of it were defined, at which time it took its present name from the village and monastery of Maio, situated on a river which falls into Lough Carra. The Mac Williams still continued to exert a powerful control, for the annals of the town of Galway inform us that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood of that town, numbers of Galway people took refuge with Mac William Oughtier in Mayo, and were the founders of the several respectable families of Galway name which still hold large estates there. When Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, visited Galway in 1575, several of the Galway exiles returned and applied to him for protection; and Mac William Oughtier himself submitted by oath and indenture. This Mac William was father to the celebrated Grace O'Malley, better known in the romantic history of the times by the name of Grana Uile: she, however, was so far from being led to submission by her father's example, that it was deemed necessary to send a body of troops to storm her castle of Carrick a-Uile, near Newport; but so spirited was the defence made by this singular woman, that the assailants, instead of accomplishing the object of their expedition, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners, which would have been inevitably attended with loss of life. In 1586, the province was again visited, for the purpose of confirming it in the habits of English law, by Sir Richard Bingham, who held a session at Doney, in this county. One only of the de Burgos, Thomas Roe, held out on this occasion against the royal authority, in a castle in one of the islands in Lough Mask, within sight of the governor. The under-sheriff, who was sent to reduce him to obedience, was wounded in the attempt, as was Thomas Roe himself, who died of his wounds. Two others of the de Burgos were afterwards executed for sedition and for conspiring against Bingham's life. The composition then agreed upon by the people was 10s. per annum for every quarter of land

containing 120 acres. According to the return of a jury on this occasion, the county comprised 1448 quarters, whereof 248 were exempted; the rest paid £600 per annum and contributed 200 foot and 40 horse for general hostings within the province, at their own expense, when required, and 50 foot and 15 horse for general service throughout Ireland. Before Sir Richard quitted the country, he had taken all the de Burgos into protection by an order from the government, but, on his going to Dublin, they were instigated, through the promise of assistance from the Scotch, to revolt again, on which he proceeded to Ballinrobe, where, having uselessly spent several days in endeavouring to bring them back to their duty, he hanged their hostages, marched to Ballintubber, and sent out his kerne and foot-soldiers into the woods and mountains with such success, that he forced them all to submit in a few weeks, and drove away a booty of between 4000 and 5000 head of cattle, after which he defeated a body of 2000 Scots that had landed near Sligo to give them assistance. A third journey was made into Connaught in 1589, by Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, lord-deputy, who then received the submissions of O'Flaherty, William the blind Abbot, and others of Mayo and Tyrconnell.

Although the county was visited with a large share of the confiscations consequent on the termination of the war of 1641, and on the restoration of the Stuart family, no remarkable event connected with that period occurred within its limits; neither was it internally agitated by the military movements in the subsequent war between the rival kings in 1688, and its political aspect presents a perfect blank until the year 1798, when its tranquillity, which had remained undisturbed during the dreadful internal struggle that convulsed the north-eastern and south-eastern extremities of the island in the earlier part of that year, was broken by the unexpected appearance of a small French squadron on its northern coast, which landed near Killala a force of about 1100 men under General Humbert. The town, which was nearly defenceless, was taken after a trifling resistance; the bishop of Killala, with his family, was made prisoner; arms were distributed to all the country people who chose to accept them; and the invading army, thus reinforced by a numerous but disorderly body of auxiliaries, proceeded to Ballina, whence the garrison fled on its approach. It thence advanced to Castlebar through mountain defiles deemed impassable, and therefore left unguarded: here it was opposed by General Lake with 6000 men, but, after a very short resistance, the British army gave way on all sides, and left the enemy completely masters of the country. Thence the French general proceeded by Foxford and Collooney, where his advance was checked for a short time by the gallantry of a small detachment under Col. Vereker, and marched by Dromahaire and Manor-Hamilton in Leitrim, till, having crossed the Shannon at Ballintra, his further progress was prevented by the main army of the British under the Marquess Cornwallis, to whom he surrendered, after a short resistance, at Ballinamuck. Castlebar, when evacuated by the French, was re-occupied by the British troops, who defended it successfully against an attack of a body of 2000 insurgents. Killala, which was still possessed by the latter under the command of a few French officers, was then attacked and taken by storm, with the loss of

between 400 and 500 of its defenders, after having been 30 days in their possession. This scene of blood terminated by a court-martial, by which several of those most forward in having had recourse to French assistance were consigned to military execution. The year 1820 was marked by very serious disturbances in this and the neighbouring county of Galway, arising from abuses in the levying of taxes, and county and parish rates: the insurgents took the name of Ribbonmen, and kept the country in alarm for some time by their nocturnal depredations, but were finally suppressed by the power of the law. Two years afterwards it suffered from famine, owing to a failure of the potatoe crop; but the horrors of so dreadful a visitation were much relieved by the prompt and liberal contributions which were forwarded on the first intimation of the extent of the calamity from every part of England, through a committee sitting in London.

This county is partly in the dioceses of Elphin and Achonry, but chiefly in those of Killala and Tuam. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Burrishoole, Carra, Clanmorris, Costello, Erris, Gallen, Kilmain, Murrisk, and Tyrawley. It contains the incorporated market and assize town of Castlebar; the market and post-towns of Ballina, Ballinrobe, Crossmolina, Clare, Foxford, Ballaghadireen, Swinford, and Newport-Pratt; the sea-port, market and post-towns of Westport and Killala; the small sea-port of Belmullet; and the post-towns of Cong, Hollymount, and Ballyglass: the largest villages are those of Baal or Ballagh, Ballycastle, Rathlacken (each of which has a penny post), Minola, and Shrute. It sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Castlebar; but since the Union its sole representatives in the Imperial parliament have been the two members returned for the county at large. The county constituency consists of 301 £50, 277 £20, and 747 £10 freeholders and leaseholders; and 15 £50 and 10 £20 rent-chargers; making a total of 1350 registered voters. The election takes place at Castlebar. It is included in the Connaught circuit: the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Castlebar, where the county prison and court-house are situated; quarter-sessions are also held at Ballinrobe, Westport, Clare, and Ballina, each of which towns has a court-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 32 deputy-lieutenants, and 124 magistrates; besides whom are the usual county officers, including four coroners. There are 46 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a chief and sub-inspector, a paymaster, 9 chief and 42 subordinate constables, and 208 men, with 13 horses. Under the new arrangements of the constabulary police act, the residence of the chief inspector, and the headquarters of the police force of Connaught, are at Ballinrobe, and occupy the cavalry barrack there, in which all the young men and horses for the service of the province are to be trained. Along the coast there are 18 coast-guard stations, 6 in the district of Westport, having a force of 6 officers and 52 men; 6 in that of Belmullet, with 3 officers and 37 men; and 6 in the district of Killala, with 6 officers and 50 men: each district is under the control of a resident inspecting commander. The county infirmary, at Castlebar, is supported by a government grant of £100

and by Grand Jury presentments of £500 per annum. The district lunatic asylum is at Ballinasloe, and there are dispensaries at Westport, Galway, Ballyhaunis, Cong, Erris, Ballina, Gallen, Carra, and Burrishoole, maintained by subscriptions and Grand Jury presentments in equal portions. The amount of Grand Jury presentments, for 1835, was £27,051. 14. 7½., of which £6025. 3. 2½. was for the repairs of roads, bridges, &c.; £9457. 9. 6½. for the public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £5565. 7. 9. for the police, and £6003. 14. 1½. for repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the western district, and contains seven barrack stations, two for artillery and infantry at Castlebar, one for infantry at Ballaghadireen, two for cavalry and infantry at Ballinrobe, and one for infantry at each of the towns of Westport and Foxford, affording in the whole accommodation for 52 officers and 1104 non-commissioned officers and men, with 99 horses.

The surface of the county varies extremely, from the bleak and rugged mountain to the fertile plain. The baronies to the east of the lakes, and part of Tyrawley, are champaign and productive. In the flat country bordering on Loughs Mask and Carra there are many miles of rocky ground which at a distance appears like an immense sheet of white stone, but on a nearer approach is found to consist of layers of projecting rock in parallel lines, rising from one to three feet above the surface, like flag-stones pitched in the ground upon their edges, and all, however varying in shape, size, or relative distance, having the same direction: fissures of great depth are found in some of their narrowest interstices. The northern part of Tyrawley barony is level and adorned with numerous villas and country seats. In travelling south from Kilcummin head the land by degrees swells into hills, the tops of which are covered with heath, while the sides and valleys are green and remarkably fertile: these hills gradually change their character to that of the bleak and barren mountain which stretches in a continuous tract sixty miles long and seven miles broad, from Erris in the west to the Ox mountains of Sligo, in the contrary direction. In this range no variety meets the eye from Nephin to Westport, except in the glen of Bohedon and the extensive woods that sweep along the windings of the Colnabinna river, the banks of which are fringed with verdure of exquisite hue. The western part of the county is overspread with an immense mass of mountain and bog, very difficult of access: the central parts of this wild country are occupied by a range of lofty mountains, commencing at Nephin and extending in a north-western direction to Knocklettercuss, and in a western to Achill island: this great mountain chain divides the country into two parts; that between its western base and the sea is covered with bog, as is also the greater part of the eastern division; besides which all the gentle acclivities and mountain summits are covered with a thin stratum of black bog. No arable ground occurs in these districts except in the narrow valleys of the rivers and in irregular patches along the shore. There is another range of mountain commencing at Dunfeeny bay and stretching along the northern coast to Broad haven, beyond which the peninsula of the Mullet is flat and capable of cultivation, except

where covered with sand. The northern coast is particularly wild, and the rocky cliffs which extend along its whole length are generally perpendicular, and in some parts the surface of the land at top overhangs the sea; their average height is 400 feet. In many places the edge of the cliff is the highest point of the land, so that the water which falls from the surface within 20 yards from the brow flows southerly from the sea. Along the high bold coast to the west, as far as the Stags of Broadhaven, are caverns extending a great way under the surface, and vaulted overhead with immense flags. One of the most remarkable of these is nearly opposite the Stags, near Dunkechan; it extends several hundred yards under the land, is roofed with stone, and wide enough to admit several boats to enter abreast, which may be done in calm weather. But the greatest natural curiosities of this county are the caves of Cong, on the confines of the county of Galway, through which the superfluous waters of Lough Mask take their subterraneous course to Lough Corrib. Nephin, 2640 feet in height, is, in magnitude and form, extremely grand, its summit being generally enveloped in clouds: it is situated at the extremity of an immense bog, in the centre of which is Lough Conn, and is separated from the rest of the great chain by the deep glen of Kilnabreena. Its form, when viewed from the south or east, is conical, the sides steep, frequently rocky and rugged, but the summit rounded and covered with alpine plants. The regularity of its northern face is interrupted by a deep ravine, the precipitous sides of which disclose the internal structure of the mountain. From the western side of the glen of Kilnabreena rises the mountain of Berreencurragh, 2290 feet high, similar to Nephin, but more irregular and rugged. Nephin Beg, another mountain in the same range, and of similar formation, is but 1846 feet high. The mountains which form the western part of the great chain are also more rugged and have peaked summits, particularly Maam, Thomoish, and Croughletta. The ridge of the Barnagee mountains lies south of Nephin: their northern side is extremely steep and abrupt. Three passes, about two miles distant from each other, lead through them to the plain country in the south; the central and most important of these is called the pass of Barnagee. Through it the French force penetrated unexpectedly in 1798, in its march from Ballina, in consequence of which the king's troops were taken by surprise at Castlebar and routed. The other passes are that of Mosbrook, near Lough Conn, and Glan Island on the side of Westport. The summit of the central pass, which is a very long and steep hill, commands a fine view of Castlebar and the adjoining plain, with Croagh Patrick rising in the distance. The whole of the district south of the valley from Lough Conn to Newport, except the space occupied by the mountains of Barnagee, is thickly interspersed with hills of different forms; those lying between Lough Conn and Loughs Carra and Mask stretching in accordance with the line between the former and latter lakes; those proceeding to Clew bay taking their direction to the sea. The remarkable peak of Croagh Patrick, or the Reek, rises from the southern shore of Clew bay to an elevation of 2530 feet, embracing from its summit a magnificent prospect of the neighbouring bays and islands, with the amphitheatre of Erris, Burishoole and Connemara: this mountain may be divided

into two parts; the base, composed of a group of undulating flat-topped hills rising to a considerable height; and the Reek, which towers above them in the form of a cone. The romantic fables of the country have fixed on this as the spot from which St. Patrick drove all the venomous reptiles of the island into the sea: it is still a favourite place for devotional rites. The southern part of the barony of Murrisk rises into steep mountains, of which Muilrea, the highest in Connaught, has an elevation of 2733 feet.

The lakes are numerous, and several are of large size: the principal lie in a direction north and south from the borders of Galway to Killala. A small part of the northern portion of Lough Corrib is considered as belonging to the county: this lake is navigable, unless in very dry seasons, for boats of from 10 to 20 tons to its most northern extremity at Cong, a distance of about 30 miles from the sea. A narrow isthmus of high and rocky land, about two miles across, here separates it from Lough Mask. This latter lake is 10 miles long by 4 broad, with two arms about a mile distant from each other, stretching into Joyces' country, the larger projecting four miles, the lesser three: the lake is navigable up the Ballinrobe river, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Ballinrobe town. The gillaroo trout, which is remarkable as having a gizzard larger than that of a turkey, but never any roe, is found in it: both red and white trout are also taken. The water of Lough Mask is 36 feet above the summer level of Lough Corrib; and the former pours the whole of its redundant waters into Lough Corrib, through numerous subterraneous caverns, beneath the isthmus above noticed: from these caverns the water emerges in numerous fountains near the village of Cong, whence it flows in a rapid stream, turning several powerful mills, until it mingles with the waters of the lower lake. Lough Carra is a very picturesque sheet of water, seven miles long by three broad, studded with woody peninsulas and islands: this lake assumes an appearance not observable in other collections of fresh water, its colour being greenish while that of others is invariably blue; a peculiarity attributable to the shallowness of its water, which covers a bed of pale yellowish marl. Lough Dan, the next in order, is much smaller than any of the others in the range: it is also called Castlebar lake, because its eastern extremity is close to the town of that name. Lough Conn is a fine piece of water, fifteen miles long by five broad, interspersed with islands on which are ruins of castles and of monasteries, and having its borders fringed with woods and ornamented with mansions and villas: it communicates with the towns of Foxford and Crossmolina, and stretches within two miles of Ballina, and ten of Killala. At the southeastern extremity of Lough Conn is Lough Cullen, sometimes called the Lower Conn: it is separated from the lake of that name by a narrow strait, over which a bridge named Pontoon bridge was built, on the formation of the new mail line to Sligo. An extraordinary phenomenon is visible here in the alternate ebbing and flowing of these lakes: the water is seen sometimes rushing with great force through the channel beneath Pontoon bridge into Lough Cullen, while at others it runs with equal force from this lake into Lough Conn, and this is often observable when the waters of the upper lake are much swollen by floods from the mountains, while the lower lake, or Lough Cullen, is the

natural outlet of the whole of this immense volume of water. The shores of both lakes being composed in many places of a fine red sand, the line of high water mark can be distinctly traced several inches above the water, and then in the space of an hour, without any apparent cause, the water rises again to the higher level in the one lake, while it is low water in the other: numerous unsatisfactory conjectures have been stated relative to this extraordinary fact. Besides the lakes now mentioned there are many others; the principal are Upper and Lower Lough Aile, Lough Urlor, Lough Samore, Lough Skye, Beltra Lake, Kerramore Lake, and other smaller lakes near Foxford, Manilla, Ballinrobe, Shrute, Annagh, Ballyhaunis, Ballagh, and Kinturk. In this county, like that of Galway, there are numerous turloughs, which in winter and wet seasons cover large tracts of land, and at other times afford excellent pasture.

The coast is indented by numerous bays. The mouth of the Moy forms its north-eastern extremity: this river is inaccessible to large vessels on account of its bar, on which there is but three feet of water. Killala bay admits vessels of ten feet draught only at spring tides, but small vessels can proceed as far as the abbey of Moyne. Two miles north from Killala is the low peninsula called Kilcummin head, on which the French effected their landing in 1798. On the western side is the village of Inniscroan, the best fishing-place on the coast; and near it is a peninsula called Ross, between the inlets of Killala and Rathbran, which is curiously indented by the sea at high water. Dunfeeny bay is of little importance for nautical purposes, but is remarkable for an insulated rock called Downpatrick head, the perpendicular cliff of which affords five distinct sections of the horizontal strata of its formation. From this bay westward the coast is a precipitous cliff for many miles, confining within its interior an extensive uncultivated bog; this lofty formation continues to Broadhaven, a bay seven miles in breadth at its mouth, by four or five in depth: it has two principal arms, the eastern of which receives two considerable rivers: the best entrance to the haven is less than half a mile in width, and the inlet within it winds for nearly seven miles to the isthmus which connects the flat and sandy, yet fertile, peninsula of the Mullet with the main land. Broadhaven is merely a fishing station, where open boats only are used: flat fish is abundant. The northern end of the peninsula is precipitous and rugged; and near it is the narrow and rocky cove of Portnafranka. Its south terminates with the point of Saddle head, a considerable hill of red granite, which opens into Blacksod bay, a spacious haven with good shelter and water sufficient for any number of ships, which penetrates inland for several miles, until it meets the isthmus of Bellmullet, by which it is separated from Broadhaven. Clew bay forms a noble and well-sheltered expanse of inland water, fifteen miles long and seven broad: its entrance is screened through one-third of its breadth by Clare island; and the inner or eastern extremity is occupied by a vast multitude of small islets, which, with the adjoining creeks and inlets, form a variety of safe roadsteads and harbours capable of admitting vessels of every class. These islands are composed of a deep loamy soil on a limestone substratum; many of them are accessible by foot passengers at low water.

The towns of Newport and Westport are built at the inner ends of two of those inlets, and are provided with quays, to which vessels of ten feet draught may approach at high water. The islands and channels on the Westport side of the bay are protected by a very singular natural breakwater of shingle and boulder stones, which stretches from the entrance of Westport harbour to the southern shore under Croagh Patrick. There are in this line of beach six navigable openings, the most important of which, leading to Westport, is marked by a small lighthouse built by the Marquess of Sligo. Clew bay possesses many picturesque and attractive features. Among the most striking are the lofty conical peak of Croagh Patrick, the lofty mountains of Erriv and Benabola on the south; those of Nephin and Cartinarry, together with the hills of Achill, on the north: on the east are the flourishing ports above named, with the fine domain of the Marquess of Sligo; and in the west Clare island, rising majestically to check the fury of the Atlantic. The southern horn of this bay is called Bui Naha, or the Yellow head, whence the shore is wild and uninteresting, until it reaches Killery bay. This bay, which separates the counties of Mayo and Galway, penetrates eleven miles into the interior between steep and lofty mountains, and is uniformly about half a mile in breadth, being throughout an excellent harbour for large ships, though occasionally subject to squalls from the hills. Off the coast are numerous islands, the most remarkable of which, exclusively of those in Clew bay, are Achill and Achill-beg, Clare, Caher, Innisbofin, Innishark, Innisturk, Darilan or O'Darilan, Ox, Inniskeamore, Inniskeabeg, Cahir, Innisdallow, Ballybeg, Innisgort, Innisbeg, Innistegil, Annagh, Barnach, Inniskeragh, Eagle island, and Innisglure. Many of them are large and thickly inhabited. Eagle Island, situated off the Mullet, and about one league south-west from Erris, or Urres Hea, has two lofty lighthouses, erected in 1836.

The soil in the champaign country is chiefly a dark brown sandy and gravelly loam on a limestone bottom; in some parts it is light and moory. In the districts in which bog prevails are ridges of limestone gravel, called escars, in some places three miles long, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad at the base, and from 30 to 60 feet high: they spontaneously produce many varieties of trees, which seldom attain any size, in consequence of their exposure when young to the cattle. The rocky pastures in which oak and hazel brushwood grow spontaneously are excellent for fattening. The tendency to produce rich grass also shews itself in many parts of the mountainous regions. On passing the junction between the primary and secondary rocks, a striking improvement in the appearance of the verdure is observable; some of these secondary hills contain limestone, and the water is so strongly impregnated with this mineral, that calcareous depositions are found in large quantities on their banks. The sand along the shores of Broadhaven and Blacksod bay is mostly silicious; yet with a slight manuring of sea weed, it produces excellent barley and potatoes. In these districts the inhabitants are much annoyed by the drifting sand, which is reduced to such a degree of comminution, as to penetrate even into the works of watches. Marly gravel, the substratum of all the hills, was found, when removed for the purpose of covering roads, to change the growth of the spot it fell on from heath to grass; the discovery of which quality led to its

liberal use in reclaiming the summits of hills and moory tracts hitherto nearly unprofitable.

Wheat is grown in the southern and champaign parts; potatoes, oats, barley, and flax in the more elevated districts. But the greater portion of the latter division is under pasture, as the grass is found to be suitable for rearing young cattle, though it is not rich enough to fatten them. The farms in the grazing districts are in size from 100 to 500 acres. The general term of a lease is one life, or 21 years; a non-alienation clause is common; and latterly another has been occasionally introduced, by which a stipulated allowance is to be made to the tenant out of the reserved rent, for every acre of land reclaimed. The manures are limestone gravel, especially for reclaiming bog and mountain; limestone, which is very general, and used wherever a supply of fuel for burning it can be had; composts of bog mould and farm manure; and, near the sea-coast, shell-sand and weed. Paring and burning is very prevalent, notwithstanding the penalties inflicted on the practice by act of parliament; the land, when so treated, produces tolerable crops for a few years, but is afterwards barren for a considerable length of time. When burning has been repeated three or four times, it has been found necessary to renovate the soil by a coat of bog mixed with earth or farm rubbish. In reclaiming bog, which is done by limestone gravel to the thickness of an inch, or by white marl, it is observed that when the heath dies, as it does in about three years, daisies and white clover shew themselves, indicating that the land is fit for tillage. The plough is an implement little used in the boggy and mountainous parts; the long narrow spade, which supplies its place, is called a "loy." In Erris a spade of still more unusual construction is found to answer best in light sandy soils: it consists of two iron blades, each about three inches broad, with a space of an inch and a half between them, fixed on a two-forked shaft like two loys. The old and clumsy agricultural implements are rapidly giving way to those of a more improved description; the slide car is nearly extinct even in the mountains. Yet still the cottiers' implements are mostly limited to the spade and sickle, and the manure is carried to the field and the produce to market in wicker panniers on horses' backs or on the shoulders of women. In general, the ploughing is too light and the sowing too late in the season, hence the harvest of every kind of crop requires the farmer's attention simultaneously. Wheat is cultivated to some extent, but potatoes and oats are the main crops; green crops are more frequent than formerly: flax is raised only on the headlands or corners of a field for domestic use. The most favourite breed of horned cattle is a cross between the old Leicester and the native stock; but the native cow is still preferred in the upland districts. The sheep are not equal to those of the adjoining counties. In the mountains a useful hardy race of horses is found; in the lowland districts the horses are remarkably good for the saddle and of superior action. Pigs do not enter into the rural economy of the small farmer to the same extent as in other counties. Dairies are neither numerous nor extensive, the rearing of young cattle being the more general occupation. The fences are dry stone walls formed by collecting the numerous loose stones off the land, but in Clanmorris and Kilmaine they are good

ditches faced with quicksets. Draining and irrigation are little practised, though the soil and the command of water is favourable to both. So late as 1675, the county was well wooded, and had then three extensive forests, at Barnagee, Cappough, and Liscullen; but even the vestiges of these have been swept away, and the last extensive wood of the county, that of Glanmurra, on the shores of Killery bay, was felled in the winters of 1778 and 1779. Natural oaks grow also on all the hills in the Barnagee mountains, and are kept down only by the browsing of the cattle. It has also been ascertained that bogs of an altitude too great to admit of profitable cultivation are capable of producing timber by planting and fencing. The most remarkable range of woods at present is round the base of Croagh Patrick mountain, following the windings of the Brackloon river. The Marquess of Sligo has planted to a large extent and with great prospect of remuneration in the neighbourhood of Westport. In general the baronies of Tyrrawley, Burrishoole, Gallen, and Costello, are nearly bare of timber; in Murrisk it abounds, chiefly on the Marquess of Sligo's property, as also in Clanmorris, which exhibits some woods of fine full-grown timber: but in Carragh the plantations are few.

The whole of the mountains in this county are of primary formation; but rocks of secondary formation are frequently found overlaying the primary at the base of the mountains. The secondary formation on the northern range is red sandstone covered with slate clay, which alternates with floetz sandstone; as also, limestone alternating with slate clay: to the south is the old red sandstone covered with floetz limestone. A line drawn from the southern shore of Achill and continued along the southern base of Coraan mountain, would very nearly pass along the junction of the primary and secondary formations. The primary rocks pass by a narrow isthmus between the secondary rocks at Castlebar, to the shore of Clew bay, and join the primary range, which commences at Croagh Patrick and proceeds thence into Joyces' country. No secondary rocks are met with between Achill head, on the west coast, and Balderric on the north. Near this latter point the secondary formation commences, and continues without interruption along the coast by Downpatrick, Killala, and Sligo to Ballyshannon. From the junction at the sea shore near Balderric, the edge of the primary country takes a direction nearly south to Croghan mountain, at the base of which, in the bed of the Owenmore, the old red sandstone appears overlaying mica slate. From Croghan the junction of the rocks may be traced to the northern base of Nephin, and thence, crossing Lough Conn, it proceeds along the northern base of the range of primary mountains from Foxford to Ballysadare. The great mountain chain, commencing at Nephin and extending in a north-western direction by the valley of the Owenmore to Coraan mountain, is entirely composed, except at Nephin Beg, of mica slate and granular quartz rock. Nephin mountain, the strata of which are fully disclosed by the fissures already noticed, is formed of mica slate, of very variable proportions. The stratification is for the most part nearly vertical, but very irregular. The composition of Nephin Beg is very similar to that of the larger mountain. The western part of the county between Achill head and the north coast is for the most part a

low plain of bog on a bottom of mica slate, backed by mountain ranges of quartz rock. In the island of Achill the rocks are chiefly quartz; in the adjoining peninsula of Coraan, conglomerate sandstone. In the peninsula of the Mullet the country is mostly covered with silicious sand. On the western shore, where the rocks are visible, they are more crystalline than the mountains on the east. Upon the whole, this part of Erris much resembles the islands of Col and Tirey in the Hebrides. At Dunfeeny bay, the alternating beds of sandstone and clay-slate are covered by almost innumerable alternations of thin beds of black shale and black limestone. Many of the beds of black shale contain balls of clay iron-stone; some so carbonaceous as to soil the fingers very much, and to emit a dense black smoke when thrown on the fire. The old red sandstone at the base of Croghan mountain is covered by a series of rocks of slate clay and floetz sandstone alternating; and though no beds of coal have been discovered, there is reason to think that those series belong to that formation; the existence of this mineral is also shewn by a variety of indications in the mountains of Derinkee, near Westport. The iron-ore, the sandstone, the ochre (which is found in abundance and of good quality) and the ferruginous scum on the lakes and rivers, all seem to point out its existence there: in Slieve Carne, in Clanmorris barony, there are also many indications of coal. The character of the limestone which alternates with the clay-slate along the north-eastern coast, from Balderric to Ballyshannon, is very peculiar: the beds rarely exceed two feet in thickness; some are of a dull black colour and contain no marine remains; others are almost wholly composed of muscle shells. Iron-ore is found in abundance on the lands of Cross, in Erris, and at Tallagha in the same barony: it is also met with in abundance in the bed of Clonoure river, and in the Deel river, where it is found in small lumps of a beautiful red colour. Iron-works formerly erected by Sir George Shaen, near the Mullet, and more lately on the Deel by Mr. Rutledge, were discontinued from the want of fuel. Manganese is abundant in several parts, but the richest deposits are in the neighbourhood of Westport and in the vale of the Owenmore; clay fit for porcelain and every other description of earthenware is found in inexhaustible beds, and cargoes of the finer sorts are shipped for England. Fullers' earth and pipe clay are also abundant and very good; clay for bricks abounds in every barony. Slate quarries on an extensive scale have been worked near Westport; freestone of a good colour, very compact and easily wrought, is abundant in several places; and grey marble, beautifully marked and susceptible of a fine polish, is plentiful in the barony of Murrisk: excellent hones are procured in the hill of Bocca.

Linen is extensively manufactured, chiefly in the cabins of the poor, many of which, particularly in the mountainous districts, are furnished with a loom: the cloth is generally sold grey, and sent elsewhere to be bleached, although there are two extensive bleach-greens near Westport, and another at Turlough. At Ballyclare is a very extensive manufactory of linens, unions, diapers, and sheetings: friezes, flannels, and wool-len stockings are made in all parts; the chief markets for the sale of them are Castlebar and Westport. A manufacture of straw-plat for hats and bonnets has been

introduced: kelp is made in large quantities on all parts of the coast. The increasing demand for grain, chiefly oats for Liverpool, aided by the establishment of corn-buyers in the sea-ports, has given rise to a considerable export trade, for which Killala, Ballina, Newport, and Westport are the chief marts.

Along the whole coast are remarkably fine fishing banks: the principal, extending between Innisbofin and Achill, is abundantly supplied with all kinds of white fish, particularly mackarel, gurnet and herring. North of Achill head is a sand-bank stretching to Blacksod bay, affording turbot and other flat fish, in the greatest abundance. Beyond this lies the Inniskealing bank, extending eight leagues to sea: it is usually fished from May to August. The great sun-fish bank, so called from being frequented by the sun-fish or basking shark during spring, is about thirty miles off the coast, and is supposed to be a ridge of elevated submarine land extending from the Blasquets in Kerry to Erris head. The best season for the fishery is during the last week in April or first in May: the fish come hither from the north, and are seen from Tory island to the Blasquets. In fine weather they shew themselves in the morning and evening, in considerable numbers, and are easily assailable, but at this season the uncertainty of the weather and the heavy swell often baffle the fishers. Should a fine day or two occur, from thirty to forty may be killed; but on the death of a few, the rest retreat suddenly to the south, being warned off, the fishermen say, by the smell of the blood: should any stragglers remain, they are so lean as to be scarcely worth killing. They are taken with a harpoon so constructed as to keep fast hold when it has penetrated the body of the fish. The animal, before it is disturbed, lies quietly on the surface, making no effort to escape till pierced to the quick. Many fish, however, are struck without effect, in which case the spears and line are lost. Indeed, the whole appears to be an unprofitable business: the outfit of the number of boats engaged in it cannot be estimated at less than £2000 in the season, to compensate for which, the value of the fish caught even in a favourable year, has never been above £1500; the loss of time of so many people at an important agricultural season should also be included in the estimate. The fishing is now chiefly followed by the few decked vessels that can stand out waiting for good weather. The whole fishing trade, with this exception, is carried on in open boats: not a single decked vessel is employed between Killala and Newport, or between Westport and Galway, and but few half-decked. The deficiency is owing partly to the poverty of the district, partly to the want of harbours, without which decked vessels cannot load or unload; and partly from the construction of open boats being most convenient for carrying on the coasting trade in turf, in which those residing on the shores are engaged in the intervals between the fishing seasons: the number of boats both for sailing and rowing is very great. The northern coast of Con-naught is scantily supplied with harbours: the principal are those of Killala and its vicinity. The greater part of Killala bay is a good turbot bank; and round fish abound under Kilcummin head and the deep cliffs to the westward; the village of Inniscroan is accounted the best station. The whole western coast is, however, furnished with numerous bays, inlets, and coves of every

description for the reception of the fishing craft. Killery harbour is known to be one of the best fisheries for herring; but this branch has been much crippled by the restrictions of the fishery laws. Herrings have been known to set in to some of the bays in vast shoals, yet, from the want of salt, they were left to rot on the shore in heaps; and the wretched fisherman, whose little stock had been expended in fitting out his sea equipage, witnessed his own ruin with abundance apparently within his grasp. To obviate this calamity, salt is now stored at Clifden, Westport, and Bellmullet. The white fishery commences in Lent; spiller lines are used from Ash-Wednesday: the bait for cod and haddock is the slug found in the strand: muscles and whilks are unknown, as are crabs and scollops. Great numbers of turbot come into Killala bay in August, appearing to follow the sand eel found in great abundance in the strand. Mackarel comes in June and July, at first in shoals which refuse the bait and are taken by the seine; but in August they separate and draw near the shore, when they are caught by hand-lines baited with sand eel. The white fish caught at sea are principally cod, haddock, and ling. Pollock is caught at all seasons round the headlands. The deep sea fishing commences in May, when small-fish bait begins to be plentiful: the herring fishery commences in May and continues till August, but further out this fish is found at all seasons and of large size: the winter fishing is carried on from November to Christmas. In spring the in-shore fishers apply themselves to tillage and to the manufacture of kelp. The salmon fisheries are numerous and important: that of Ballina is the best in Ireland except Coleraine. There are also very valuable fisheries at Belclare, Louisburgh, and Killery, where vast quantities of salmon are annually taken, and there are smaller fisheries at Westport, Newport, and Burrishoole.

No rivers of any importance rise in the county or pass through it. The Moy, which separates it from Sligo, after receiving the waters of Loughs Cullen and Conn, flows in a broad stream by Ballina into the bay of Killala. The bar has deep water after great floods, but is dangerous from its liability to shift. A few years since it was passed by vessels drawing 14 feet water; it is now often fordable in dry summers: sloops, however, ascend within a mile of Ballina. It has been proposed to form a lock at Belleek castle, by which vessels of heavy burden might come up to the town, if a passage were cut through the limestone ledges that obstruct the navigation, and measures are in progress to effect this object. The Blackwater, which for a short distance forms the boundary between Mayo and Galway, has an underground course for three miles near Shrulë; after its re-appearance it falls into Lough Corrib. The Aile, which is navigable for boats of six feet draught for a distance of five miles from Lough Mask, also disappears for some time, after having sunk under a stratum of limestone. The Castlebar river is navigable from Lough Conn for the distance of four miles: the Lung, which flows into Lough Carra, admits boats from the lake, which ascend the river about three miles. The other rivers are little more than mountain streams: the principal are the Owenmore, falling into Blacksod bay, and remarkable for the great quantity of water it sometimes carries from the mountains; the Deel, the Robe, the Erriv, and the Carnamart.

The greater part of the county to the west of the lakes was nearly destitute of roads previously to 1798. No way existed of travelling through Erris but on foot; or if a horseman attempted the journey, he required the aid of six or eight guides on foot to cast the horse at every swamp, fasten his legs and haul him over by ropes. The journey from Ballina to the coast could not be accomplished in less than three days, and if the rivers were swollen required a much longer time. The expense for guides, in money and refreshments, was more than that now required for a carriage and post-horses from Castlebar to the Mullet, a distance of 56 miles, which may be performed in a day. A carriage road has been made along the banks of the Owenmore: one branch proceeds from Castlebar, another from Crossmolina; the former is level and well laid out, the latter labours under the defects of the old country system. After passing the mountains, a new line branches off to Bellmullet and thence along the western side of Blacksod harbour. Other lines of road are in progress from the same point to the western side of Broadhaven, others to Coraan and Achill: by the former a communication will be opened to the north coast and Killala; the latter unites with a new line, also in progress, from Newport to the extremity of Achill. A new and level line of road has also been made from Killala to Ballina, Foxford, and Swinford, by which the produce of the interior of the country may be conveyed to these sea-ports. A new and very excellent line has been made from the head of the Killeries to Westport, being a continuation of the level line from Clifden through the wilds of Connemara and Joyces' country, thus opening a direct communication between Castlebar, Westport, and these districts of Galway. A new and excellent mail line has been opened between Castlebar and Ballina, crossing the narrow channel between Lough Conn and Lough Cullen, by Pontoon bridge: another line has been opened from Killala, round the northern coast.

There are four ancient round towers in the county, at Killala, Turlogh, Meelick, and Baal or Ballagh. Monasteries were numerous and of high repute for sanctity and wealth. The principal were Burrishoole, Ballintubber, or Tubberpatrick, Ballynasmall, Urlare or Orlare, Ballyhaunis, which was inhabited by a fraternity of friars in 1641, Cross, Strade, Ballinrobe or De Roba, Mayo, which was afterwards the see of a bishop and gave name to the county, Ballina, Crossmolina, Moyne, Rathbran or Rafran, Rosserick and Bofin, in the island of Innisbofin. Among the military antiquities the most ancient is that at Downpatrick or Dunbriste, built on a neck of land forming a cliff three hundred feet high projecting into the sea; about the same distance in the sea stands a rugged perpendicular rock of equal elevation with that on the main land, of a triangular shape, contracting gradually from a large base, to the summit, where it is about sixty yards round, and on which are the ruins of a building: the strata and indentations of surface in the cliff on the main land and in the insulated rock correspond in shape and colour: near the extremity of the neck of land a strong grouted wall has been built across the point from sea to sea. The appearance of the whole indicates that the island was at one period attached to the main land, and was dis-severed from it by some convulsion of nature. The name, Dunbriste, which signifies "the broken rock,"

confirms this supposition. It is a place of peculiar veneration; the people resorting to it do penance around several stone crosses on Good Friday, at which time a priest is in attendance. Rockfleet castle, a small square building on the shore, about three miles west of Newport, is said to have been built by the celebrated Grace O'Malley already mentioned, who was so singularly attached to the sea that all her castles were erected on the shore; and tradition states that when she slept on shore the cable of her own barge was always fastened to her bedpost. Ballylahen castle, in Gallen barony, was built by one of the Jordan or Dexter family, who also built ten others for his ten sons; they are all small square buildings with very few contracted windows, a description applicable to most of the castellated structures which are numerous scattered throughout the county. Inver castle, on the eastern side of Broadhaven, was the principal fortress in Erris, and seems to have been a structure of great extent and strength; many ruins of inferior note are to be seen in this barony. The castle of Ballinglen, built in a valley of the same name in Tyrawley, has on its top an altar, which gives to that part of the building the name of the altar-room. Deel castle, built by the Burke family, stands roofed and entire within four miles of Ballina, on the estate of the late Col. Cuff. In Castle island, in Lough Conn, are the ruins of a fort in which O'Connor is said to have confined his brother, after depriving him of sight, for having rebelled against him. Portnakally castle, about a mile from Downpatrick, is remarkable only for the total want of windows, although the walls yet standing are upwards of twenty feet high. The other remains of castles are not marked by any features sufficiently important to entitle them to particular notice; they were chiefly built by the Burkes, the Barretts, and the Jennings. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in their respective parishes.

The condition and appearance of the peasantry differ much in different parts. In the districts about Westport and Newport the people were formerly in comfortable circumstances, uniting the occupations of farmer, weaver, and fisherman; but for several years the change in their circumstances for the worse has been very great, which has been attributed to the decline in the linen trade, the subdivision of farms, and early and improvident marriages. The peasantry, particularly in the pasturing districts, where extensive farms are held in common, live in villages; detached cabins are sometimes to be met with; their habitations are built in some parts of uncemented stone, in others of sods or mud, on a stone foundation; they are roofed chiefly with bog timber, which is never of sufficient size to furnish rafters except for the smallest cabins: the price of foreign timber prevents its general use. Their cabins hence have an appearance even more miserable than those in other parts of Ireland. In the mountainous districts, and on the borders of the bog, the habitations are peculiarly wretched, indicating the greatest poverty. In Gallen the houses are built of dry walls dashed with mortar, and have generally a chimney and two partitions, besides a recess called a hag, sunk in the side wall opposite the fire, which contains a bed, and is screened by a straw mat hung up for a curtain. The fuel is universally turf; the food, potatoes, oaten bread, milk, and

herrings; and the clothing, chiefly a dark-coloured frieze manufactured by themselves, with thicksets and cotton occasionally. The women were formerly clothed in home-made stuffs, flannels, and friezes, and, like those of Galway, the short jacket and petticoat was of red flannel or frieze; the jacket has in most instances given way to a cotton gown, but the deep crimson petticoat is still worn throughout the greater part of the county. The Irish language is generally spoken by the old inhabitants, but young people almost everywhere speak English, and many of the children, even in the mountain districts and along the sea shore, are unacquainted with the Irish language. Every village has its code of laws established by the inhabitants: differences which cannot be accommodated in this manner were referred to the proprietor of the estate, or his agent; but now they are generally carried to the sessions; this rude system of village law is said to give rise to much strife and pertinacious litigation. A place is shewn near Dunmore town, in Addergoole parish, where, after a violent fall of rain accompanied with a dreadful and unusual noise, the workmen at a turbary perceived the bog, to the extent of ten acres, floating after them till it spread over a piece of low pasture which it entirely covered to the extent of thirty acres. Mayo gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the Burke family.

MAYO, a parish, partly in the barony of KILMAINE, but chiefly in that of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Hollymount, on the road from Ballinrobe to Claremorris; containing 3121 inhabitants. Here was formerly a town of some note, famous for its university. St. Colman, having resigned the Benedictine cell of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland, and returned into Ireland, A.D. 665, founded an abbey here, in which he placed some English monks who accompanied him, from whom it was called *Magio-na-Sasson*, or "Mayo of the English, or Saxons." St. Gerald and St. Adamnan severally succeeded St. Colman in the abbacy; and St. Segretia, the sister of St. Gerald, presided over a nunnery here. The abbey was destroyed by lightning in 778, burned by the Danes in 818, 908, and 1169, and plundered in 1204 by William de Burgo: at the dissolution its possessions were granted to the burgesses of Galway. The parish comprises 11,467 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6249 per annum. The land is of very good quality, though under an inferior system of tillage, and there is good pasturage for sheep: several bogs are being reclaimed. There are many limestone quarries of a good description. A fair is held at Brize, on Aug. 11th, for horses, cows, and sheep. The principal seats are Browne Hall, the occasional residence of Lord Oranmore; Brize, the residence of A. Coghlan, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. T. Townsend. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £240. The glebe-house was erected, in 1826, at an expense of £830 late currency, of which £461. 10. 9½. was a loan, and £92. 6. 1¾. a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres, valued at £37. 10. per annum. The church is a small plain edifice, built about the year 1811, at a cost of £553. 16. 11., a gift from the same Board. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is near the ruins of the old monas-

tery. Four private schools afford instruction to about 190 children. Here are three ancient castles where human bones are frequently dug up. The once celebrated abbey evinces, by its ruins, its former splendour. According to tradition, Alfred the Great was educated, and one of his sons buried here. There are curious remains of ancient intrenchments.

MEATH, a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by Dublin and the Irish Sea; on the north by Louth, Monaghan, and Cavan; on the west by Westmeath; and on the south by the King's county, Kildare, and Dublin. It extends from $53^{\circ} 23'$ to $53^{\circ} 55'$ (N. Lat.), and from $6^{\circ} 13'$ to $7^{\circ} 19'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 567,127 statute acres, of which 561,527 are cultivated land, and 5600 unimproved mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, amounted to 159,183; and in 1831, to 176,826.

The *Eblani*, whose territory also extended over Dublin and Kildare, are mentioned by Ptolemy as being settled in this county. According to the native divisions it formed part of one of the five kingdoms into which Ireland was partitioned, and was known by the name of *Mithe*, *Methe*, *Media* or *Midia*, perhaps from its central situation. Other writers, however, derive its name from the Irish *Maith* or *Magh*, a "plain," or "level country," a derivation indicative of its natural character. It was afterwards divided into two parts, *Oireamhoin*, or "the eastern country," which comprehended the portion now known by the name of Meath; and *Eireamhoin*, or "the western country," comprehending the present counties of Westmeath and Longford, with parts of Cavan, Kildare, and the King's county. The prince of East Meath was O'Nial, hereditary chieftain of Caelman or Clancolman, who is distinguished in the native annals by the name of the southern O'Nial. The district surrounding the hill of Taragh was originally called Magh-Breagh. On this hill, called also Teamor, from *Teaghmor*, "the great house," was held the general assembly of the states of the kingdom, which met triennially, from a very early period to the end of the sixth century. Here was preserved the *Labheireg*, or "stone of destiny," on which the monarchs of Ireland were placed at their inauguration, and which, after having been removed to Scotland, was carried away by Edw. I., among the other trophies of his victory, to Westminster, where it still remains. From this hill, which St. Patrick chose as the most appropriate place for promulgating the object of his mission, the Christian religion spread itself rapidly over every part of the island. The numerous religious institutions founded by that apostle and his immediate disciples throughout the surrounding districts, attest the rapid progress and permanence of the new doctrine. This part of Ireland suffered severely by the invasions of the Danes. In 838, Turgesius, king of that nation, sailed up the Boyne, and after making the country the scene of unexampled devastation, in which the persons and property of the Christian clergy were principal objects of persecution, he fixed here his seat of government. The erection of the numerous raths scattered over the county is attributed to him and his followers; one of them, of peculiar extent and strength, in the immediate neighbourhood of Taragh, is said to have been his chief place of residence. After his assassination by Melaghlin, king

of Meath, the Danes who escaped a similar fate, after a continued struggle for more than a century, were totally defeated at Taragh in 980. Yet the frequent destruction of monasteries and towns recorded in the annals of the religious houses afford melancholy proof that, though unable to regain their former dominion, this ferocious and warlike people were powerful enough to disturb the tranquillity of the country by their frequent predatory incursions.

After the arrival of the English, Hen. II. granted to Hugh de Lacy the whole of the ancient kingdom of Meath, to hold by the service of 50 knights. De Lacy shortly afterwards divided the greater portion of this princely grant among his principal followers, giving to Gilbert Nangle the territory of Morgallion; to Jocelyn, son of Gilbert, Navan, Ardraccan, and their dependencies; to Adam Pheipo, the district and manor of Skreen; to Robert Misset, the lands of Lune; and to Gilbert Fitz-Thomas, Kells. From these grants, and from their first possessors having been created barons by the lord of the palatinate, who exercised the rights of sovereignty, the divisions were called baronies, which term ultimately became the general name for the great divisions of counties. The new occupants were not permitted to enjoy undisturbed the possessions thus acquired. Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, at the head of a large army, suddenly entered Meath, and laid siege to Trim, which was saved by the rapid approach of Raymond le Gros, then celebrating his marriage with Strongbow's sister in Wexford. The county also suffered about the same time from the incursions of the Irish of Ulster, and from an invasion of Melaghlin, King of Meath, who took and demolished Slane Castle, after its governor, Richard Fleming, had been killed in its defence. On the death of Hugh de Lacy, who was assassinated at Dermagh or Durrow, in the King's county, by one of his own dependants, Meath descended to his son Walter. King John spent some time in this county during his abode in Ireland, and tradition says that he held a parliament at Trim, which is very doubtful, as there are no traces of its proceedings. A tomb in which one of this king's daughters is said to have been interred was shewn in the abbey of Newtown, near Trim. About the year 1220, Meath was almost ruined by the private quarrels of Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and William Marshall. Walter de Lacy having died in 1234 without male issue, his princely possessions descended to his two daughters, the wives of Geoffrey de Geneville and Theobald Verdun. In the reign of Henry VIII., the extensive church property in the county fell into the hands of the king on the dissolution of the monasteries; and towards the close of the same reign Con O'Nial, King or Prince of Ulster, invaded Meath and pillaged and burned Navan in his progress; to prevent a recurrence of this calamity a cess of 3s. 4d. was laid on every ploughland in the county, to be applied towards enclosing Navan with a wall. In the 34th year of the same king's reign, the division of the county into Meath and Westmeath took place. During the reign of Elizabeth the county was in a state of great wretchedness and destitution, as appears from the report made by Sir Henry Sidney, in 1576, in which he says "that, of the 224 parish churches then in the diocese, the walls of many had fallen; very few chancels were covered, and the windows and doors were spoiled. Fifty-two of

these churches, which had vicars endowed, were better maintained and served than the others, yet but badly: 52 of the residue, which belonged to particular lords, though in a better state, were far from well." In the year 1798 a large body of insurgents, who had posted themselves on the hill of Taragh, were routed with considerable loss by a detachment of the King's troops and yeomanry.

The county is partly in the diocese of Armagh, partly in that of Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Meath. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Upper Deece, Lower Deece, Demifore, Upper Duleek, Lower Duleek, Dunboyne, Upper Kells, Lower Kells, Lune, Morgallion, Upper Moyfenrath, Lower Moyfenrath, Upper Navan, Lower Navan, Ratoath, Skreen, Upper Slane, and Lower Slane. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, assize, and post-town of Trim; the disfranchised borough of Duleek; the disfranchised boroughs, market, and post-towns of Kells, Navan, and Athboy; the market and post-town of Slane; and the post-towns of Ashbourne, Clonard, Clonee, Crossakeel, Dunshaughlin, Enfield, Nobber, and Oldcastle. The principal villages are Carlanstown, Dunboyne, Mornington, Ratoath, and Rathmolion. The county sent 14 members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Athboy, Duleek, Kells, Navan, Ratoath, and Trim. Since the Union its representation has been confined to the two members for the county: the election is held at Trim. The constituency, as registered at the close of Hilary sessions, 1836, was 581 £50, 260 £20, and 781 £10 freeholders; and 48 £20 and 198 £10 leaseholders; making a total of 1868 registered electors. It is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Trim, in which town the county gaol and court-house are situated; and there are sessions-houses and bride-wells at Navan, Kells, and Dunshaughlin. The Easter and October general quarter sessions are held at the two latter towns, and the Hilary and Midsummer sessions at Trim and Navan. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, and 105 other magistrates, aided by the usual county officers, including two coroners. The district lunatic asylum is in Dublin; the county infirmary at Navan; there are fever hospitals at Kells and Navan; and dispensaries at Crossakeel, Oldcastle, Clonard, Moynalty, Raddings-town, Kentstown, Stamullen, Trim, Maher, Duleek, Kells, Balliver, Julianstown, Athboy, Dunboyne, Slane, Agher, Kilmainham Wood, Drumconrath, Wilkinstown, Kilmore, and Skreen. There are 46 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of an inspector, a paymaster, a stipendiary magistrate, 7 officers, 54 constables, 279 sub-constables, and 9 horses. There are two coast-guard stations belonging to the Swords district; one at the mouth of the Boyne, the other on the Nanny water. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for 1835 was £25,783. 4. 3½., of which £475. 16. 10½. was for the roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £9475. 17. 2½. for the roads, bridges, &c., of the several baronies; £7914. 8. 10. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; £6280. 5. 11½. for the police, and £1636. 15. 5. for repayment of advances from Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the eastern district, and contains three barrack stations, one for cavalry at Navan, and two for infantry

at Trim and New Inn; affording in the whole accommodation for seven officers, 163 non-commissioned officers and men, and 50 horses.

From the level aspect which the general surface exhibits, the only considerable elevations being the hills of Loughcrew in the western extremity of the county, there is not much romantic scenery; yet many parts, particularly in the vicinity of the larger rivers, present prospects of tranquil beauty. The small part of the county which borders on the sea, between the mouth of the Boyne and the Delvan, contributes as little to its scenic beauties as to its commercial advantage; the character of the line of coast being that of a shelving strand, with little depth of water and no opening adequate to admit large vessels. The prevailing character of the soil is a deep rich loam, resting on a substratum of limestone, and the earth has been found, at the depth of four feet, in many places, equal in quality to that on the surface; so that when the farmer finds his fields beginning to be unproductive, he has only to plough somewhat deeper, and turn up a proportion of mould previously untouched. In the undulating districts the soil is a light earth upon a stiff clay bottom, beneath which a vein of limestone gravel of irregular depth is frequently discovered; but otherwise an impervious substratum of ochreous clay runs to a considerable depth. In the northern part the soil on the hills is generally a dry gravelly clay, from 12 to 18 inches deep, but in the intervening valleys there is a deep rich loam. The herbage of the hills is remarkable for fattening sheep, and that of the low lands equally noted for feeding cattle. The district stretching along the shore is composed of a very light soil chiefly of sand, with little vegetative power, and yielding little but bent grass. The quantity of bog is small in proportion to that of the general surface, and very unequally distributed. Lough Sheelin forms a small part of the county boundary towards Cavan; Church Island in that lake belongs to Meath. The Blackwater opens out into a fine expanse of water near Kells.

Farms are of every size from 2 acres to 3000: the small holders generally keep their land in tillage, and even many of the largest farms have but little meadow or pasture: yet, there are many large grazing farms, and some of the proprietors consider pasturage to be the most profitable system of agriculture. On the banks of the Boyne and Blackwater, the land is mostly in demesne or pasture; to the east of Navan, most of the land is under tillage, and toward the western border of the county it is nearly if not altogether so. The farmers who hold from 50 to 100 acres are a very industrious class, working harder and faring little better than the common labourer. In the treatment of the soil the general principle, arising from the great depth of vegetable mould, is, that the deepest ploughing is the best tillage: the turning up of fresh earth possessing vegetative powers hitherto dormant is deemed to act as powerfully as the application of manure on the surface. This process, to be effective, must be done by degrees, not turning up the utmost depth to the surface at once, but penetrating deeper from year to year, so as to allow the new earth to be gradually and moderately blended with that already subjected to cultivation. Instances have occurred of the luxuriance of the soil being so great, that the labour and expense employed upon the first few crops was useless, the plant running wholly

into straw and lodging : the same richness produces an abundance of weeds, so that he who keeps his land most free, and at the same time friable and pulverised, is deemed the best farmer, and most of them proceed no farther in the improvement of their grounds. A summer fallow is considered absolutely necessary, at stated periods, to eradicate weeds effectually, every attempt to cleanse the ground by green crops proving utterly inefficient.

The succession of crops for rich ground is potatoes for two seasons, followed by three crops of oats, and after a season's fallow, wheat for one crop, again followed by three crops of oats and a fallow : when land has been exhausted by bad management, the fallow is resorted to every fourth year. The crops commonly cultivated are, wheat, oats, barley, bere, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. Considerable benefit is thought to arise from a change of seed even between neighbouring baronies ; and the use of a pickle either of water saturated with salt, of chamber-lye, or of quicklime and water mixed thinly together, is universally deemed essential to the securing of the expected wheat crop. Flax is generally sown in small patches for domestic use, but seldom cultivated largely for sale. The crops less common are turnips, vetches, rape, peas (both grey and white), beans, cabbage, and a little chicory. Turnips are only met with on the farms of gentlemen who unite tillage with grazing, and are sown mostly for feeding sheep. The culture of vetches has been long partially practised, particularly in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, being chiefly used as winter-feeding for the working horses, for which purpose they are cut before the plant is quite ripe, and made up and given as hay. Grey peas have also been sown for many years, throughout the county, upon poor gravelly soils and sometimes upon clay : they are invariably allowed to run to seed, and then pulled with a crooked stick, bound in sheaves, and housed when dry, to be either threshed at leisure and the straw used as litter, or given to horses without being threshed, particularly in those parts where meadow is scarce. The barony of Duleek is almost the only district in which beans form part of the staple crop, and even there they are raised in small quantities only. Cabbages, chiefly the large flat Dutch, are found to succeed well ; but the expense of transplanting and the difficulty of protecting them from depredations have excited great prejudice against their general introduction.

The quantity of land applied to green crops and artificial grasses is comparatively small, in consequence of the vast tracts of natural grasses of the most productive kind ; the depth and richness of the soil, and its tendency to moisture without being absolutely wet, causing it to throw up a sward of nourishing verdure unequalled in other parts ; hence it is that grazing is so generally followed. All the old pastures produce natural grasses of the best kinds : graziers seldom direct their attention to procuring artificial kinds, from an impression that after three years the land will revert to its natural coating, though covered with other kinds when laid down. The dry warm gravelly soils spontaneously throw up a luxuriant herbage of white clover, and lands of a clayey nature, when drained and manured with limestone gravel, exhibit a similar tendency. As cattle are considered to thrive best on grounds that produce the greatest variety of grasses, the main object of the farmer, when about

to lay down land, is to procure the greatest variety of seeds of the best quality ; others sow white and red clover mixed in equal quantities, without any hay-seed, from an opinion that the land thus treated will throw up its natural grasses more luxuriantly the third or fourth year, than if sown with hay-seed. The marshes of Rosmin and Emla, on the Borora, are the only wet lands of sufficient extent to claim special notice, though there are others of smaller size scattered through the county, which, being mostly improved by draining, are chiefly applied to rearing young cattle. Those of Rosmin and Emla are nearly in a state of nature, and are covered with water during winter from the overflowing of the river : in summer they throw up an immense crop of grass, which is greedily consumed by horses. The land held by small farmers is badly fenced, but on the lands of the gentry and large farmers, the fences are formed of quicksets after the English method. From ten to twelve years after being first made, the hedge is either cut down or plashed and laid. Wall fences are very rare, though stone-faced ditches are not uncommon. The kinds of manure in most common use are stable dung, ditch-scourings, limestone gravel, marl, and lime. Meadows are manured either immediately after being mown or during the frosts of winter. Coal ashes are used as a top-dressing on clay meadows with good effect, as also are marl and limestone gravel. Much attention is paid to the breed of black cattle both for the butcher and the dairy ; the art of fattening cattle is an object of principal attention with most farmers. Early in May the graziers open their pastures for the stock to be fattened ; for feeding is their principal object, as land bears too high a rent to admit of its being applied to raise stock : the cattle, after being bled, are turned out till they become fit for the butcher, when they are sent to the Dublin market, or sold at the neighbouring fairs. There are several graziers who fatten from 300 to 500 cows during the season, besides bullocks and sheep. A few sheep, generally pets, are occasionally pastured among the neat cattle, but the practice is condemned as injuring the "proof" of the beast, because sheep devour the sweetest grass, and it is the ultimate object of the grazier to obtain a character for fattening proof beasts that will "do well," a term applied by butchers to animals possessing a considerable quantity of inward fat. Beasts purchased in May are often fattened and sold before Christmas, otherwise they are fed during winter with turnips, potatoes, and hay. Where distilleries are near, the bullocks are fattened on the potale and grains : these animals attain an uncommon degree of fatness, and are preferred by the butchers on account of their superior weight in proportion to their size ; but their beef, though juicy, is not well-flavoured : it eats dry, and the fat melts before the fire or in the pickling tub. There are a few dairies of considerable extent, but the butter made in them is held in little estimation. Most of the farmers who occupy from 80 to 100 acres keep a few milch cows, the produce of which, after supplying the family, is sold ; yet, from the want of nourishing green food in winter and spring, they cannot supply the market with milk and butter during the season they bear the highest price. Where potale can be procured, milk is plentiful but of inferior quality. Few calves are reared on these farms : those that are brought up are fed on new milk for the first fortnight, and then

on hay water, thick milk, and other substitutes. The draught horses most prized are of a light, active, yet stout breed, being a cross between the saddle and waggon horse: the number kept for agricultural purposes is in the proportion of one to ten acres. Most of the saddle horses are brought hither from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. Little attention is paid to the breeding of sheep. Pigs are not so general as in most other counties. Orchards and gardens are seen around some of the smaller farm-houses and cabins. Bees are kept in large numbers in several districts, and poultry is most abundant and cheap.

Though the quantity of natural wood is very small, ground being considered too valuable for the purposes of grazing or tillage to be enclosed for woodland, yet the plantations about noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are very extensive. The old woods around Bective, Lismullen, and Ardracran are very large and valuable: and from the numerous ornamental plantations throughout every part of the county except the west, and from the number of timber trees planted as hedge-rows, the country in general has a very furnished appearance, much resembling the county of Worcester or Hereford in England. Oak timber is scarce; but beech, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore, and alder are so abundant that, after supplying the local demand, much is sent to other counties: there are several nurseries of considerable extent and many osieries of from two to ten acres each, the produce of which is mostly worked at home and the remainder is bought by the Dublin basket-makers. The quantity of waste ground in this county is extremely small. Commons are in general attached to the corporate towns for the use of the inhabitants. In consequence of the small quantity of bog compared with the extent and population of the county, fuel is extremely scarce, and the poor suffer much from the want of it. Some large proprietors, in order to relieve their tenants and to prevent depredations upon their fences and plantations, are particularly careful to have their ditches sown with French furze. The deficiency of fuel is also supplied by the importation of coal, chiefly from Drogheda, by the Boyne navigation. In the neighbourhood of that town, and along the line of navigation, the labourer often stipulates for a ton of coal in part payment, and, when near bogs, the turf is sometimes drawn home for him by his employer.

The county forms part of the great limestone field of Ireland, that mineral constituting its general substratum, except in its northern part, where the clay-slate formation is found; in the western, where basalt is found mixed with the clay-slate, in some places rising in bare rocks, in others scattered over the surface in detached masses; and on the line of sea-coast, which is formed of transition rock. At Ardracran the limestone is of a fine white grain, capable of being worked into any form. The beds lie horizontally, and are of considerable thickness: the stone is susceptible of a high polish, assuming a grey tinge when finished, though appearing white under the chisel: tombstones and door-cases made of it are sent to a great distance. The seam of rock extends to the Blackwater, but the quarries opened in other parts do not afford blocks of such scantling as at Ardracran. The works are also much impeded by the difficulty of keeping the quarries free from water. In Slane barony there is a fine

quarry of vitrescent stone, which makes excellent flag-stones, but does not take a high polish. It has been conjectured that coal exists in the same barony, in consequence of the appearances that present themselves where the edges of mineral strata are laid open by the washing away of the surface soil; but the position of the layers presents difficulties that have hitherto prevented the search from being prosecuted with any prospect of success. A vein of copper has been found near the banks of the Boyne, the analysis of which gave 21 parts of copper from 120 of ore; but the difficulty of keeping the workings clear of water has prevented it from being profitably explored. At Knock, in Morgallion barony, is an argillaceous clay containing a portion of iron, and adapted for the coarser kinds of earthenware; and there is a vein of potters' clay, of superior quality, at Dunshaughlin. Petrifications are found in the caverns and fissures of the limestone districts, and some very brilliant spars and crystals in the Nanny water, particularly near the Diamond rock. Fossils of various kinds have also been discovered in the limestone caverns and in several of the small bogs. The fossil remains of moose deer were discovered a few miles from Kells, imbedded in marl beneath a bog, within an enclosure of circular form, which is conjectured to have been used for entrapping the animals: the remains were very numerous. Three heads of deer with uncommonly large horns were also found imbedded in the earth at Dardistown; they are supposed to have belonged to animals of the moose deer kind.

The manufactures of the county are small and unimportant, except for domestic consumption. The weaving of sacking and sheeting employs a good many hands, particularly on the borders of the county towards Drogheda; the yarn is mostly brought from the northern counties. Near Navan is a mill for the manufacture of coarse paper; the straw plat and bonnet trade is carried on more or less in the principal towns; coarse pottery, bricks, flat and pan tiles, &c., are made in and around Knock; there are tanneries in all the larger towns; flour-mills on a very large scale are numerous on the Boyne and Blackwater, where vast quantities of flour are annually manufactured; there are distilleries and breweries in Navan and other places; cider is made, but of inferior quality.

The principal river is the Boyne, which, rising in the county of Kildare, enters that of Meath at Clonard, and flowing eastward divides it into two nearly equal parts, passing in its course, which is by no means rapid, through some very beautiful sylvan scenery. Its estuary forms the harbour of Drogheda, above which town its navigation is carried on sometimes in the bed of the river, and sometimes by artificial cuts, to Slane, and thence up to Navan, which is 15 miles above Drogheda. The Blackwater, next in size and importance, rises in Lough Ramor in Cavan, and flowing by Kells unites with the Boyne at Navan. The Athboy, Knightsbrook, and Kilmessin are all tributaries to the Boyne, as is also the Mattock, which is the boundary between Louth and Meath; the Borora is tributary to the Blackwater; the Nanny water, rising near Navan, takes an eastern course through the romantic glen at Diamond rock, and thence to the sea; the Delvan, which separates the counties of Dublin and Meath, is a small and otherwise insignificant stream.

The most remarkable relics of antiquity of the earliest ages are two ancient round towers, one at Kells, and another in the churchyard of Donoughmore near Navan. At New Grange, near Slane, is a very remarkable tumulus, in which is an artificial cavern of some extent and singular construction. Near Dowth are a Druidical circle and the remains of a cromlech. Vestiges of Danish monuments are very numerous; the most remarkable is a rath near Taragh, supposed to have been the residence of the Danish king, Turgesius; the raths of Odder, Rameven and Ringlestown, are in the same neighbourhood: they have all been planted. Six of the ancient instruments called corabasnas were found by persons digging in a park near Slane, in 1781: the corabasna was of a complex form, consisting of two circular plates of brass connected by a spiral wire, which produced a jingling noise when the plates were struck by the fingers; it was used for the purpose of keeping time. Two splendid torques of pure gold were found near Taragh, in 1813, and are now in the possession of the Duke of Sussex. Bracelets or collars, being solid rings of pure gold of very ancient and rude workmanship, were found near Trimleston Castle, in 1833; the largest weighed 12 ounces avoirdupois. The ruins of abbeys, priories, convents, and other monastic edifices, are numerous through every part of the county, and still more numerous are the names of others now only discoverable by some local name, or traceable in historic records. The ruins of the old monastery of Duleek, said to be the first monastic edifice built of stone and mortar in Ireland, presents some curious and extraordinary traces of rude architecture. At Bective are extensive and picturesque ruins of the wealthy abbey of that name; at Clonard was an abbey of Canons Regular, a convent, and also a cathedral, but nothing now remains except the font of the latter; at Colpe, Newtown, Slane, and Trim, were also abbeys of Canons Regular, all now in ruins; at Killeen and Kilmainham Wood were commanderies of Knights Hospitallers; at Ratoath and Skreen were priories of the Augustinian Eremites; at Eirk, near Slane, was an hermitage; at Trim a priory of Crutched friars; on the Holy or Church island, in Lough Sheelin, was an abbey of Grey friars; Kilmainham-beg and Teltown belonged to the Dominicans; all have long since fallen into ruins. The monasteries of which no ruins remain are those of Ardraccan, Ardceath, Ardmulchan, Ardsallagh, Athboy, Ballybogan, Beaumore near Colpe, Beaubeg, Callagh, Cloonmanan, Disert-tola, Donaghmore, Donney-carney near Colpe, Donoughpatrick, a priory of the Virgin Mary and the Magdalen Hospital at Duleek; abbeys at Dunshaughlin, and Indenen near Slane; a house of Regular Canons, an hospital of St. John the Baptist, and a chantry, all at Kells; a house of Regular Canons and a nunnery at Killeen; an abbey at Navan, on the site of which the cavalry barrack is now built; priories at Odder and Rosse, south of Taragh; an abbey of Regular Canons and a chantry at Skreen; a monastery of Grey Friars, on the site of which the sessions-house at Trim stands; a nunnery, a Greek church, and a chantry at Trim; Dominican friaries at Kilberry, Lismullen, and Dunshaughlin; besides several others now existing only in name. Columbkil's house, a stone-roofed cell, said to be one of the oldest stone-built houses in Ireland, is still traceable at Kells; in

which town there are also several stone crosses, one in particular of beautiful workmanship. In the cemetery at Castlekieran, in which are the ruins of a small church, is also a very fine stone cross richly sculptured.

The county also retains many remains of its ancient military structures, of which the most celebrated in the records of remote antiquity is Taragh, already noticed. Whatever may have been its ancient splendour, as set forth in the poetry of the native bards and in the chronicles of annalists, little now is discoverable corresponding with their highly wrought descriptions. Considerable remains of circular earthworks still exist, but of the palaces and places of scientific study said to have been situated here, there are no traces. The oldest fortress upon record erected after the arrival of the English was that of Kells, built by de Lacy, but of which there are now no vestiges: the same nobleman built the castles of Clonard, Killeen, and Delvin; and the erection of Trim castle is attributed by some to him, but it is more generally thought to have been raised about the year 1220 by one of the Pypart family: its extent and strength, as indicated by its ruins even at the present day, prove that it was designed to be a position of primary importance for the defence of the palatinate; and from the date of its erection to the termination of the war of King William III., its destinies are interwoven with many of the historical events of the times: the ruins overhang the Boyne, presenting an aspect of much grandeur. The other ancient castles of which the ruins are still considerable were those of Scurlogstown, Dunmoe, Athlumney, and Asigh. Liscartin and Athcarne castles have been fitted up as residences; and several other ancient castles have been preserved by being converted into mansion-houses, among the finest of which is Slane, the property of Marquess Conyngham, and celebrated as being the abode of Geo. IV. during the greater part of his stay in Ireland in 1821. Contiguous to it, but on the other side of the Boyne, is Beaupark, the modern and elegant seat of Gustavus Lambert, Esq.: the two demesnes are so connected in their locality that each enjoys the full benefit of the scenic beauties peculiar to the other. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the description of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The residences of the gentry of small landed property and of the beneficed clergy are numerous and indicative of a high state of improvement. Until of late years the houses of the proprietors and of the cultivators of the soil exhibited a more marked disparity than could be seen in any other part of Ireland; the tenements of the working farmers who hold from 20 to 100 acres presented an appearance of great wretchedness, and the cabins of the labourers or cottiers were still more deficient of comfort; but this characteristic, though not entirely removed, has been considerably diminished by the improvement made in the dwellings. The lower classes suffer much from the want of fuel, which, as already remarked, is very scarce in many parts, and the low rates of wages prevent the possibility of providing a stock of sea coal to meet the exigencies of winter. Yet the peasantry in general are endowed with a disposition so well inclined to look on the bright points of the prospect before them, that under the depressing difficulties through which they have to struggle during life, they enjoy every momentary festivity with

delight and animation. The English language is spoken throughout every part of the county, and the peasantry in some of the districts possess an originality nowhere else found in Ireland, particularly in the plains stretching from the boundary of Kildare near Maynooth, by Ratoath, Duleek, and to the banks of the Boyne, where a colony called the Fingael or Fingal settled in the 9th century, whose descendants to this day remain a distinct race, retaining many of the peculiar habits, manners, and customs of their forefathers. At Castlekieran is a remarkably fine spring, the origin of which tradition attributes to the miraculous powers of St. Kieran: it is much frequented on the first Sunday in August by persons seeking a remedy for various diseases. At Summerhill is a chalybeate spa, but not of much strength or medicinal efficacy. The waters of the mineral springs of Kilcree and Nobber are said to be serviceable in obstinate cutaneous complaints. At Knock is another chalybeate spring, formerly in much estimation from its successful use in cases arising from debility; but the opinion of its efficacy has been for some time declining, and it is now but seldom visited. Meath gives the title of Earl to the Brabazon family.



Arms of the Bishopric.

at Clonard. The sees of Duleek and Kells were afterwards annexed; and the united diocese, which took its name from the ancient province of Meath, was placed under the superintendence of Idunan, who flourished towards the close of the 11th century. The first prelate after the English invasion was Eugene, who was advanced to the see in 1174, and a short time before his death, in 1194, assumed the title of Bishop of Meath, which has ever since been retained. Simon Rochfort, his immediate successor, founded an abbey for Augustinian canons at Newtown, near Trim, to which he removed the episcopal see, where it remained till the reign of Hen. VIII.; and Thos. St. Leger, who was consecrated in 1287, extended the possessions and the privileges of the diocese. Alexander de Balscot, who was consecrated in 1386, was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Ireland by Edw. III., and filled many important stations under Rich II.; his immediate successor, Edward Dantsey, was made Lord-Deputy to Sir John de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. John Pain, who was made bishop in 1483, preached the sermon and proclaimed the title of Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ-church, Dublin, for which he received a pardon in 1488; and on the arrival of Sir Richard Edgecombe to settle the country after Simnel's defeat, he attended that officer on his landing at Malahide, and was employed by him to proclaim the king's pardon to all who should return to their allegiance. In

the reign of Hen. VIII., the episcopal seat was removed to the church of St. Mary's abbey at Ballymore, near Lough Seudy, in the county of Westmeath, but it appears to have remained there for a short period only, and not to have been subsequently established in any particular locality, nor has there been for a long time either dean, chapter, or cathedral church. In 1568, the see of Clonmacnois was annexed to this diocese by act of parliament. In 1621, the celebrated James Ussher was consecrated Bishop of Meath, which dignity he held till 1624, when he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh. The bishop of Meath ranks next to the four archbishops; the other bishops, excepting only the bishop of Kildare, take precedence according to the date of their consecration.

The diocese is one of the ten which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprehends part of the counties of Kildare, Longford, and Cavan, a large portion of King's county, and the greater part of the counties of Meath and Westmeath; extending from the sea to the river Shannon, 80 miles in length and 20 in breadth; comprising an estimated superficies of 663,600 acres, of which 750 are in Kildare, 4300 in Longford, 9400 in Cavan, 102,000 in King's county, 324,400 in Meath, and 222,750 in Westmeath. The lands belonging to the see comprise 29,269 statute acres, of which 20,266 are profitable land; and the gross revenue of the bishop, on an average of three years, ending Dec. 1st, 1831, amounted to £5220. 10. 6. The bishop was anciently elected, and the affairs of the diocese are still transacted, by a synod, consisting of an archdeacon and all the beneficed clergy of the diocese; the common seal is annually deposited in the hands of one of the members by vote of the majority; there is also a dean of Clonmacnois, collated by the bishop. The consistorial court is held at Navan, and consists of a vicar general, two surrogates, a registrar, deputy-registrar, a proctor of office, and three other proctors; the registrar is keeper of the records, which are preserved in the court-house of Navan, and of which the earliest is dated in 1712. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 220, comprised in 105 benefices, of which 47 are unions of two or more parishes, and 58 single parishes; of these, 24 are in the patronage of the Crown, 22 in lay patronage, and the remainder in that of the bishop or incumbents. The total number of churches is 100, and there are six other episcopal places of worship, and 89 glebe-houses. The episcopal palace is near Navan, in the parish of Ardbracon.

In the R. C. divisions the diocese, with the exception of one parish in that of Kilmore and a few in that of Ardagh, is nearly co-extensive with the Protestant diocese; and is one of the eight bishoprics suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh. It comprises 64 parochial benefices or unions, and contains 156 chapels, which are served by 124 clergymen, of whom 64 are parish priests, and 60 coadjutors, or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are Mullingar and Kells, in the former of which he resides. The cathedral, at Mullingar, is a handsome and spacious edifice, in the later English style, and was consecrated Aug. 15th, 1836, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cantwell, assisted by the R. C. Archbishop of Tuam and the dignitaries and clergy of the diocese.

MECASQUIN.—See MACOSQUIN.

MEELICK, county of CLARE.—See KILLELY.

MEELICK, a parish, in the barony of **LONGFORD**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Eyrecourt; containing 1643 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Milick, is situated on the river Shannon, and comprises 3404 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act. O'Madden, dynast of the adjacent country, founded a monastery here for conventual friars on a beautiful site surrounded in winter by the outspreading waters of the Shannon. In 1203, William de Burgo made it a garrison for his troops; and at the dissolution it was granted to Sir John King, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanrickarde. In the village is a station of the constabulary police. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the archdeaconry; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Dononaughta. The tithes amount to £97. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$., of which £27. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £33. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the archdeacon, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Eyrecourt; there is a convent of Franciscans, with a chapel attached, which is open to the public.

MEELICK, a parish, in the barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Swinford, on the road to Castlebar; containing 3493 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Moy on the north-west, and by the Geesten on the south-west, and comprises 7843 statute acres of good arable and pasture land, with some bog. The land is principally in tillage, and the system of agriculture improving. Here is a coal mine, not worked at present; there are very fine stone quarries, the produce of which is used both for building and repairing the roads. The principal seats are Oldcastle, the residence of J. Bolingbroke, Esq.; and Newcastle, of A. C. O'Malley, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Kilconduff; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The tithes amount to £246. 14. 7., one-half of which is payable to the impropiator, and the other to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilconduff; the chapel was built in 1835, on an acre of ground given as a site by J. Bolingbroke, Esq.; attached to it is a school. There are two private schools, in which are about 700 children. The celebrated round tower of Meelick is perfect, with the exception of the roof, and is in a state of good preservation. In the Oldcastle demesne is a well, the water of which is impregnated with sulphur and iron, and is efficacious in scorbutic cases. Numerous gold and silver coins, of the reigns of the Edwards and Henrys, have been discovered here from time to time.

MEIGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of **UPPER ORIOR**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Newry, on the road from Dublin to Belfast; containing 7164 inhabitants. This district was formed in 1830, by separating some townlands from the parish of Killevey. Agriculture is improving, and the waste land consists of bog or mountain, which is well adapted for the growth of trees. A great part of the mountain was planted by Jos. Foxall, Esq., who was the first to commence the improvements on Slieve Gullion, which are still being carried on to a great extent by Powell Foxall, Esq., who has formed a road halfway up the mountain on an inclination of one in

twenty feet. There are some quarries of a fine description of granite, also one of a hard flag-stone, which is used for building; and from the existence of very strong chalybeate springs it is supposed that iron might be found. There are two corn-mills, and some linen, diaper, frieze, and drugget are manufactured. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays. The principal seats are Killevey Castle, the residence of Powell Foxall, Esq.; Heath Hall, of J. Seaver, Esq.; Carrickbrede, of A. Johnston, Esq.; and Hawthorn Hill, of Hunt Walsh Chambré, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Killevey, who receives the tithes of Meigh, which are included with those of Killevey: the curate's income is £75 per annum, paid by the rector. The church is a neat edifice, built of granite in the castellated style: it has a handsome porch, ornamented with minarets, and the battlements are coped with hewn stone; it was erected in 1831, at an expense of £1200, of which £900 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the rest was defrayed by subscriptions of the landed proprietors. In the R. C. divisions this district forms part of the two unions or districts of Meigh and Killevey, and has chapels at Cloghog, Drominter, and Ballinless. There are two schools under the Board of Education, a private school, and a dispensary. At the foot of Slieve Gullion are the extensive ruins of a nunnery, which is said to have been founded by St. Dareria, or Monenna, sister of St. Patrick, and abbess of Kilsleve, who died in 517; her festival is celebrated on the 6th of July. At the dissolution, it and the twelve surrounding townlands were granted to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, ancestor of the Seaver, Foxall, and Chambré families, who are now in possession of the lands of the manor of Kilsleve or Killevey. Near it is a cave, or subterraneous passage, communicating with the abbey.

MELINA.—See **MILLENAGH**.

MELLIFONT, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPER SLANE**, county of **MEATH**, and partly in that of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Drogheda, near the road to Ardee, by way of Collon; containing, with the parish of Tullyallen, 3964 inhabitants. This place derived its chief celebrity from the foundation of a monastery in 1142, by Donough McCorvoill or Carrol, Prince of Uriel, for Cistercian monks sent over by St. Bernard from his abbey of Clairvaux, and of which Christian O'Conarchy, the first abbot, was, in 1150, consecrated Bishop of Lisimore. In 1157 a great synod, at which the Archbishop of Armagh, then apostolic legate, and many princes and bishops were present, was held here for the consecration of the church, on which occasion, among numerous munificent benefactors, Devorghal, wife of Tiernan O'Rourk, Prince of Breffny, who afterwards died here in seclusion, presented 60 oz. of gold, a chalice of the same metal for the high altar, and furniture for nine other altars in the church. The ample endowments of the abbey were confirmed by charter of Hen. II., and by King John, who augmented its possessions; and in 1347 and 1349, Edw. III. greatly extended its possessions and privileges; he granted to the abbot the power of life and death within his territories, and the liberty of acquiring a burgage holding in the town of Drogheda, for the residence of the abbots during the sittings of parliament and other great councils. In 1471 and 1472, parlia-

ment disannulled the grants, rent-charges, annuities, leases and alienations made by the late Abbot John. In 1540, Richard Conter, the last abbot, resigned the monastery into the King's hands and received a pension of £40 per ann. for life. After the dissolution, the monastery and its revenues, at that time valued at £315. 19., were, on account of the difficulty of defending these possessions against the incursions of the native Irish, granted to Sir Gerald Moore, who converted the abbey into a baronial residence and place of defence. Though situated so near the border of the English pale, the place maintained itself in security against all the attacks of the Irish, till, in the war of 1641, it was besieged by a strong body of the insurgents, when the garrison, consisting only of 15 horse and 22 foot, made a vigorous defence, in which they killed 120 of the enemy, and on their ammunition being exhausted, forced their way through the besiegers and retreated to Drogheda in safety, with the exception of 11 men who were intercepted and put to the sword. The castle was plundered by the insurgents, who, taking advantage of the absence of Lord Moore with his troop of 66 horsemen for the protection of Drogheda, desolated the place and put the servants to death. Mellifont continued for some time after to be the chief residence of the Moore family, till the Earl of Drogheda removed to Monastereven, now Moore abbey, in the county of Kildare, since which time this once magnificent pile of building has become a heap of ruins.

The parish is situated in a beautiful small valley intersected by the Mattock rivulet, which flows into the Boyne; the land is fertile and in good cultivation. Near the ruins of the abbey is a large flour-mill, worked by water which flows under the ancient gateway, and turns four pairs of stones. It is an improper curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Tullyallen; the rectory is improper in the Marquess of Drogheda. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union or district of Tullyallen. The ruins of the ancient abbey, for which this parish is chiefly celebrated, consist principally of the lofty gateway leading into the area of the abbey grounds, and a massive square tower carried up on one side to a considerable height, and forming a strong protection against the frequent assaults to which the place was exposed; it is connected with the rock by a wall, affording entrance only through a low circular archway. Within the area are the elegant remains of St. Bernard's chapel, the splendid doorway of which, a highly enriched and deeply receding pointed arch in the most elaborate style of Norman embellishment, has been removed. The interior of the chapel is plainly groined with arches springing from columns on the side walls with ornamented capitals, and lighted with an east window of two lights, enriched with delicate tracery, and with three windows of similar design on each side. The baptistry, an octagonal building of great beauty, has only four of the walls remaining, each resting on an arch of graceful form and richly moulded; the roof is wanting, but within are the corbels on the walls from which the arches sprung for its support; above the roof of this building was a reservoir of water, from which every part of the monastery was supplied. There are also the foundations of a spacious quadrangular building, probably the cloisters; and near the summit of the hill is a large cemetery, with some remains

of a church, apparently of a much later date; there are numerous fragments of richly sculptured pillars scattered over the site, and though these very interesting ruins afford but an imperfect idea of the original grandeur of this celebrated monastery, they present in their details many of the richest specimens of architectural embellishment to be found in any part of the country.

MENLOUGH, or **MINLA**, a village, in the parish of **KILLASCOBE**, barony of **TYAQUIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Castlebar, on the road from Monivae to Castle-Blakeney; containing 230 inhabitants. A market is held here, and black marble is found but not worked. The castle was lately destroyed by lightning, and is now in ruins.

MERRION (OLD), a village, in the parish of **ST. MARY'S, DONNYBROOK**, in the half-barony of **RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from the General Post-Office, Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the south side of the bay of Dublin, the strand of which is here crossed by the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. Here are several neat villas occupied during the summer months by visitors resorting hither for the benefit of sea-bathing, for which purpose the fine broad and firm strand at this place is well adapted; and in the immediate vicinity are several handsome seats, commanding fine views of the bay of Dublin. The principal are Elm Park, the residence of Joseph Watkins, Esq.; Bloomfield, of Thos. Ord Lees, Esq.; Merrion Castle, of Fras. Low, Esq.; and Merrion Hall, of R. Davis, Esq. In the vicinity are also the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Simpson, from the dwelling-house in the centre of which is obtained a fine view of the hill of Howth and the sea, and there is a pleasing drive through the grounds from the Rock road to the road to Donnybrook. In the demesne of Merrion Castle are the ivied ruins of the old castle from which it derives its name; and at the village is an old burial-ground, still generally used.

MEALIFFE.—See **MOYALIFFE**.

MECKARKY.—See **MOYCARKEY**.

MEVAGH, or **MOYVAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Letterkenny; containing 4794 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $21,026\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $382\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and 18,393 are apportioned under the tithe act; the greater part of the land is poor, a small portion only being considered very good. There is a great quantity of bog and waste land; the latter consists of large tracts of sand thrown up by the sea. Lead has been discovered but is not at present worked. It is situated on Mulroy bay, and within its limits is the peninsula of Rossgul, bounded on the west by Sheephaven, on the north by the ocean, and on the east by the arm of the sea called Mulroy: in the centre this peninsula rises into great elevations, and near the shore presents a stunted verdure. The harbour of Mulroy, by the line of coast, is 5 miles to the west of Lough Swilly; it has water sufficient for the largest ships, and is well sheltered, but part of the channel is narrow and difficult. On the 14th of every month a fair is held in Glen; and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe,

and in the patronage of the Bishop : the tithes amount to £375 ; the glebe, about two miles from the church, comprises $184\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, valued at £30 per ann., of which $25\frac{1}{4}$ acres are arable, and the remainder rocky pasture and mountain, with the exception of $2\frac{1}{4}$ consisting of streets and commons. The church is in good repair ; it was built about 160 years since. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church : the chapel is a good slated building. About 230 children are educated in four public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund ; and in three private schools are about 130 children : there are also three Sunday schools. At the time of Pynnar's survey, a strong bawn of lime and stone, sixty feet square, with flankers, stood here ; and there were 23 British families, capable of mustering forty-two fighting men.

MEW ISLAND.—See COPELAND ISLANDS.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), or TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, partly in the county of the city of CORK, but chiefly in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Cork, on the old road to Ballyhooly ; containing 529 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2109 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act and valued at £755 per ann. ; of these, 1305 acres are in the barony of Barrymore, and the remainder in the county of the city. The land is principally in tillage, and, though stony, produces good crops ; there is neither bog nor waste land. The substratum is entirely clay-slate, and there are some quarries of hard compact stone used for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Michael in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop ; the tithes amount to £129. 10. 7. Divine service is performed at present in the school-house at Carrignavar, where a church is about to be built. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Glanmire, or Dunbollogue ; the chapel, to which a school is attached, is a small plain edifice. The parochial school at Carrignavar is supported by J. M^c Carthy, Esq.

MICHAEL'S (ST.) a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER ; 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Wexford, on the road to Rosslare ; containing 93 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated on the southern extremity of Wexford Harbour, comprises only $564\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, chiefly under an improved system of cultivation. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring fishery during the season, this part of the harbour being frequented by boats from various places engaged in that pursuit. The only seat is Bushville, the residence of Chas. Jacob, Esq., the principal proprietor of the parish. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Killinick : the rectory is inappropriate in Cæsar Colclough, Esq. Of the tithes, amounting to £27. 16. 6., two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. There are no remains of the church, but the old burial-ground is still used.

MICHAEL'S (ST.) of FEAGH, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, immediately without the walls of the town of Wexford ; containing, with the parishes of Maudlin-

town and Killilogue, 2377 inhabitants. This small parish, which, as applotted under the tithe act, contains only 135 statute acres, forms the south-eastern suburb of the town, and is mostly occupied by fishermen and small shopkeepers. Within its limits is Cromwell's Fort, the northern extremity of a rugged tract called the White Rocks, whence Cromwell fired on the town in 1649 : it is now being quarried and affords an abundant supply of good building stone. Immediately adjoining is the residence of the Rev. Zachariah Cornock, to which it gives name. The Wexford Barracks are also within the limits of the parish. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford : the rectory is inappropriate in Cæsar Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. The tithes amount to £11. 9. 9., of which £2. 7. 0 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is also in the union or district of Wexford. The ruins of the old church still remain.

MIDDLETOWN, a market-town and district parish, in the barony of TURANEY, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Tynan, to which it has a penny-post, and on the high road from Armagh to Monaghan ; containing 5145 inhabitants, of which number, 735 are in the town. This place owes its present prosperity to Dr. Sterne, a former bishop of Clogher, who in the latter part of the last century bequeathed the then *village* of Middletown, eight townlands in this parish, and five in the adjoining parish of Donagh, in the county of Monaghan, to trustees (incorporated by an act of the Irish parliament passed in 1772), who have expended considerable sums for the benefit of the tenantry in general, and in the erection of a market-house, school-house, dispensary, and fever hospital at Middletown. The town consists of two streets crossing each other at right angles, and contained, in 1831, 160 houses, which number has been since increased to 187 : several of the houses are large and well built. An extensive distillery, with machinery on an improved principle, was established here in 1831, by Mr. Matthew Johnston : it produces annually about 80,000 gallons of whiskey, and consumes on an average 1500 barrels of malt, and 12,000 barrels of raw grain. The distillery has caused the establishment of markets for grain on Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market on Thursday for provisions. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month, for horses, cattle, and pigs. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The district parish, which was formed in 1792, by disuniting 33 townlands from the parish of Tynan, comprises 7339 statute acres ; it contains a considerable portion of bog, that supplies abundance of fuel ; coal is supposed to exist, and there is a quarry of good stone, the produce of which is applied to building purposes. The land on one side of the town is low, flat, and marshy, and on the other hilly and tolerably good ; and there are several lakes, which discharge their waters into that of Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan. The Ulster canal, now in progress from Lough Erne to Lough Neagh, will pass through the parish. The principal seats are Ashfort, the residence of H. Harris, Esq., and Chantilly, of the Rev. James Mauleverer. The

living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Tynan, who allows a stipend of £50 to the curate, together with the glebe, comprising 54 statute acres, and valued at £56. 5. 3. per annum. The glebe-house, a neat mansion called Chantilly, was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. The church, a plain but commodious building, was erected in 1793. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms a separate district under the name of Upper Tynan: the chapel, a plain building, is at Ashfort, about a quarter of a mile from the town. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, one of the third class in the town, and one of the second class at Drumhillery. The school at Middletown was founded in 1820, by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charity, who have endowed it with about £70 per ann.; and the school at Drumhillery was built and is chiefly supported by the Earl of Caledon: in these, and in the parochial school at Crossdall, about 250 children are educated. There are also six private schools, containing about 160 children; and six Sunday schools. Bishop Sterne's trustees are now establishing schools at Feduff and Tullybrick; also an infants' school in the town. The fever hospital is a neat edifice, built in 1834, containing 4 wards with accommodation for 16 patients; and the dispensary, with a residence for the physician, is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style: both are entirely supported by the bishop's trustees. Midway between Middletown and Keady are the ruins of the ancient castle of Crifcairn, of which the western portion only remains: the walls are 9 feet thick and about 66 feet high, and there are the remains of some arches that appear to have been turned on wattle or basket work. Several traditions respecting this castle prevail among the peasantry. Ardgonnell castle, the ruins of which also exist, was built by the O'Nials, and its last occupant was Sir Phelim O'Nial, the first commander of the Irish at the breaking out of the war of 1641.



Seal.

its origin and ancient name from the foundation of a Cistercian monastery, in 1182, by Barry Fitzgerald, who placed in it monks from the abbey of Nenay or Magio, in the county of Limerick. The abbey, from its situation near a ford, was called the "abbey of St. Mary de Chore;" and the village which afterwards arose near it was for the same reason called *Bally-na-Chore*, (now Ballinacurra), or "the town on the ford," which, previously to the incorporation of the town, was also the name of the parish. The present town, deriving its name from its situation on the road from Youghal to Cork, at a nearly equal distance from each place, is pleasantly situated at the head of the vale of Imokilly, in a healthy

and fertile country, screened by lofty hills and embellished with handsome seats; and on an inlet of the north-eastern angle of Cork harbour, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons' burden to Ballinacurra: it consists principally of one main street, from the centre of which another branches off to the east, and contains 247 houses, most of which are uniformly built and of handsome appearance. The inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs; and there are two rivers, the Avannachora, or Middleton river, which bounds the town on the west and falls into the inlet about a mile below it; and the Rocksborough river, which skirts its southern part and flows into the former. Both rivers abound with salmon and trout, and over each is a handsome stone bridge. Great improvements have been made since the year 1824, and others are in progress; several new buildings have been erected in the town and along its approaches, and a new line of road has been opened, forming a handsome western entrance. There are two news-rooms; and races are held in February. In addition to the traffic which this place derives from its situation on a great public thoroughfare, it possesses, by means of its creek from Cork harbour, which extends to the rear of the town, all the advantages of a sea-port. At Bailick, about a quarter of a mile below the town, are very commodious quays, accessible to vessels of 300 tons' burden, which may lie alongside and load and unload in security; also some extensive store-houses, where coal, timber, iron, slate, and other heavy goods are landed and warehoused: and within a mile of the town is the convenient port of Ballinacurra. At both these places are very spacious stores for grain, and large quantities of wheat and oats are annually shipped for Liverpool and Bristol. The port of Ballinacurra is a member of that of Cork, and a deputy-water-bailiff is placed there to collect the dues claimed by the Harbour Board, and the Foundling hospital of that city. An attempt to introduce the woollen manufacture was made some years since by Marcus Lynch, Esq., a merchant of Cork, who erected spacious buildings, which he furnished with requisite machinery for conducting it on a very extensive scale. The enterprise, however, was not attended with success, and the buildings and site were purchased by government for £20,000 and converted into a military station, chiefly for regiments preparing for embarkation. On the breaking up of this latter establishment, the premises became the property of Lord Middleton, from whom they were purchased, in 1825, by Messrs. Murphy and Co., who converted them into a very extensive distillery and malting establishment, at present producing 400,000 gallons of whiskey annually, and affording employment to 180 persons. On the Middleton river are the distillery and malt-works of Messrs. Hackett, erected in 1824, producing annually 200,000 gallons of whiskey, and employing 60 persons. On the same river are the boulding-mills of Messrs. Allin, which have been much enlarged, and are now, in addition to their water-power, worked by a steam-engine, erected in 1835; they manufacture about 3000 bags of flour annually. There are also two very large breweries and two extensive malting establishments. The produce of these several works is exclusively for home consumption, and the amount of duty paid to Government by their proprietors collectively exceeds

£100,000 per annum. At Bailick are the extensive lime-works of G. Swayne, Esq.; and within two miles of the town are Milltown mills, lately erected by Messrs. Swayne and Leech, at an expense of £3000, and manufacturing annually 12,000 barrels of fine flour. The market is on Saturday, but, from its proximity to the markets of Cork and Youghal, is confined chiefly to the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, dairy produce, and potatoes. The chartered fairs are on May 14th, July 5th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 22nd; and two fairs recently established are held on Feb. 14th and Sept. 10th. The market-house is a handsome building, surmounted by a turret, in which is the town clock, and crowned with a cupola; it was erected in 1789, and is the property of Viscount Midleton, who is lord of the manor; the lower part contains the shambles, weigh-house, and accommodations for the market; and the upper part contains an elegant assembly-room, and council-chambers for the use of the corporation; but they are now used principally as news-rooms. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The town received a charter of incorporation from Chas. II., in the 22nd of his reign, dated June 10th, 1670, which granted to Sir John Brodrick, Knt., that his estate should be constituted the manor of Midleton, with a seneschal, a court baron, and a court of record with jurisdiction within the manor to the amount of £200; and that the town, with the castle and lands of Castle-Redmond and Cor-abbey, part of the said manor, should be a free borough and corporation, under the designation of the "borough and town of Midleton." By this charter the corporation consists of a sovereign, two bailiffs, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The sovereign, who is a justice of the peace within the borough, and the two bailiffs, are annually chosen from the burgesses by a majority of that body, by whom also freemen are admitted by favour only. The recorder, who is also town-clerk and seneschal of the manor, is appointed by the lord of the manor. The limits of the borough comprise an area of 100 acres encircling the town. Under the charter the corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The manorial court of record, formerly held by the seneschal every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £200 late currency, has not been held since 1832. The general quarter sessions for the East Riding of the county are held here in June and November. The court-house is a neat and commodious edifice of hewn limestone, situated at the western entrance into the town; and adjoining it is a small but well-arranged bridewell.

The parish, which is also called *Castra-na-chore*, comprises 5320 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil, though in some parts light, is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; there is neither waste land nor bog. The substratum is generally limestone, which is quarried for agricultural and building purposes; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in many points highly picturesque. The principal seats are Cahirmore, the property of Lord Midleton, at present occupied by his lordship's agent, T. Poole, Esq.; Bally-Edmond, the residence of R. Courtenay, Esq.; Broomfield House, of D. Humphreys,

Esq.; Killeagh Farm, of W. Welland, Esq.; Charleston, of the Rev. R. Deane Freeman; Ballinacurra Lodge, of T. H. Rumley, Esq.; and Lake View, of S. Fleming, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £897. 16. 7. The glebe-house, a large and handsome residence, is pleasantly situated; and the glebe comprises 15 acres of good land. The church, erected in 1823 at an expense of £3000, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a light and elegant spire, erected after a design and under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. Pain: it was recently repaired by aid of a grant of £202 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the churchyard is a mausoleum of grey marble, in the Grecian style, having in front a pediment resting on two lofty pillars, between which is a tablet of white marble, inscribed to Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel, and formerly rector of the parish, fourth son of George, Viscount Midleton; and to his wife, the Hon. Lady Brodrick, second daughter of R. Woodward, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, by their seven surviving children. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Ballyspillane, Inchynebacky, Mogeeshy, and Ballyouteragh; the chapel, near the eastern extremity of the town, is a spacious edifice, and there is also a chapel at Ballintoretis. A convent of nuns of the order of the Presentation has been recently completed; it is a handsome building on the road to Ballinacurra, and consists of a centre and two wings, one of which forms the domestic chapel, and the other a school-room for girls, who are gratuitously taught by the ladies of the convent. This is one of the institutions of that order, for the erection of which Miss Gould, a sister in the Presentation convent of Doneraile, bequeathed £10,000. A college was founded here, in 1709, by Lady Elizabeth Villiers, afterwards Countess of Orkney, who endowed it with lands in the baronies of Kinnalea, Kerrycurrihy, and Carbery, in this county, vested in trustees, with power to appoint the master. These estates were let by the trustees in perpetuity at a reserved rent of £200 per ann., of which £100 is paid as a salary to the master; in this school have been educated several eminent men, among whom was the Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran; it is now a seminary of very high character. Nearly 500 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial male and female schools are supported by Lord Midleton, who provided both school-rooms, and a residence each for the master and mistress, and by the rector. There are a dispensary and a fever hospital, the latter a handsome building. At Bailick are some remains of Castle Redmond, built by Redmond Fitzgerald, or Fitz-Edmund in the reign of Hen. VIII., and in which the last R. C. Bishop of Cloyne, prior to the Reformation, was born. There are at Cahirmore some remains of the castle built, in 1579, by R. Fitzgerald, or Barry, from which the seneschal of Imokilly was driven out by Capt. Raleigh, in 1580, and obliged to take refuge in Chore abbey, which was formerly in the churchyard of Midleton, whence he was also compelled to retreat by the same assailant. The abbey, which was a stately edifice of great strength, was built by the Knights Templars in 1298, and the last remains of it

were taken down to afford a site for the present church. At Coppingerstown are the ruins of a castle of the Fitzgeralds; on the south side of the town are some very slight remains of an hospital, founded by Edw. I.; at Ballinacurra are the ruins of the old parish church, and at Ballyannan are the remains of the mansion built by the first Lord Middleton. A large belt and the horns of a moose deer were found in a bog on Lord Middleton's estate; and on Killeagh Farm were found numerous silver coins of the reign of Elizabeth. Middleton gives the title of Viscount to the family of Brodrick.

MILESTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILSARAN, barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Castle-Bellingham, on the mail road to Dublin; containing 23 houses and 108 inhabitants.

MILLBROOK, a village, in the parish of LOUGHCREW, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from Oldcastle, on the road to Kells; containing 9 houses and 50 inhabitants. Here are the mills and residence of W. Henry, Esq.

MILLENAGH, or **MELINA**, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (E.) from Enniscorthy, and on the coast road from Wexford to Dublin; containing, with the town of Oulart (which is separately described), 1201 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798 this place was the scene of a severe action between a party of the North Cork militia and the insurgents, who had encamped on Oulart Hill. The parish comprises 3983 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly in tillage. The principal seat is Island, the residence of Wm. Bolton, Esq. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, annexed, under an act of the 4th of Geo. IV., to that of Kilmuckridge: the rectory is impropriate in Capt. Villars Hatton, R. N., who allows £6 per ann. and a glebe of 28 acres for the performance of the clerical duties. The tithes amount to £212. 9. 11. In the R. C. divisions the greater part of the parish is within the union or district of Oulart, where the chapel is situated, and the remainder is in the district of Blackwater. About 100 children are educated in three private schools.

MILLFORD, a village, in the parish of KILBOLANE, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Charleville; containing 25 houses and 181 inhabitants. The river Deel, which runs through the village, abounds with trout and pike. There is a patent for four fairs, but they are not now held. Here is the R. C. chapel for this part of the district of Freemount; also a national school. In the vicinity are several seats, noticed under the head of Kilbolane.

MILLSTREET, a market and post-town, in the parish of DRISHANE, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Cork, and 155 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Killarney, and on that from Mallow to Kenmare; containing 1935 inhabitants. Before 1736, the place consisted only of an inn, a mill, and five small cabins: it has now one long street, with several smaller ones diverging from it, and contains 312 houses, the greater number of which, though small, are neatly built. It is situated on the south side of the Blackwater, amidst

the lofty mountains of Muskerry, and derives its principal support from being a great thoroughfare. A small market is held every Thursday, during the winter season, chiefly for pigs; and fairs are held on the 1st and 12th of March, June, Sept., and Dec., for the sale of cattle, horses and pigs. An ale and porter brewery was established here in 1835, which produces 1000 tierces annually; and there are extensive flour-mills, which have proved very advantageous to the farmer in encouraging the growth of wheat. Here is a small court-house, in which petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays; connected with it is a small bridewell. It is a constabulary police station; and there are large barracks for 6 officers and 100 men, where a detachment of infantry has been kept ever since the riots of 1822. The parish church of Drishane stands on an eminence above the town; it is a handsome edifice, built in 1798 at the expense of J. Wallis, Esq., of Drishane Castle, the owner of the eastern part of the town; the western part, called Coomlagan, belongs to McCarty O'Leary, Esq. Here is also a R. C. chapel, which, being small and inconvenient, is about to be rebuilt upon a larger scale. The male and female parochial school is supported by H. Wallis, Esq., and the vicar; and a school is about to be established in connection with the new R. C. chapel. The scenery around the town is exceedingly interesting, and in its vicinity are several elegant residences, noticed in the article on DRISHANE.

MILLTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of TANEY, but chiefly in that part of the united parishes of ST. PETER and ST. KEVIN, which is in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Dundrum and Enniskerry; containing 673 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Dodder, and numerous dilapidated buildings testify that it was formerly an important place. A starch and glue mill is in operation, and the woollen mills, which were established 35 years since, for the manufacture of low-priced cloths, employ about 60 persons, under Mr. Morris Harnett. The Dodder, after heavy rains, being swelled by mountain torrents, overflows its banks and sometimes does considerable damage. The neighbourhood is adorned with many respectable residences, from several of which splendid views of the bay and city of Dublin are obtained, as well as of the Wicklow mountains: among them are Milltown Park, the residence of G. Russell, Esq.; Fairyland, of W. C. Hogan, Esq.; Nullamore, of W. H. Flemyug, Esq.; Rich View, of the Rev. S. W. Fox; Richmond House, of J. Somers, Esq.; South Hill, of J. Elliott, Esq.; Richmond Park, of W. McCann, Esq.; Brookfield, of J. Smith, Esq.; and the residence of the Misses Hunt, partly the repaired edifice of Milltown Castle. Here is a R. C. chapel, also a dissenting place of worship for Independents; and in that part of the village which is in Taney parish there is a school. Milltown gives the title of Earl to the family of Leeson.

MILLTOWN, a village, in the parish of DINGLE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Dingle, on the road to Ventry; containing 24 houses and 160 inhabitants.

MILLTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of KILCOLEMAN, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (S.) from

Tralee (by Currans), and 158 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the mail road from Tralee to Cahirciveen; containing 1427 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Mang or Maine, which flows into the harbour of Castle-maine, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to within a mile of the town. In 1831 it contained 260 houses, together with the parochial church, R. C. chapel, bridewell, dispensary, and school: it has a sub-post-office to Tralee and Cahirciveen. A patent for a market and two fairs was obtained by John Godfrey, Esq., ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir John Godfrey, Bart., whose seat, Kilcoleman Abbey, immediately adjoins the town. The market, which is for corn and potatoes, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 26th and 27th, June 23rd and 24th, Aug. 23rd and 24th, and Dec. 15th and 16th, for general farming stock: the market-house is an old building. At Rhapogue is a quay; a considerable quantity of corn is annually exported, and coal, salt, and other articles are imported. The bridewell is a neat building, consisting of two day-rooms, two yards, and six cells. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are generally held once a fortnight. The church is a neat edifice, with a square pinnacled tower. In the R. C. divisions Milltown is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilcoleman and Kilbonane, each containing a chapel: that of Milltown is a handsome and spacious modern building, with an ornamental belfry of hewn stone; there is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. In the school-house, which is built in the cottage style, about 120 children of both sexes are educated at the expense of Sir John and Lady Godfrey; and her ladyship, assisted by a loan from a London Society, affords employment in spinning, weaving, &c., to several of the poorer class. The late Rev. T. Fitzgerald, P.P., of Milltown, bequeathed £4000 to the R. C. bishop of Kerry and his successors, the interest of which is to be applied partly to the establishment and support of schools, and partly in clothing and feeding the poor in the parishes of Kilcoleman and Kilbonane; and £1000 is to be applied in like manner for the benefit of the parish of Killeiny. A large school is accordingly to be built in each parish, and placed under the National Board. The ruins of the ancient abbey, situated in Sir John Godfrey's demesne, are described under the head of KILCOLEMAN.

MILLTOWN-PASS.—See KILTOOM.

MILTOWN, a village, in the parish of DERRYAGHY, barony of UPPER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 22 houses and 107 inhabitants.

MILTOWN, barony of LOWER DUNLUCE, county of ANTRIM.—See BALLYWILLIN.

MILTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILBRIDE-PILATE, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Kinnegad, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 11 houses and 62 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and contains the parochial R. C. chapel.

MILTOWN-DUNLAVAN, a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dunlavan; containing 712 inhabitants. This parish is an isolated portion of the barony, south of Ballymore-Eustace, and

wholly enclosed within the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. In ecclesiastical concerns it is not known as a parish, but is considered as forming part of the union of Dunlavan.

MILTOWN-MALBAY, a post-town, in the parish of KILFARBOY, barony of IBRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 23 miles (W.) from Ennis (by Ennistymon), and $134\frac{1}{2}$ (W. S. W.) from Dublin, by way of Limerick; containing 133 houses and 726 inhabitants. It is situated near the western coast, and contiguous to the great recess which, from its dangerous shore, is called the Malbay. Owing to the exertions of the late Mr. Morony, this place, since the commencement of the present century, has risen from a mere hamlet to be a fashionable bathing-place; and among the houses, which are in general neatly built, are several of a superior description, occupied as bathing-lodges during the season. Near Spanish Point (so called from part of the Spanish Armada having been wrecked there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) is the hotel, forming with its out-offices a handsome and extensive range of building. It was erected, in 1810, by a company, consisting of the Morony family and other gentlemen, and, besides the usual accommodations of an hotel, contains hot and cold baths, billiard-rooms, and a spacious assembly-room; it commands extensive views of the Atlantic, and adjoins the bathing strand, which is considered one of the best on the western coast: attached is stabling for nearly sixty horses. Though devoid of wood, the fine sea views, the elevation of the land and the dryness of the soil, together with the excellent roads in the vicinity, combine to render this place agreeable; and it is in consequence frequented during the bathing season by fashionable visitors from various parts of the country, for whose amusement races are occasionally held. Fairs are held on Feb. 1st, March 9th, May 4th, June 20th, Aug. 11th, Oct. 18th, and Dec. 9th, for general farming stock. Quarter sessions are held here in June; petty sessions weekly on Thursday; and a court for Lord Egremont's manor of Moih Ibrickane monthly, for the recovery of small debts: near the town is a station of the constabulary police. Here are the parish church and the R. C. chapel of the district, which, together with the seats in the vicinity, are noticed under the head of Kilfarboy. At Freagh, on the coast, is a natural curiosity called the "Puffing Hole," which spouts water with great force to a considerable height, and when the sun shines forms at each emission a beautiful iris. At Cassino, in the vicinity, is a chalybeate spa.

MINARD, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Dingle, on the road to Tralee; containing 1474 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern side of the bay of Dingle: near the shore are the ruins of Minard castle; which was built by one of the Knights of Kerry. It was defended in 1650 by its proprietor, Walter Hussey, against the parliamentary forces under Cols. Le Hunt and Sadler, who, finding that they could not make much impression on the castle by cannonading it from a fortification, said to have been erected for that purpose (and of which the remains still exist), sprung a mine in the vaults beneath, and blew it up. The parish comprises 4922 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 2790 acres

are arable land, and the remainder consists of coarse mountain pasture, mostly reclaimable: good building stone is found in several places. Sea-weed and sand are in general use for manure; and the bogs being nearly exhausted, turf for fuel is brought from the coast of Iveragh, on the opposite side of Dingle bay. The bay abounds with a variety of fish, but the fishery is here attended with much trouble and danger, the adjacent coast for several miles consisting of precipitous rocky cliffs, and there is but a single narrow creek, in which only one boat can land at a time: many of the fishing boats are obliged to bear for this creek when the wind blows from the south or west; and it has been suggested that a quay or pier could be constructed near Minard Castle for about £200, that would prove of great service as a place of refuge for these boats in hard weather and be a great encouragement to the extension of the fishery, in which at present only a few boats belonging to this district (and those of an inferior description) are engaged. Some time since the peasantry, under the superintendence of Capt. Eagar and the Rev. Dr. Foley, P.P., changed the course of a small river running into the bay, that would always keep a passage clear, and with the aid of a pier would enable boats to approach at any time of the tide: great destruction of property and loss of life have occurred on the bar of Inch, at the inner part of the bay, for want of such a shelter as that proposed. At East Minard is a station of the coast-guard; and adjoining the ruins of the castle is Minard, the seat of Capt. Fras. Eagar. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lord Ventry, but chiefly in the Earl of Cork; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballinacourty or Kilflyn. Of the tithes, amounting to £170, one-sixth is payable to Lord Ventry, one-third to the Earl of Cork, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Dingle: at Lispolé is the chapel, in which a school is held. There are no remains of the old church, but the burial-ground is still used. At Parknafulla are several ancient gravestones inscribed with Ogham characters, and supposed to mark the burial-places of persons who at a remote period were suddenly attacked and slain by a neighbouring clan. On Glin mountain is a pile of large stones, where, according to tradition, the chiefs of former times dispensed justice: this spot commands an extensive view of the bay and the surrounding mountains. In several places are wells having a ferruginous appearance.

MINISH, or MOYNISH, an island, in the parish of MOYRUS, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (S. E.) from Clifden, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It forms one side of Ard bay, and comprises about 650 statute acres of land, besides a large tract of shaking bog and pastureable mountain, the property of — French, Esq.: its extensive shore abounds with sea-weed, which was formerly converted into kelp, but is now chiefly used for manure. The harbour of Ard bay is only frequented by fishing smacks, the sound between this island and that of Cruanakarra being only fit for small craft. At the mouth of the harbour, one mile north-east from Cruanakarra, and half a mile west from Macehead, is a shoal called Lebros, which is dry at low spring tides.

MINOLA, a parish, in the barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Hollymount, on the road from Castlebar to Claremorris; containing 2200 inhabitants, of which number, 450 are in the village. The land is excellent, and principally under tillage; there is a considerable portion of bog, and within the limits of the parish is the small Lough Carramore. The village comprises 35 houses, and has a patent for fairs. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Ballagh: the tithes amount to £140. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ballagh. There are three private schools, in which are about 390 children. Slight remains of the castle of Minola are visible.

MITCHELSTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of BRIGOWN, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 24½ miles (N. by E.) from Cork, and 101 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Cork; containing 3545 inhabitants. This place formed part of the extensive possessions of the White Knight, otherwise called Clongibbon, from whom part of the barony derived its name, and who was descended by a second marriage from John Fitzgerald, ancestor of the illustrious houses of Kildare and Desmond. The White Knight erected here a castle, which was reduced by the insurgents in 1641, but was retaken by the English, and was afterwards besieged by the Earl of Castlehaven, to whom it surrendered in 1645. Margaret Fitzgerald, who was sole heiress of the White Knight, married Sir William Fenton, and their only daughter conveyed this portion of the estates by marriage to Sir John King, who was created Baron Kingston by Chas. II., in 1660, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Kingston. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill, washed at its base by the small river Gradogue, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and falls into the river Funcheon within the demesne of Mitchelstown Castle. It consists of two principal streets, called respectively George-street and Cork-street, of which the latter is the chief thoroughfare, and the former is terminated by the church at the southern extremity, and at the other leads into a spacious and handsome square, the north side of which is occupied by the extensive buildings of Kingston College; on the east side is a large and handsome hotel, which contains a news-room, supported by subscription; and immediately opposite is the entrance to the demesne of Mitchelstown Castle. The principal streets, which are parallel with each other, are intersected at right angles by four smaller streets; the total number of houses, in 1831, was 535, most of which are well built and of respectable appearance; the square and principal streets are paved, but the footpaths are not flagged. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water raised by pumps in various parts of the town; of these, one in King-square, of superior construction, worked by machinery and enclosed with an iron railing, was erected by the Earl of Kingston in 1825. Great improvements have been made under the auspices of the Earl of Kingston, who is proprietor of the town; a new road to Lisamore has been completed, and a continuation of the line to Limerick is about to be opened, which will give to an extensive, fertile, and improving district facilities of access to the market of Mitchelstown; the former

line, by diminishing to within 14 miles the distance to the river Blackwater at Lismore, now affords the advantage of water conveyance for coal, culm, timber, and other articles at a moderate charge. A very considerable trade is carried on in corn, butter, and pigs, which last are purchased in great quantities chiefly by merchants from Cork, Youghal, and Limerick. A large tanyard and currying concern has been established in the town; and at Gurrane, on the river Funcheon, is an extensive bleach-green, with flax and tucking mills, and machinery for carding and spinning wool, to which a power-loom for the manufacture of blankets has been lately added by the proprietors, Messrs. J. and F. Atkins. A branch of the National Bank has been established in the town. The market is on Thursday, and is amply supplied with corn, butter, pigs and sheep, and with provisions of all kinds; the corn is chiefly bought on commission. Fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and various kinds of merchandise, are held on Jan. 10th, March 25th, May 23rd, July 30th, Nov. 12th, and Dec. 2nd; a fair called the Brigown fair is also held on the 6th of December. The market and court-house, situated in Cork-street, a very neat and well-arranged building, was erected in 1823, at an expense of £3000, by the Earl of Kingston, and occupies part of an area called the Market-square. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and in the immediate vicinity are the barracks, a neat range of building, adapted for 3 officers and 72 non-commissioned officers and privates. Petty sessions are held in the court-house every Wednesday; and a court for the manor of Mitchelstown, formerly held every third Monday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., is now held occasionally in the upper part of the market-house. Its jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Brigown, Marshalstown (with the exception of the Killee estate), Mologga, Farihy, Nathlash, and Kildorrery, in the county of Cork, and Kilbehenny and Ballylander, in the county of Limerick.

The parish church, situated at the south end of George-street, is an elegant structure of modern erection, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a beautiful and finely proportioned octagonal spire, and is seen to great advantage from King-square through the vista of George-street. The R. C. chapel, situated on an eminence above the market-house, is a handsome cruciform edifice, in the later English style of architecture, and flanked in the front with two octangular towers surmounted by cupolas; it is embellished with a window of elegant design, and strengthened at the angles with buttresses terminating in pinnacles. Kingston College, a handsome and extensive range of building, was partly erected during the lifetime of its founder, James, Lord Kingston, who endowed it with £25,000, to be vested in trustees, consisting of the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Cloyne, Waterford, and Limerick, to be appropriated, after the completion of the buildings, to the maintenance of a chaplain, 12 poor gentlemen, and 18 poor gentlewomen, with preference to such as have been tenants on the Kingston estates. The chaplain, whose duty it is to read morning and evening prayers daily, to preach a sermon every Sunday morning, and to administer the sacrament at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, has a stipend of £120, with a house and garden; and the inmates, who must be members of the Established Church, receive

each £40 per annum, and have a house and garden between every two. The buildings consist of 16 dwelling-houses, with a chapel in the centre of the range, beneath which is the vault of the Kingston family. The fever hospital, to which a dispensary is added, was built in an airy and healthful situation to the south-east of the town, at the expense of Lord Kingston, in 1823; it contains four wards and 13 beds. A portion of the residue of a fund collected in London for the relief of the poor during the famine in Ireland, amounting to £569, was borrowed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the loan committee of Cork, and is appropriated as a loan fund for the relief of the poor of the town and neighbourhood.

Mitchelstown Castle, the splendid seat of the Earl of Kingston, is a noble and sumptuous structure of hewn stone, in the castellated style, erected after a design by Mr. Pain, of Cork, at an expense of more than £100,000. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being occupied by a terrace, under which are various offices: the principal entrance, on the eastern range, is flanked by two lofty square towers rising to the height of 106 feet, one of which is called the White Knight's tower, from its being built on the site of the tower of that name which formed part of the old mansion; and at the northern extremity of the same range are two octagonal towers of lofty elevation. The entrance hall opens into a stately hall or gallery, 80 feet in length, with an elaborately groined roof, richly ornamented with fine tracery, and furnished with elegant stoves of bronze, and with figures of warriors armed cap-à-pie; at the further extremity is the grand staircase. Parallel with the gallery, and forming the south front and principal range, are the dining and drawing-rooms, both noble apartments superbly fitted up and opening into the library, which is between them: the whole pile has a character of stately baronial magnificence, and from its great extent and elevation forms a conspicuous feature in the surrounding scenery. Near the Castle is a large fish-pond, and from a small tower on its margin, water is conveyed to the baths and to the upper apartments of the castle, and across the demesne to the gardens, by machinery of superior construction. The gardens are spacious and tastefully laid out; the conservatory is 100 feet in length and ornamented with a range of beautiful Ionic pilasters. The demesne, which comprises 1300 statute acres, is embellished with luxuriant plantations, and includes a farming establishment on an extensive scale, with buildings and offices of a superior description, on the erection of which more than £40,000 was expended; it is in contemplation to erect an entrance lodge, on the model of Blackrock castle, near Cork. It is estimated that the castle, with the conservatories, farm, and the general improvement of the demesne, has cost its noble proprietor little less, if not more, than £200,000. About half-way between this town and Cahir are the magnificent caverns which, from their being visited by persons generally making this place their head-quarters, are sometimes called the Mitchelstown caverns; they are situated in the parish of Templetenny, in the county of Tipperary, under which head they are described.

MITCHELSTOWN, or STROKESTOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Nobber, on the road from Kells to Ardee, containing 303 inhabit-

ants. This parish comprises 738 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Syddan; the tithes amount to £46. 3. 1.; the glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £10. 4. 8. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lobbinstown. There are remains of an old church, and of a castle contiguous.

MOATE, or MOATE-A-GRENOGE, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of KILMANAGHAN, but chiefly in that of KILCLEAGH, barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Athlone, and 52 (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Athlone; containing 1785 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a rath or moat at the back of the town, in what was originally the territory of the Mc'Loughlins, and which was called after Grace Mc'Loughlin, *Grana-oge*, or "Grace's Moat." During the war of the Revolution, a large body of the adherents of Jas. II., which had been pursued from Ballymore by the forces under Gen. de Ginkel, drew up here in order to give battle to their pursuers; but they were driven into the town, whence, after they had vainly endeavoured to intrench themselves, they fled to Athlone, with the loss of about 300 men, several officers, their baggage, a great quantity of arms, and 500 horses. On their arrival at Athlone their defeat had caused such consternation in the garrison of that place, that the gates were closed against the fugitives from a fear of admitting their pursuers also, and several fled for shelter to the bogs and many perished in the river. The town, which is neatly built and of pleasing appearance, contains 330 houses, of which number, 244 are slated, and the remainder thatched. The manufacture of cottons and linens, formerly carried on here to a very great extent, is now much diminished, affording employment only to about 100 persons; and several large distilleries and breweries have been altogether discontinued. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on April 25th, June 22nd, Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 3rd. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here; a manorial court is held on the first Monday in every alternate month; petty sessions on alternate Thursdays, and the general quarter sessions for the district at the usual times. The court-house is a commodious building; attached to it is a small bridewell. The parish church of Kilcleagh is situated in the town; there are also a R. C. chapel, a small convent to which a chapel is attached, places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. Moate Castle is the seat of Cuthbert J. Clibborn, Esq.

MOATHILL.—See MOTHELL.

MOBLUSK.—See MOLUSK.

MOCKTOWN, or GRANGEMOCKSTOWN, also called RATHBIN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER: the population is returned with the parish of Garranamanna, in which this is considered to have merged. In the incumbent's titles it is denominated a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, being one of the several parishes and denominations forming the union of Burnchurch.

MOCOLLOP, a parish, in the barony of COSHMORE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6

miles (W.) from Lismore, on the road to Fermoy, and on the river Blackwater; containing 3503 inhabitants. James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, died at his castle here in 1462. The castle continued in the possession of the Desmonds until forfeited by the treason of Gerald, the 16th earl, in 1583: it was defended against Cromwell's forces in 1650. The surface of the parish is chiefly rugged, and the land of inferior quality: on its verge, in the picturesque dell of Araglin, were formerly some iron-works. The seat of Francis Drew, Esq., is situated in a richly planted demesne, having an unusual extent of orchard, the cider produced from which is very celebrated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is united to that of Lismore, and appropriate to the dean and chapter; the vicarage is also united to that of Lismore, and appropriate to the vicars choral. The amount of tithes is included in that of Lismore. The church is a neat building. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lismore: the chapel is at the village of Ballyduff. In a school, aided by F. Drew, Esq., and the vicars choral, about 120 children are taught; there are also three private schools, in which are about 190 children, and a Sunday school. Ruins of an ancient castle exist.

MODELIGO, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Lismore; containing 2116 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Phinisk, and comprises 7536 statute acres, of which 1273 are mountain. Within its limits are the ruins of many ancient buildings, of which the principal formerly belonged to the McGraths, who were extensive proprietors in this part of the country: of these the castle of Sledy was built by Philip McGrath in 1628, and there are also considerable remains of another, called Mountain castle, where a fair is held on the 1st of May. At Kilkenny is a fine vein of lead ore, near the surface, from which the ore is taken up in a powdered state with the shovel, and used by the potters for glazing: the contiguity of a deep ravine affords great facilities for working it. The principal seat is Rockfield, the handsome mansion of Pierse Hely, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore: the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Modeligo in the cathedral of Lismore; and the vicarage is united to that of Kilgobinet, together forming the union of Modeligo, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £270, of which two-thirds are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Affane, each containing a chapel. About 220 children are educated in a school partly supported by the R. C. clergyman; and about 60 are taught in two private schools. The ruins of the old church still remain. There is a vitriolic spring in the parish, the water of which is clear and of a sharp and acid taste.

MODESHILL, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Callan; containing 998 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and comprises 2862 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2784 per annum. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel: the tithes amount to £260.

MODREENY, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from **Burris-o'-Kane**, on one of the public roads from **Nenagh** to **Parsonstown**; containing, with the town and district parish of **CloghJordan**, 4306 inhabitants. It comprises about 9220 statute acres, of which 6126 $\frac{3}{4}$, consisting chiefly of arable and pasture land, are apportioned under the tithe act: the remainder is waste and bog. The woods of **Knocknacrea** and **Ballycapple**, the former of which is a noted fox cover, occupy 120 acres: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At **Coolnagrower** is a quarry of good stone, and the bogs furnish an abundant supply of turf. The parish is embellished with numerous seats, some of which are surrounded by beautiful and well-planted demesnes: the principal are **Merton Hall**, the residence of **Robert Hall, Esq.**, a spacious mansion; **Modreeny House**, of **W. H. Head, Esq.**; **Modreeny**, of **Sir Amyrald Dancer, Bart.**; **Park House**, the property of **Wm. Trench, Esq.**, but now the residence of **De La Pere A. J. Robinson, Esq.**; **Wood House**, the residence of **Stuart Trench, Esq.**; **Ballynavin Castle**, of **Mrs. Robinson**; **Fort William**, of **Anthony Parker, Esq.**; **Northland**, of **Wm. Smith, Esq.**; **Hilton**, of **Thomas Dancer, Esq.**; **Behamore Castle**, of **Benjamin Hawkshaw, Esq.**; **View Mount**, of **Thomas R. Barnes, Esq.**; **Cloghkeating**, of **A. Robinson, Esq.**; **Willow Lodge**, of **Jas. Fleetwood, Esq.**; **Elysium**, of **Thomas Ely, Esq.**; the glebe-house, of the **Rev. W. T. Homan**; and **Ballycapple Cottage**, the property of the **Rev. R. Stoney**. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Killaloe**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithes amount to £533. 8. 11. The glebe-house, which stands on a glebe of 10 acres, was built about 1813, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £250 and lent £550 towards its erection. The church was rebuilt in 1828. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of **CloghJordan**; the chapel of **Modreeny**, which stands on an eminence in the townland of **Coolnamanna**, is a handsome modern edifice. In the parochial schools, partly supported by **S. Trench, Esq.**, and the rector, and partly by private subscriptions, about 150 children are educated: there are also three private schools, containing about 140 children, and three Sunday schools. At **Ballycapple**, **Cloghkeating**, and **Behamore**, are the ruins of the castles respectively so called; and in the demesne of **Modreeny House** are some remains of another, which appears to have been destroyed by gunpowder.

MOGEALY, barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**. —See **IMOGEELY**.

MOGEALY, **MOGEELA**, or **MOYGEELAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **KINNATALOON**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from **Tallow**, on the road to **Fermoy**; containing 3095 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river **Bride**, and on the confines of the county of **Waterford**, and, including **Templebelagh**, comprises 9369 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is in general good, particularly in the vale of the **Bride**, where it rests on a substratum of limestone; but the higher grounds towards the south and east are entirely composed of clay-slate. In many places the soil is light, well cultivated, and productive, and some of the land towards the east is occupied as nurseries for raising fruit and

forest trees. The surface is very uneven, in some places mountainous; about 2000 acres consist of rough stony land chiefly in pasture and mostly reclaimable. Near **Curriglass** is found a white tenacious clay, which, when mixed with water, resembles lime in colour, and is in consequence occasionally used for whitening walls. The scenery in the vale of the **Bride** is interesting; and within the limits of the parish are several handsome seats, the principal of which are **Lisnabrin House**, the residence of **Capt. Croker**; **Mount Prospect**, of **Mrs. Bowles**; **Curriglass House**, of **W. Gumbleton, Esq.**; **Lisnabrin Lodge**, of **Thos. Carew, Esq.**; **Frankfort**, of **F. Woodley, Esq.**; **Rockfield**, of **Chas. Welsh, Esq.**; **Woodview**, of the **Rev. G. Nason**; and **Curriglass Cottage**, of the **Rev. G. J. Gwynne**: there are also several good houses occupied by wealthy farmers. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, united to the parsonage of **Templebelagh**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithes amount to £725. The glebes comprise 5 acres, of which 3a. 1r. 36p. are at **Templevalley**, and the remainder near the old church. The present church, in the village of **Curriglass**, is a small but neat edifice, in the early English style, erected in 1776, and for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £121. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of **Knockmoure**: a large chapel has been lately built at **Glengowra**, and the old chapel, at **Lisnabrin**, is shut up. The parochial school at **Templevalley** is chiefly supported by the rector, who has allotted 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the glebe for that purpose; a school at **Lisnabrin** is supported by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and subscriptions from the **Cloyne Scriptural School Association** and individuals: there are also a Sunday school and a National school. On the south bank of the river **Bride**, at the old village of **Moygeelah**, and commanding the pass of the valley and river, are the extensive and picturesque ruins of a castle, once the splendid residence of **Thomas, Earl of Desmond**: it was reduced by **Queen Elizabeth's** forces during the rebellion in the latter part of her reign. Near it are the ruins of the old church of **Moidgheallidh**, or "Church of the vow;" and at **Templevalley** are those of a church erected by the **Knights Templars**, in 1302.

MOGEESHA, or **IMOGEESHY**, a parish, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Rathcormac**, on the road from **Cork** to **Youghal**, and on the navigable portion of **Midleton river**; containing 1985 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north-eastern part of **Cork harbour**, and comprises 3434 statute acres, of which about 100 are woodland, 2500 arable, 700 pasture, and the remainder marshy and waste land: the substratum is limestone, which is here solely used for agricultural purposes; the system of husbandry is improving. At **Ballyannan**, in this parish, was the country residence of **Lord Chancellor Midleton**, several times one of the **Lords Justices**, but the mansion is in ruins. The principal seats are **Ballintobber**, the residence of — **Heard, Esq.**; **Rossmore**, of **T. Coppinger, Esq.**; **Ballyannan**, of **J. Adams, Esq.**; and **Ballyhoody**, of — **Wigmore, Esq.** The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**; the tithes amount to £809. 3. 10. Divine service

is performed in a private house, which is licensed by the bishop, until the re-erection of the church. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrigtohill. The male and female parochial schools are aided by a donation of £8 per annum from the rector; they afford instruction to about 30 children; and in two private schools are about 90 children.

MOGORBANE, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLE-THIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Cashel, on the road from Clonmel to Thurles and Nenagh; containing 1282 inhabitants. It comprises 6522 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and contains an abundance of limestone. The principal seats are Mobarnan Manor, the handsome and well-planted demesne of M. Jacob, Esq.; Beechmount, the residence of T. G. Phillips, Esq.; and Silverfort, of J. Scully, Esq. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the gift of the Archbishop, to whose mensal the rectory is appropriate. The tithes, amounting to £230, are entirely payable to the archbishop, who allows a stipend to the curate: there is a glebe-house. The church is a neat Gothic structure, built about 20 years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kille-naule, and has a chapel at Moyglass. In the parochial school, built on an acre of ground given by S. Jacob, Esq., who also contributed £40 towards its erection, about 40 children are educated; and there are two private schools, containing about 170 children. Some remains of Mobarnan and Ballyvaiden castles still exist; and there are several ancient forts.

MOHER CLIFFS.—See **KILMACREHY**.

MOHILL, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony and county of **LONGFORD**, province of **LEINSTER**, and partly in the barony of **LEITRIM**, but chiefly in the barony of **MOHILL**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and $74\frac{1}{2}$ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Sligo; containing 16,664 inhabitants, of which number, 1606 are in the town. This place, at a very early period, was the site of an abbey founded for canons regular in 608, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by St. Manchan, who died in 652. The establishment, which was amply endowed with glebes, tithes, vassals' fees, and other lands, existed till the dissolution, and in 1621, the rectory, as part of its possessions, was granted to Henry Crofton, Esq., under the commission for the plantation of Leitrim. The town, which is neatly built, contains 305 houses; and derives its chief trade from its situation on a public thoroughfare. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of every kind; the fairs are on the first Thursday in January, Feb. 3rd and 25th, March 17th, April 14th, May 8th, first Thursday in June, July 31st, Aug. 1st and 18th, second Thursday in Sept., Oct. 19th, Nov. 10th, and the first Thursday in December. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays.

The parish comprises 29,782 statute acres, of which 19,450 are good arable and pasture land, 60 woodland, and 10,270 are bog and waste; the soil is fertile, but the system of agriculture has hitherto been much neglected, though at present exertions are being made for

its improvement. Limestone abounds and is quarried for agricultural purposes; and there are some quarries of very good freestone, which is raised for building; iron ore is found, but no mines have been yet opened. The principal seats are Clooncar, the residence of the Rev. A. Crofton; Drumard, of Theophilus B. Jones, Esq.; Drumrahan, of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Drumregan, of J. W. O'Brien, Esq.; Bonnybeg, of W. Lawder, Esq.; and Aughamore, of C. Armstrong, Esq. The scenery is greatly varied and in some parts enlivened by the river Shannon, which skirts a portion of the parish on the south-west. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir M. Crofton, Bart. The tithes amount to £651. 10. $1\frac{1}{2}$, of which £218. 3. $4\frac{1}{2}$ is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1823, at an expense of £1569. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$, of which £969. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$ was a loan and £92. 6. $1\frac{1}{2}$ a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 500 acres, valued at £380 per annum. The church, a modern edifice, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £378, in 1815, is built partly on the site of the old abbey, and was recently repaired by a grant of £768 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish constitutes a benefice in two portions; there are chapels respectively at Mohill, Cavan, Clonturk, and Clonmorris; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Nearly 700 children are taught in eight public schools, five of which are aided by an annual donation of £10 each from Lord Clements, who also gave the sites for the school-houses; and there are fifteen private schools, in which are about 900 children. There are also a dispensary, and a loan fund with a capital of £300. The only remains of the ancient abbey are a small circular tower; at Clonmorris are the ruins of a monastery, said to have been founded by St. Morris, and at Tullagoran is a druidical altar. There is a strong sulphureous spring at Mulock, more aperient than that of Swanlinbar; and at Athimonus, about half a mile distant, is another of similar quality.

MOIRA, **MOYRAGH**, or **ST. INNS** of **MOIRA**, anciently called **MOIRATH**, a post-town and parish, in the barony of **LOWER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 13 miles (S. W.) from Belfast, on the road to Armagh, and $71\frac{1}{2}$ (N.) from Dublin; containing 3801 inhabitants, of whom 787 are in the town. In 637, a sanguinary battle between the exiled Congal Cloan and Donald, King of Ireland, is said to have been fought here, which terminated in the defeat of Congal. The parish, which is on the river Lagan and the Belfast and Lough Neagh canal, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6096 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, all rich arable land, under an excellent system of cultivation. It is at the western termination of a ridge of white limestone; there are many kilns always at work, and vast quantities of the stone in its natural state are annually sent away by the canal, and by land carriage, to distant parts. There are also quarries of excellent basalt, in great request for building; freestone is found of superior quality; and there are thin seams of coal in several parts, which are not worked. An excellent line of road has recently been opened hence to Lisburn, and other improvements are in progress. Moira was at one time

celebrated for the manufacture of linen, large quantities having been made, sold, and bleached in the town and neighbourhood: its improvement was greatly attributable to the fostering care of Sir John Rawdon, and to the first Earl of Moira, who gave premiums, and otherwise encouraged the manufacture; but it has long been on the decline, and little is done in the market, the brown webs being chiefly sent to the market of Lisburn: yet there are some extensive manufacturers in and near the parish, who give out the yarn as piece-work. The town, though small, is well built, and remarkably clean; it is the property of Sir R. Bateson, Bart., and consists of one long spacious street, containing a court-house, a large handsome building, erected by the proprietor, in which a manor-court is held, every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under £5, by civil bill and attachment; petty sessions are also held here on alternate Mondays, and it is a constabulary police station. Fairs take place on the first Thursday in February, May, Aug., and Nov., for black cattle, pigs, agricultural produce, pedlery, &c. The principal seats are Waringfield, the residence of T. Waring, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. H. Wynne. The Moira demesne is very extensive and well wooded, possessing many large and rare trees planted by the first Earl of Moira, with a noble avenue leading to the site of the castle, long since demolished: the demesne is now the property of Sir R. Bateson, whose residence is at Belvoir Park, in the adjoining county of Antrim.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £351. 15. 7. The glebe comprises 17 acres, valued at £51 per ann.; the glebe-house, a handsome building, was erected in 1799, at an expense of £710. 3., British currency. This was formerly part of the parish of Magheralin, and was made a distinct parish about 1725, shortly after which the church was erected, at the joint expense of Sir John Rawdon and the Earl of Hillsborough: it is a large and handsome Gothic edifice, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, in excellent repair, and, from its situation on an eminence above the town, forming a beautiful object in this rich and well-planted district. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising Moira and Magheralin, in each of which is a chapel. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Remonstrant Synod, of the third class; also one for those of the Seceding Synod, of the second class; and there are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. There are parochial schools at Moira and Lurganville, supported by Sir R. Bateson, Bart., and the rector; a school for females at Moira, established in 1820 by Lady Bateson, who built the school-house, a large and handsome edifice with a residence for the mistress attached, and by whom also the children are principally clothed; and at Battier is a national school. These schools afford instruction to about 200 children: in a private school are about 80 children, and there is also a Sunday school. The interest of £200, equally bequeathed by Jasper and Samuel Waring, Esqrs., is distributed by the churchwardens to the poor housekeepers of this parish. The first Earl of Moira bequeathed a sum of money, which, with some other legacies, amounts to nearly £400, the interest of which is annually dis-

tributed among poor housekeepers. Moira gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Hastings; the castle was formerly the family residence, and was the birth-place of the late Marquess, whose father was buried here. He is said to have had the largest funeral procession ever seen in Ireland; it was attended by upwards of 800 carriages of various kinds, with a train of 4000 people, among whom 2000 hatbands and scarfs were distributed.

MOLAHIFFE, a parish and village, in the barony of MAGONIHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Milltown, on the road from Killarney to Tralee; containing 3708 inhabitants, of which number, 48 are in the village. The parish extends to the summit of Slieve Meesh on the north, and comprises 9819 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: it is partly bounded and partly intersected by the river Maine, which runs into Castlemaine bay, and is capable of being made navigable for barges up to Marshall's bridge. Nearly one-half of the land consists of mountain pasture and bog, chiefly reclaimable; the portion in tillage is manured with lime, there being quarries of excellent limestone on the southern bank of the river, which are extensively worked for the supply of this and the neighbouring parishes: copper is supposed to exist at Bushmount. In the village of Molahiffe, comprising about a dozen houses, a fair is held on the 26th of May. At Fieries are a small flour-mill and a tuck-mill; and a court for the Earl of Kenmare's manor of Molahiffe is held there every six weeks by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. late currency. At Clonmellane is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Molahiffe Castle, the residence of Maurice de Courcy, Esq.; Clonmellane, of A. M^c Donogh, Esq.; Ballybrack, of John Griffin, Esq.; Boucheens, of Montague Griffin, Esq.; and Roxborough, the property of Rich. Chute, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilcredane and Kilbonane, together constituting the union of Molahiffe, in the patronage of W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq.: the rectory is inappropriate in J. S. Lawler, Esq. The tithes amount to £320, of which one-half is payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar; and the entire vicarial tithes of the benefice amount to £381. 10. 5. The church is a neat edifice with a square pinnacled tower, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £900, in 1819. In the R. C. divisions this parish is included in the district of Fieries, which also comprises the parishes of Aglish and Kilcredane, and contains the chapels of Fieries and Ballyhar: that of Fieries is a large building; the other is in the parish of Kilcredane. At Ballynvarig is a school aided by the Earl of Kenmare, in which and in the other schools of the parish about 120 children are educated. There are some remains of an ancient building, called Old Court, of which no particulars are recorded; and there are vestiges of an ancient stone fort, of which the walls are said to have been of great strength, and the materials to have been used in the construction of Molahiffe castle and the old church. The ruins of the latter still remain; those of the castles of Molahiffe, Clonmellane and Castle Fieries are situated near the banks of the Maine: they formerly belonged to the Mac Carthys, and are now

the property of the Earl of Kenmare, whose ancestors resided at Molahiffe Castle. Near Old Court, and also near Castle Fieries, is a subterraneous cavern.

MOLOGGA.—See TEMPLEMOLOGGA.

MOLUSK, or MOBLUSK, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Belfast, on the road to Antrim; containing 766 inhabitants. This place is said to have formerly belonged to the preceptory of the Knights Templars in the adjoining parish of Templepatrick, who had an establishment here also, of which there are no vestiges. Moblusk comprises $928\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, two-thirds of which are good land, the remainder being inferior; agriculture has of late much improved, a judicious mode of drainage having been adopted, and considerable portions of bog reclaimed and brought under cultivation: good crops of corn and potatoes are produced. Near the village there is an extensive establishment, called Hyde Park Print-field, belonging to Messrs. Batt, where great quantities of muslin are finished for the English and foreign markets, and in which more than 200 persons are employed. The parish is in the diocese of Connor, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Carrickfergus and of the corps of the deanery of Connor. The tithes amount to £25. 11. 9., but as the inhabitants are exclusively Presbyterians, no tithes have been levied for many years; it is, however, the intention of the dean to erect a church and to collect the tithes. There does not appear to have been a church since the Reformation, but the burial-ground shews where the edifice originally stood. Nearly adjoining the village is a Presbyterian meeting-house. A school-house has been erected by Messrs. Batt, in which, chiefly by their assistance, 46 children are gratuitously taught: and at Glenoe is a National school, in which are about 80 children. Remains of large encampments and fortifications are observable in the parish and on its borders. There are several large stones standing erect, and under some of a similar description which were removed for improvements in the land, were found urns, or the fragments of baked clay, containing ashes, or black unctuous earth.

MONAGHAN (County of), an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east by Louth and Armagh, on the north by Tyrone, on the west by Fermanagh and Cavan, and on the south by Meath. It extends from $53^{\circ} 53'$ to $54^{\circ} 25'$ (N. Lat.), and from $6^{\circ} 33'$ to $7^{\circ} 18'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 327,048 statute acres, of which 9236 are unimproved mountain and bog, 6167 are under water, and the rest cultivated land. The population, in 1821, amounted to 174,697; and in 1831, to 195,536.

According to Whitaker, this county was inhabited in the time of Ptolemy by the *Scoti*, who then possessed all the inland parts of Ireland: it afterwards formed part of the district of Uriel, Oriel, or Orgial, which also comprehended Louth and part of Armagh; but it was more generally known by the name of Mac Mahon's country, from the powerful sept of that name. Its present name is derived from its chief town, Monaghan or Muinechan, "the Town of the Monks," although no trace of an ecclesiastical establishment can now be discovered there. Immediately after the English invasion, when De

Courcy entered Ulster, he was joined by a chieftain named Mac Mahon, who ingratiated himself so much with him that he was entrusted with the command of two forts, which, on the first change of fortune, Mac Mahon utterly destroyed; and when questioned on his breach of faith, answered, "that he had not engaged to keep stone walls; and that he scorned to confine himself within such cold and dreary enclosures, while his native woods were open for his reception and security." Hugh de Lacy, some time after, invaded Monaghan and burned the town and abbey, but soon after erected a castle there and restored the monastic institution. In the reign of Hen. IV., Lord Thomas of Lancaster, his son, having gone to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, received the homage of several of the native chieftains, among whom was Mac Mahon, who then submitted so far to the rules of English law as to accept an estate for life in that part of the county called the Ferney, for which he paid ten pounds a year chief-rent. This state of acquiescence, however, was not permanent; for, in the very next reign, Lord Furnival, who was then Lord-Deputy, found it necessary to undertake a military expedition against the Mac Mahons and other insurrectionary septs in Ulster; but, though he succeeded so far as to make them sue for the king's peace, he was unable to reduce them to the obedience of subjects. The county remained in the same state until the time of Elizabeth, in the 11th of whose reign, the parts of Ulster that had not previously acknowledged the Queen's authority, were reduced into seven shires, of which Monaghan was one; and afterwards the Lord-Deputy Fitzwilliam, during a progress through this part of Ulster, caused Mac Mahon to be attainted and executed for high treason, and the county to be divided according to the baronial arrangement which it still retains, the lands to be allotted among the Irish occupiers and English settlers, and to be held according to the tenures of the law of England. According to this arrangement, the particulars of which are still extant in the original document, the five baronies contained one hundred "ballibetags," a term applied by the Irish to a tract of land sufficient to maintain hospitality, each ballibetagh containing 16 tathes of 120 English acres each; thus making the area of the county 86,000 acres, exclusively of church lands. All the grants then made contained a clause of forfeiture, in case of the re-assumption of the name of Mac Mahon, of failure in payment of rent, or of attainder on rebellion. The subsequent insurrection of the Earl of Tyrone, however, prevented the plan from taking effect. The chief of the Mac Mahons still continued to arrogate the title of supreme lord, and the whole county was occupied by three or four families only, namely, those of the chieftain, and of Mac Kenna, Mac Cabe, and O'Conally. So little had the progress of civilisation been forwarded by the measures of the English government, that in the succeeding reign of Jas. I., when the lord-deputy made a progress thither to inspect and settle the province, he was forced on entering the county to encamp in the open field. On investigating the titles by which the lands were held, it was found that the patents were all void in consequence of the non-observance or breach of some of the conditions; new grants were therefore made, and the country being reduced to a state of perfect submission, partly by intimidation and partly by conces-

sion, continued tranquil till the war broke out in 1641, when it followed the example of the rest of the north of Ireland in joining with the Irish against the lately established government, and the Mac Mahons again vainly endeavoured to recover their supremacy.

The county is wholly within the diocese of Clogher and province of Armagh. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Cremorne, Dartree, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough. It contains the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Monaghan; the market and post-towns of Carrickmacross, Castle-Blayney, Ballybay, Clones, and Newbliss; and the post-towns of Emyvale and Glaslough: the principal villages are Smithsborough (which has a penny-post), Ballytrain, Ballinode, Glennon, and Rockcorry. Prior to the Union it sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for the borough of Monaghan: since that period the two returned for the county to the Imperial parliament have been its sole representatives: the election takes place at Monaghan. The constituency, as registered at the close of the October sessions, 1836, consisted of 269 £50, 216 £20, and 1946 £10 freeholders; 4 £50 and 21 £20 rent-chargers; and 36 £20 and 602 £10 leaseholders; making in the whole 3094 registered electors. The county is included in the north-eastern circuit: the county court-house and gaol are in the town of Monaghan, where the assizes are held; general quarter sessions are held four times in the year at Monaghan and Castle-Blayney, which latter town has a sessions-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 11 deputy-lieutenants, and 50 other magistrates, besides the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 21 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of an inspector, a stipendiary magistrate, a paymaster, 5 chief officers, 24 constables, 140 sub-constables and 6 horses. The district lunatic asylum is at Armagh, the county hospital at Monaghan, and there are dispensaries at Ballytrain, Farney, Scotstown, Castle-Shane, Smithsborough, Ballybay, Clones, Newbliss, Drum, Rockcorry, Monaghan, Carrickmacross, and Glaslough; half of the expenses of the dispensaries is raised from the baronies in which they are situated, while in every other county it is assessed on the county at large. The amount of Grand Jury presentments for 1835 was £17,071. 8. 1½., of which £801. 1. 3. was for roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £7045. 17. 0½. for roads, bridges, &c., of the baronies; £5001. 3. 4. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; £2537. 10. 3½. for the police; and £1676. 16. 2½. for repayment of advances made by Government. In military arrangements the county is in the northern district, and contains a barracks at Monaghan for cavalry, which has accommodations for 3 officers, 54 privates and 44 horses, and hospital accommodation for 4 patients, but is generally occupied by a detachment of infantry from Londonderry or Newry.

Monaghan is described by old writers as being very mountainous, and covered with wood: it is, however, rather hilly than mountainous, and is now entirely stripped of its forests. The Slievebeagh or Slabbay mountains form an uninterrupted ridge of high land along the north-western boundary, separating the county from Tyrone, and exhibiting an uninteresting waste, with

none of the romantic features that often atone for the want of fertility. The next mountain in point of extent is Cairnmore, whose summit commands a very expanded prospect, comprising the whole of this county, and parts of those of Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, Down, Tyrone, Louth, and Meath; Lough Erne, studded with beautiful islands, is also in full view, as are the numerous lakes scattered throughout the county. Crieve mountain, towards the south, though not of such extent as Cairnmore, is more elevated, commanding views far more extensive and varied. It is about six miles in circumference, and the waters flow from it in opposite directions, on one side towards Dundalk and on the other towards Ballyshannon. The lakes are numerous and highly interesting. On Cairnmore is one of considerable size and very deep: it has no apparent outlet for its waters, is always agitated, and is surrounded by a very wide strand. Another, called Lough Eagish, covers about 50 acres and is very deep: its waters are extremely useful for the supply of the neighbouring bleach-greens, fourteen of which are worked by the stream flowing from it, the tail race of one mill forming the head of the next in succession; the lake is under the care of an engineer, whose duty it is to regulate the flow of the water, so as to allow every claimant his fair proportion. But the largest and most interesting of all the lakes is that of Castle-Blayney, also called Lough Muckno: it is about 3 miles in length, covers upwards of 600 acres, and is embellished with numerous beautifully wooded islands; the shores are exceedingly romantic, and the demesne and woods of that mansion entirely surround its fertile banks. Glaslough, which gives name to a flourishing and beautiful town, and is situated near the northern boundary of the county, is somewhat less than that of Castle-Blayney; but the fertility and gentle undulations around its banks, the extensive demesne, the fine old timber, and the numerous plantations combine to form a delightful landscape. Near Mount Louise is a beautiful lake: the land rises suddenly and boldly from its shores, presenting an unusual inland scene, but the absence of wood considerably diminishes the effect. The town of Ballybay is situated between two lakes of considerable beauty. At Dawson Grove is a peculiarly interesting lake, around which is some sylvan scenery, rarely found in the North: there are also other very pretty lakes, particularly those of Emy, Leesborough, Creeve, and White Lough, besides upwards of 180, upon a smaller scale, scattered over every part of the county. The climate is damp, but not unwholesome; the humidity is owing to the situation of the county, which is placed at the inner extremity of a very broad valley, for the most part forming the county of Fermanagh, through which pass the waters of Lough Erne to their influx into the Atlantic ocean at Ballyshannon; and as the wind from this quarter prevails for nine months in the year, the vapours are driven up the vale with great force, and rushing against the Slievebeagh mountains cause frequent showers or mists: this humidity is also much increased by the numerous lakes, whose exhalations, even in summer, are sensibly felt, particularly by strangers; the inhabitants, however, are in general very healthy.

The undulating surface of the county produces a great variety of soil. The low lands are generally wet,

sour, and moory, particularly near the foot of Slievebeagh; yet even in this district are some exceptions, for amid the very poorest tracts several gentle elevations of limestone are found, and in the valleys are extensive deposits of marl; this moory soil is everywhere reclaimable, though the subsoil is stiff, and the shallow and mossy loam on its surface imbibes the moisture like a sponge, so that after a fall of rain it is nearly impassable for cattle, and a few dry days harden the surface so as to render it nearly impenetrable to a plough; this character pervades the greater portion of the barony of Trough. The central district, comprehending the depressed land between the Slievebeagh and Crieve mountains, is far superior to any other part of the county in point of fertility; it is interspersed with beautiful lakes, well watered with streams, has a sufficiency of bog, and in richness and natural capability may vie with some of the best improved lands in the north of Ireland. A vein of excellent land runs from Glaslough, by Tyhallon, Monaghan, Scotstown, and Clones, into Fermanagh at Corren. The southern extremity of the county consists for the most part of a rich and highly productive soil, based on a substratum of limestone, and in some places a deep loam highly improveable by calcareous manure. The soil in the intermediate district varies much in quality, and is disposed very irregularly: even in several parts of the same field it is seen sometimes to vary extremely, being deep and argillaceous at one spot, a gravelly grit at another, exhibiting at a third a stiff clay, and at a fourth a party-coloured mixture of red and greenish gravel; yet in general character it approximates nearly to that of the northern part. The western side of the county is a rich but shallow loam, in its natural state spongy, wet, and overspread with rushes, but capable of a high degree of improvement by manuring.

The large estates of the county vary from £20,000 to £1000 per ann., but a very considerable portion of the land is held in grants producing from £20 to £500 per ann.: the former are not resided on by the proprietor in fee, but the latter almost uniformly; many of them are held from the crown by the descendants of the Scotch colony introduced here after the settlement of the county by James I.; a considerable portion were grants to Cromwell's soldiers, many of whose posterity now possess farms so small as not to yield an annual income exceeding £20. Few of the farms on the larger estates are tenanted in perpetuity: the usual term is 21 years, and a life, or 60 years and three lives. The mountainous districts form an exception to this observation, as they are divided into extensive portions, and mostly depastured by young cattle. An extraordinary mode of tenure formerly existed on some estates, of letting several townlands in one lease to all the occupying tenants, who might be from 20 to 30 joint lessees; by which practice part of the legal expenses for drawing the lease was saved by the tenants, but it gave the landlord a powerful control over them, as any one of the tenants is liable to have his goods seized for the rent of the whole: the rent paid by each is acknowledged by a receipt on account, and he who pays last obtains a receipt for the total amount. The farms throughout the county do not average 25 acres; the smaller, which are much more numerous, not six: so that ten acres may be adopted as the general average. Great improvements have been

made within the last few years in almost every department of agriculture, both as to the treatment of the land and the implements. The principal manure is lime and the produce of the farm-yard, together with composts of various kinds. Limestone in a state of decomposition is found in several districts; when first raised, it has a compact slaty appearance, but on exposure to the atmosphere forms a kind of paste; no benefit is derived from it as a manure for the first year; but for several years after the crops are most abundant. Marl, though found in several parts, is little used except in the southern districts, where it has been found very beneficial to the corn crops: but in general, land is seldom manured for any crop but the potato. In the northern districts, in consequence of the smallness of the farms, and the wetness of the soil, the manure is mostly carried to the fields in baskets, here called "bardocks," slung across the back of an ass, and very often on the shoulders of the women. There is no county in Ireland where manual labour is more employed in farming than in Monaghan. The spade which is generally used in tilling the land, working the manure, raising potatoes, &c., resembles the English spade in having a footstep on each side, but differs from it in having the blade made hollow and filled with timber, to which the handle is made to fit in a sloping form. In some parts, where the soil is heavy and adhesive, the blade tapers nearly to a point, and is much curved in the middle, to prevent the mould clogging upon it. The principal crops are wheat, oats and potatoes. Flax has been a favourite and beneficial crop for the last few years: the quantity sown is constantly increasing. Clover and green crops are every year becoming more common. The pasturage in the mountainous districts is mostly formed of rushes and sprit grass, neither of which affords much nutriment; in the other parts it is very rich and close, the grass heavy and exceedingly nutritious. In some parts white clover is produced spontaneously, though too often choked with rushes; in others it is sown with grass seeds and mowed twice or thrice a year: oats are also mixed with the clover seed, and cut green for fodder, by which management the farmers estimate that one acre is more productive than four of common pasture. The tops of furze, here called whins, are used for fodder; they are prepared by being pounded in a stone trough with a wooden mallet, which makes them very juicy; they are greedily eaten by horses, and answer the double purpose of food and medicine.

In some parts much attention is paid to the fences, which are generally quicksets of white thorn, often mixed with willows that are afterwards applied to many purposes of country work; in some parts the only fence is a small mound of earth, apparently raised more as a boundary mark than as a means of security against trespassing. The chief breed of horned cattle is a cross of the Old Leicester with the Roscommon cow, which grows to a large size and fattens rapidly. Butter is made in great quantities in the north and west: for though there are no large dairies, every farmer makes some, the greater part of which is sent to Monaghan, Newry and Dundalk, where it is, bought up for the English market. Sheep are very numerous in the north and north-west, and of great variety of sorts. The native horses are not of a good kind; those worthy of

notice are brought in from other counties: a small strong breed called Ragheries, imported from Scotland by carriers who are inhabitants of the island of Rathlin, (whence the name) are in great request; they are cheap, durable, serviceable, well calculated for a hilly country, and live to a great age. Asses are also numerous: they are found to be extremely useful and very easily fed, being particularly fond of the green tops of furze, on which the Ragheries horses also feed. Pigs are more numerous here than in any other county; they are slaughtered in great numbers for the provision merchants of Belfast, Newry and Drogheda, and are also exported alive to Liverpool. The lakes abound with fish, particularly trout and pike, which grow to a great size: the pearl muscle is found in some of the larger streams.

Of the extensive forests mentioned by early writers, no vestiges can be traced, except in the stunted underwood so frequent at the foot of the hills, and the numerous trunks of forest trees, found deeply imbedded in almost every bog. The mountains and hills present no remains of timber, and the only woods now found in the county are those belonging to the mansions and demesnes of the nobility and gentry. Those of Dawson Grove and Anketell Grove are more especially worthy of notice. At Glaslough are some of the finest ash trees in Ireland; near Monaghan are several remarkably large beech trees, and some few venerable oaks are to be seen in different parts, so that Monaghan may be said to produce timber nearly sufficient for its own consumption. Sycamore is in much repute for the shafts of bleach-mills, round which the webs of cloth are rolled and beetled: it never splinters during the operation of the machinery, whereas when other timber is used for the same purpose, it must be cased with horse skins, which do not last long. In the moory bottoms at the foot of hills, groves of sallow and osier are planted, which thrive vigorously, and the wicker-work made of the twigs yields a return which forms no inconsiderable portion of the rent. Fuel is procured in the greatest abundance from the numerous bogs, which are so dispersed in every part that the carriage adds but little to the expense.

The county forms part of the northern extremity of the great limestone field of Ireland; and, except in its northern districts, the rock is well distributed and lies very advantageously for working. The limestone is of great variety and of excellent quality; at Glenmore it is raised in large blocks, and, when polished, exhibits all the varieties of fine marble. Freestone of beautiful and valuable quality is found in various parts. Part of Slievebeagh is formed of a fine white sandstone extensively used for architectural purposes. The south side of this mountain is formed altogether of jasper, in some places very pure, but mostly in a state of decomposition, much resembling clay-slate and of a bright vermillion hue: the mountains of Crieve are entirely formed of greenstone and basalt. Escars can be traced in several parts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Tyhallon, which, in one respect, are unlike all others in Ireland, being entirely formed of jasper, quartz, agates and argillaceous sand. Coal has been found in thin seams at the foot of the Slievebeagh mountain near Emyvale, and at Glennon in large blocks; but the most extensive beds are near Carrickmacross, where pits were opened a few years since, but after a few tons had been raised, the workings were dis-

continued. Iron-stone of inferior quality is frequently found; slate quarries are worked at the Crieve mountains, and flags in three quarries in Dartree. Large lead-works were erected in the Crieve mountains for the smelting of lead-ore, but they have been long since abandoned: the ore has also been found near Castle-Blayney, both in large blocks and in thin veins: some promising veins can be traced in the limestone near Carrickmacross. Indications of copper have been discovered near Castle-Blayney, and ochres, potters' clay and soft unctuous earth in the same neighbourhood. Potters' clay found near Glaslough is wrought into glazed earthenware; brick clay, and oxyde of manganese, are distributed over all the country. The bones and antlers of the moose deer and the bones of several other kinds of animals, long since extinct in the island, have been discovered. Four teeth of extraordinary size were discovered on the Slievebeagh mountains, which on an examination by the Royal Society of London, were pronounced to be those of an elephant; two of them weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$ lb. each; the other two, 6oz. each.

The linen manufacture was established here at a very early period, and several towns and villages owe their origin to this branch of national industry. Both spinning and weaving declined considerably until the last two years, within which period the trade has revived. A large linen factory is now in process of erection at Glaslough, and great quantities are made and bleached in various parts: the yarn is spun by the women. A very good description of woollen cloth is manufactured in considerable quantities at Carrickmacross. At Stonebridge and Emyvale are iron-mills, which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Tanning is extensively carried on at Glaslough and Castle-Blayney.

The county has within it no stream of water deserving the name of river. The Blackwater, which bounds it on the side of Tyrone, receives several of its smaller tributaries; and a very rapid stream separates the county from Armagh. The Finn, which falls into Lough Erne, rises in the centre of Monaghan, but is not navigable for boats until it has quitted the county. The Lagan forms its southern boundary and afterwards joins the Glyde in the county of Louth. The canal from Lough Neagh to Lough Erne, now in progress, enters the county near Middleton and proceeds thence by Tyhallon, Bessmount and Monaghan, near to which town the works are almost finished; it is intended to carry it round this town and thence towards Clones, but some disputes having arisen respecting the lands through which the line was originally laid down, another line is now under survey.

There are two ancient round towers in the county, one at Clones, the other at Inniskeen. Contiguous to the former is a rath of large dimensions, and near the latter a circular mount enclosed with a wall of stone and mortar. At Freamount is another large rath, and another also of very considerable dimensions, but now nearly concealed by plantations, at Fort Singleton near Emyvale. Near Carrickmacross are the ruins of a Druidical temple, consisting of an oblong mound of earth enclosed by a circuit of large upright stones. Wicker hurdles of very curious workmanship have been found in the bogs, in a high state

of preservation: they appear to have been carried thither by parties on a marauding expedition, for the purpose of crossing the bog, and having been left behind in the hurry of advance or retreat, were gradually imbedded in the bog. A curious relic is preserved at Knockbuy, near the town of Monaghan: it is called the "Balaghdthownagh," and consists of a box, about the size of a thick folio volume, containing a crucifix and some relics: it is kept with the greatest veneration as a kind of heir-loom in the Bradley family, and is used as an attestation of innocence for imputed crimes which do not admit of the usual kind of evidence; when let out on an occasion of this kind, valuable security is always required for its restoration.

No county in Ireland has so few vestiges of monastic buildings: the abbey of Clones is the only one of which any remains exist: that of Monaghan is utterly destroyed, and a castle was erected on its site: the wealthy abbey of Tyhallon is known only by name. The castle of Monaghan is noticed by Sir John Davies, in his account of the lord-deputy's tour through the county, as being then in a state of ruinous neglect: the ruins of the old mansion-house of Castle-Blayney still standing are so close to the modern building as to injure the appearance of both: there are also the ruins of an old building in the same demesne, bearing no resemblance to a religious structure; the walls are very massive, but it is so overgrown with trees as to render its inspection very difficult. At Vicar's Dale, in Donaghmoyne, are the ruins of a castle; and near Dawson Lodge, those of another, called Maghernaclich.

The residences of the great landed proprietors are not remarkable for architectural splendour; they are rather good family houses, and are noticed in their respective parishes. The farm-houses are better than those of the same class in Leinster; those of the class that combines manufacture with farming are comfortable in appearance, but the habitations of the cottiers and journeymen weavers are miserably poor. Such tenants hold their hovel, with a small plot of ground for a garden, either by a "dry cot take" or a "wet cot take," the former implying an agreement by which the tenant pays a rent for his tenement and works at taskwork or for daily pay at the loom for his landlord; the latter signifying that he has also the grass for a cow in winter, for which he pays an additional amount of rent, but finds his own hay and grass in summer: these tenures are merely from year to year. The clothing of the peasantry is frieze, or a coarse light blue cloth manufactured at home and dyed with indigo: the women wear cottons more generally than stuffs: all are tolerably well supplied with linen and with shoes and stockings. Their food is potatoes, meal, milk, and butter; though in the poorer parts, where the population depends wholly on the produce of the soil, the cottiers are seldom able to procure anything better than salt to their potatoes; while in the neighbourhood of the county town the luxury of animal food is occasionally enjoyed. Irish and English are indiscriminately spoken in the intercourse of the peasantry with one another. An attempt was made some years ago to diminish the pressure of mendicancy, which is very prevalent, by compelling the paupers to wear badges, but it had no permanent effect. An extraor-

inary custom of annually electing a mayor, with power to decide all disputes, long prevailed in the village of Blackstaff, near Carrickmacross, which was composed of about 200 wretched hovels in the centre of 500 acres of bog, heath, and rock, so barren as never to have been cultivated, and on which the inhabitants supported themselves by holding each a very small portion of land at a considerable distance from the village. But the inconvenient distance of their habitations from their farms, and the dangers apprehended from this irregular union of a number of families during the disturbed period of 1798, caused the community to be broken up, and its members established on their separate plots of land; yet for years after they met annually at Blackstaff to commemorate the by-gone pleasures of their former state of social intercourse. A chalybeate spring rises in Cairnmore, at a place called Drumtubberbuy, or "the ridge with the yellow spring," from which flows a stream of pellucid water covered with a strong scum of ochre; it is not noted for any medicinal qualities. At Tullaghan is a spring, the water of which, though tasteless and perfectly pellucid, forms an incrustation on all the substances it passes over near its source. This county gave the title of Baron to Sir Edw. Blayney, who was ennobled by Jas. I., in 1621, for his services against the Irish.

MONAGHAN, an incorporated market-town and parish, the chief town of the county, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles, (W. S. W.) from Armagh, and 60 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Londonderry; containing 11,875 inhabitants, of which



Seal.

number, 3848 are in the town. This place, till within a comparatively modern period, was distinguished only by a monastery, of which St. Moclodius, the son of Aedh, was abbot; and which, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was plundered in 830 and again in 931. It appears from the same authority to have flourished for more than two centuries, and the names of its abbots, deans, and archdeacons (among the former of whom was Elias, the principal of all the monks of Ireland, who died in Cologne in 1042) are regularly preserved till the year 1161, after which date no further mention of it occurs. Phelim Mac Mahon, in 1462, founded on the site of the ancient abbey a monastery for Conventual Franciscans, which at the dissolution was granted to Edward Withe; but even at that time no place deserving the name of a village had arisen near the monastery, and the whole of this part of the country, under its native chiefs, the Mac Mahons, still retained the ancient customs. About the commencement of the 17th century, Sir Edward Blayney, who had been appointed seneschal of the county, erected a small fort here, which he garrisoned with one company of foot; and on the approaching settlement of Ulster, when the Lord-Deputy came to this place to make some arrangements respecting the forfeited lands, it was so destitute of requisite habitations, that he was under the necessity

of pitching tents for his accommodation. On this occasion the Lord-Deputy was attended by the Lord-Chancellor and judges of assize, and by the attorney-general, the celebrated Sir John Davies, who describes the place as consisting only of a few scattered cabins, occupied chiefly by the retired soldiers of Sir Edward Blayney's garrison. Besides that fort, which was on the north side of the village, he notices another in the centre of it, which had been raised only 10 or 12 feet above the ground, and was then lying in a neglected state, although £1200 had been expended on it by the king, as a means of retaining the native inhabitants of the district in subjection. The Lord-Deputy divided several neighbouring "ballibetagh" among the soldiers residing in the town; and as the fort at this time depended on Newry for its supplies, which, from the hostility of the intervening country, were frequently precarious, he granted to Sir Edward Blayney a portion of land on which he erected the fortress of Castle Blayney. In 1611, Sir Edward obtained the grant of a market and fair; and the town, which now began to increase in population and extent, was, in 1613, made a parliamentary borough, and the inhabitants were incorporated by a charter of Jas. I., under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Monaghan."

The town consists of one principal square in the centre, called the Diamond, in which is the linen-hall, and of another spacious opening in which is the market-house, and of three streets diverging from the principal square in a triangular direction; the total number of houses is about 580, of which many are well built, and those in the environs are neat and handsome. There are barracks for cavalry, a neat building adapted for 3 officers and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 44 horses, and a small hospital. A news-room is supported by subscription; and a savings' bank has been established, in which, in 1835, the deposits amounted to £22,016. 2. 5., belonging to 749 depositors. There is a large brewery in the town, but no particular manufactures are carried on; the chief trade is in agricultural produce and the sale of linen, for which this place is one of the principal marts in the county; the quantity of linen sold, in 1835, was 6641 pieces, of 25 yards each, and the average price per piece, 18s. 9d. The market days are Monday, for linen and for pigs, of which great numbers are slaughtered and sold to dealers, who send the carcasses to Belfast, where they are cured for exportation; on Tuesday for wheat, bere, barley, and rye; on Wednesday for oats; and on Saturday, for oats and potatoes: flax, yarn, butter, and provisions of all kinds are also sold here in large quantities. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month, and are amply supplied and numerous attended. The market-house, a very commodious building, was erected by the late Gen. Conyngham, afterwards Lord Rossmore, whose arms are emblazoned over the entrance. The Ulster canal, which is now in progress, will pass through the northern part of the parish; a branch of the river Blackwater also bounds the parish on the north, running nearly parallel with the canal. These facilities of water conveyance will contribute to the benefit of the town, which is at present in a thriving state, and is progressively increasing in importance.

The corporation, by the charter of Jas. I., consists

of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The provost is annually chosen from the free burgesses on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the burgesses are elected, as vacancies occur, from the freemen by a majority of their own body, by whom also freemen are admitted by favour only; the recorder and serjeants-at-mace are chosen by the corporation at large, but no recorder has been chosen since 1815, when the last, who was also the first serjeant-at-mace, died. The corporation continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The court of record, ordained by the charter to be held every Monday, with jurisdiction extending to five marks, has not been held for the last 50 years. The assizes for the county are held here, also the quarter sessions four times in the year, and petty sessions every Tuesday. There is a chief constabulary police force stationed in the town. The county court-house, situated in the centre of the town, is a handsome modern building of hewn stone, containing spacious court-rooms and all requisite offices, and in every respect well adapted to its purpose. The county gaol, completed in 1824, and situated on an eminence near the entrance to the town, is a handsome semicircular range of building, containing 75 single cells, and 11 rooms with more than one bed each, with appropriate day-rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-wheel applied to the raising of water for the supply of the prison; there are a male and female hospital, a chapel, and a school; the prison is well adapted for classification, and under very good regulations.

The parish, called also "Rackwallis," comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,547½ statute acres, of which 12,758 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £23,013. 13. 2. per ann.; 26½ acres are water, and the remainder principally under tillage. The general surface is irregular and hilly, rugged towards the south, but smoother and more gently undulating towards the north. The soil is rich in the vicinity of the town, but inferior towards the south and south-west; there is but little bog in the parish, though there are large tracts in those adjoining, from which abundance of fuel is obtained. The system of agriculture is improved; limestone abounds, and there is a very fine quarry at Milltown Bridge; marl is also found, but is seldom used for manure; whinstone also forms part of the substratum. The principal seats are Rossmore Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in an extensive and beautifully diversified demesne, abounding with wild and romantic scenery and commanding some fine distant views; Castle Shane, of E. Lucas, Esq., an ancient mansion in a highly enriched and tastefully embellished demesne (within which is the site of the ancient village of Castle-Shane), with a handsome entrance lodge in the later English style of architecture, and forming an interesting object as seen from the new line of road winding through the valley; Cornacassa, of Dacre Hamilton, Esq., pleasantly situated in a highly cultivated and well-planted demesne; and Camla Vale, of Lieut.-Col. Westenra, brother of Lord Rossmore, a spacious and handsome residence,

situated in grounds tastefully laid out and adjoining the demesne of Rossmore Park : there are also many handsome residences in the immediate environs. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop : the tithes amount to £553. 16. 11. The glebe-house is a neat thatched residence, and the glebe comprises 38 statute acres, valued at £114 per annum. The church, a very handsome structure, in the later English style of architecture, with a tower and spire, was erected on the site of the former edifice in 1836, at an expense of £5330, of which £1100 was a legacy, with interest, bequeathed by the late Dowager Lady Rossmore ; £1000, a bequest of Mrs. Jackson ; £2000, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, the remainder being raised by subscription. The interior contains some handsome monuments and tablets of white marble, to the late rector, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the families of Lucas and Cole, and the lady of Col. Westenra. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church ; there are chapels situated respectively at Latlurken, Ardahy, and in the town. Contiguous to the chapel at Latlurken are the national school and a house and ground given by the Rossmore family for the residence of the R. C. clergyman. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second and third classes, and for those of the Seceding Synod, of the first class ; also for Wesleyan and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. The consistorial court of the diocese of Clogher is held in the town ; and the presbytery of Monaghan, in connection with the Synod of Ulster, also holds its meetings here in February and October. The diocesan school for the sees of Raphoe, Kilmore, and Clogher was founded by Queen Elizabeth and is supported chiefly by the bishops and clergy of those dioceses : the school-house is a spacious and handsome edifice, towards the erection of which Lord Rossmore contributed largely, and endowed the establishment with an annuity and five acres of land. About 1400 children are taught in ten other public schools, of which the parochial school, for which a new house has been recently built, is partly supported by the rector ; a free school for boys was founded by R. Jackson, Esq., who endowed it with £22. 10. per annum, and a house rent-free ; a female sewing school is also supported by the same gentleman, who endowed it with a house rent-free and a salary of £16 for the mistress ; and a school at Killamarly is aided by an annual donation from W. Brook, Esq. There are also seven private schools, in which are about 300 children. The county infirmary, a good building, occupying an open and elevated site, is supported by a parliamentary grant, by the interest of a legacy of £4000 bequeathed by the late Francis Ellis, Esq., a rent-charge of £20 by the late J. Wright, Esq., and £100 per annum from Bishop Sterne's charity ; also by Grand Jury presentments and subscriptions. During the year ending Jan. 6th, 1835, it afforded relief to 286 in-patients, and medicine and attendance to 900 out-patients. There are also a mendicity society, and a penny a week society for the assistance of the poor, supported by subscription and weekly contributions from the members. An almshouse for six poor widows was founded by the late Richard Jackson, Esq., who endowed it with £25. 19. per annum, charged on lands in the parish. A large

house in the square called the Diamond is said to occupy the site of an ancient castle ; and in the rear of it are some old walls, said to be the remains of the old abbey ; the cemetery attached appears to have been very extensive. In levelling the ground in front of the old gaol, human bones and a skull of unusually large size were discovered. On the summit of the hill to the north of the town, and near the site of the new gaol, was a small mound of earth, marking the site of the fortress built by Sir Edward Blayney for the protection of the town, and noticed by Sir John Davies as serving both for a garrison and a gaol. Several silver coins have been found here, among which was a curious coin of one of the Henrys, and a larger coin of Jas. I., which is in good preservation ; and in a meadow near the river was dug up, some years since, an ancient brass spur, similar to those in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. On the townland of Lisard, about two miles to the south-west of the town, is a perfect fort, with a rampart and fosse ; it is situated on an eminence commanding the surrounding country.

MONANIMY, a parish, in the barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Mallow, on the river Blackwater, and on the high road from Mallow to Fermoy ; containing 2751 inhabitants. The estates of Monanimy, Ballygriffin, and Carrigacunna formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Nagles, the head of which has for several centuries been settled in the vicinity ; the two former have passed by female connection into other families ; the last was the residence of Sir Richard Nagle, successively Attorney-General, Lord Chief Justice, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and private secretary to Jas. II., whom he accompanied into exile ; he died abroad, and the estate was forfeited ; it is now the property of H. B. Foott, Esq. The parish, which comprises 10,637 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4140 per ann., is situated on both sides of the Blackwater, and contains part of the range called the Nagle Mountains on the south side of that river, affording good pasturage ; the land on the north side, which comprises about one-third of the parish, is good and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is improving. There is a large tract of bog, that supplies not only the neighbourhood, but the market of Mallow, with fuel. Considerable improvements have been made by H. B. Foott and Jas. Hennessy, Esqrs. : those of the former consist of flourishing plantations extending up a romantic mountain glen on the old road to Fermoy ; and those of the latter are in connection with the village of Kealavollen, or Killavullane, under which head they are noticed, together with his seat, Ballymackmoy House. Carrigacunna Castle, the seat of H. B. Foott, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, adjoining the ruins of the old castle, the approach to which from Kealavollen is through some young plantations leading to a grove of venerable oak-trees, forming with the castle an interesting feature in the surrounding beautiful and diversified scenery. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop : the tithes amount to £400. The church, a small neat building with a tower and spire, is situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater : it was erected in 1810, on the site of an ancient preceptory of Knights Hospitallers that formerly existed

here, and was aided by a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kealavollen, comprising also those of Clenore and Wallstown, and containing the chapels of Kealavollen and Anakissy: the latter is in the parish of Clenore; the former, a small plain building, is about to be rebuilt on a site given by Jas. Hennessy, Esq.: there is a small cottage residence for the parish priest. A school of about 80 children is maintained by a bequest of £18 per annum from the late Jos. Nagle Esq., of Ballygriffin, for 30 years from 1814; and there are two private schools, containing about 90 children. The castle of Monanimy is by some supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars; and by others, it and the castle of Carrigacunna are said to have been erected by the Nagles, to whom this district formerly belonged, and after whom the "Nagle Mountains" are named. The former, which is the property of the Hon. Douglas Halliburton, has been fitted up, and is now occupied by a respectable farmer. Of the ancient preceptory nothing now remains but a few fragments of a wall near the church. The celebrated Edmund Burke passed his early childhood at Ballyduff, in this parish, the seat of his maternal grandfather, where he remained about five years, and received the first rudiments of his education at the ruined castle of Monanimy, in which a sort of hedge school was then held. He always retained a great partiality for these places, which he often revisited in subsequent years.—See KEALAVOLLEN.

MONART, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 3384 inhabitants. It is situated on a stream called the Urrin, which falls into the Slaney below Enniscorthy; and comprises 8834 statute acres. The soil is chiefly of a light shingly nature; limestone gravel is found on the banks of the Slaney, and a kind of slaty stone abounds, which is used for building: the state of agriculture is improving. The village of Forge, on the Urrin, derives its name from an extensive forge formerly established there, which appears by an ancient document to have belonged, in 1560, to Col. Robt. Phayre, and was then employed in the manufacture of sword blades. In 1818 the works were converted into a distillery by Andrew Jameson, Esq., who, in the course of 12 years, expended upwards of £25,000 on the establishment, and in 1830 it produced 55,594 gallons of spirits; it has been since discontinued, and part of it converted into a flour-mill, capable of producing nearly 40,000 barrels annually, and for working which there is a copious supply of water. A Mining Company is employed at Caim in search of a lead mine, which is expected to be profitable. A fair is held on Aug. 16th at Scarawalsh Bridge, on the Slaney, chiefly for lambs. The seats are Monart House, the residence of E. Rogers Cookman, Esq., a handsome mansion pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence above the Urrin, in a highly improved and richly wooded demesne; Killoughram, of R. Phaire, Esq., surrounded by an extensive oak coppice, called Killoughram Wood; Munfin, of Edw. Cary, Esq., beautifully situated on the margin of the Slaney, sheltered by a richly wooded eminence, and commanding an extensive view of the luxuriant scenery on the banks of the river; Kiltra, of Capt. Bre-

nan; Farmley, of Capt. Richards; Urrinsfort, of Mr. Hill; Oak Hall, of Mr. Sutton; and Daphne, the property of Robt. Phaire, Esq. The district was formed in 1805, by separating 39 townlands from the parish of Templeshanbo, which have been recently reduced to 33 by the detachment of six to form part of the new district parish of Ballycarney. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the rector of Templeshanbo, for the support of which the tithes of three of the above-mentioned townlands, amounting to £101. 10. 9. are appropriated. The glebe-house is a neat building, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £382, in 1807; and there is a glebe of about 17 acres. The church, or chapel of ease, is a neat cruciform structure, erected in 1805 by aid of a gift of £500, and enlarged in 1831 by aid of a loan of £500, from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted a sum for its repair. In the R. C. divisions it is partly included in each of the districts of Marshalstown and Ballindaggan, and contains the chapels of Marshalstown, Castledockrill, Caim, and Newtown. Near the church is the parochial school built by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and partly supported by it and partly by subscription. A school has been lately established near the chapel at Marshalstown, and temporary schools are held during the summer in the other chapels. At Farmly are two of the ancient raths or mounds usually attributed to the Danes.

MONASTERBOICE, a parish, in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Collon, near the road from Drogheda to Dunleer; containing 705 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished for the remains of the monastery from which it derived its name, founded by St. Bute or Boetius, the son of Bronagh, who died in 521; it was plundered in 968, and in 1097 was destroyed by fire. From this time it appears to have subsisted only for a few years; the last abbot of whom any notice occurs died in 1117. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $2316\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, most of which is good land, and in a profitable state of cultivation. Monasterboice, the seat of W. Drummond Delap, Esq., who has a large estate here and is planting on an extensive scale, is undergoing great improvement, and a spacious mansion is now being erected by the proprietor. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Dunleer; the tithes amount to £116. 12. The ruins of the monastery are of very interesting character: at a short distance from each other are the walls and gables of two churches or chapels, the architecture of which denotes very great antiquity; the windows are of freestone, but the rest of the building is of a slaty stone found in the surrounding hills. On the south side of the western church are two ancient and elaborately sculptured stone crosses, one 18 and the other 16 feet high; the larger, apparently formed of an entire stone, and called St. Boyne's Cross, has near its base some obliterated characters, supposed to be traces of the name Muredach, King of Ireland, who died in 534; the arms are enclosed within a circle, and the shaft and other parts are ornamented with figures sculptured in relief, which, though much defaced, appear to have represented scriptural subjects; on one side is the crucifixion, and on the

other a figure of St. Patrick. Near the western extremity of this chapel are the remains of an ancient round tower, diminishing gradually in circumference from its base, which is 18 feet in diameter, to the summit which has an elevation of 110 feet; it is divided by circular projecting abutments, for the support of floors, into five stories; the internal diameter is 9 feet, and the doorway is about 6 feet from the ground. The surrounding cemetery is still used; in digging a grave were found three ancient Anglo-Saxon coins, two of the reign of Edmund, and one of that of Athelstan.

MONASTEREVEN, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of WEST OPHALEY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Naas, and 30 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Limerick; containing 4386 inhabitants, of which number, 1441 are in the town. This place derives its name from a monastery founded here, and made a place of sanctuary, by St. Abban, in which were afterwards placed monks from South Munster, by St. Evin, or Evin, in the seventh century. According to the book of Lecan, the forcible seizure of this religious house by Cearbhuil, was the cause of the war in 908, between that monarch and Cormac Mac Culinan, King of Munster, in which the latter was defeated. The monastery having afterwards become extinct, was refounded towards the close of the twelfth century, by Dermot O'Dempsey, King of Ophaley, with the consent of Muredach O'Connor; and though considered as just beyond the border of the English pale, was made a mitred abbey, and its abbot sat as a baron in the Irish parliament. At the dissolution, the abbey and the manor were granted to George, Lord Audley, who assigned them to Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, and they are at present the property of the Marquess of Drogheda. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle took place here between the insurgents and a party of the yeomanry, which terminated in the total defeat of the former, and the consequent interruption of their progress into Queen's county. The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Barrow, amidst the improvements of Moore abbey, from which it extends for about a quarter of a mile towards the Grand Canal, which passes its extremity. It consists of 214 well built houses, on one side only of the principal street, which is parallel with the river; the other side being left open and laid out in gardens and lawns sloping down to the water's edge. The street is intersected by the Dublin road; and a bridge of six arches over the Barrow was erected in 1832, in a direct line with the road, by which the former sharp and dangerous turn is avoided. A new street has recently been laid out in a direction parallel with the back of the principal street, at the private expense of the Rev. Henry Moore; and great improvements have been made on the line of the Grand Canal by that company, among which may be noticed the construction of an elegant cast-iron drawbridge over the canal, in 1829, and the carrying of the canal over the Barrow by an aqueduct of three arches of 40 feet span, handsomely built of hewn limestone, and surmounted by an iron balustrade; a branch canal from this place has also been extended to the thriving town of Portarlinton. The extensive brewery, distillery, and malting concern of Mr. Cassidy, whose dwelling-house is highly ornamental to the town, afford employment to many of the working class; and a small tobacco and

a tobacco-pipe manufactory are also carried on. The traffic arising from its situation as a great thoroughfare on one of the branches of the great southern road from the metropolis adds to the support of the town. Its situation in the midst of a vast extent of turbary affords eminent advantages for the establishment of manufactures; and its facilities of communication with Dublin, Shannon harbour, and Waterford, by means of the Grand Canal and the Barrow navigation, render it peculiarly favourable to the carrying on of a very extensive inland trade. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind at a moderate price; and fairs are held annually on March 28th, May 29th, July 31st, and Dec. 6th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a commodious building, but not remarkable for any architectural ornament. A constabulary police station has been established here; and petty sessions are held every Saturday.

The parish comprises about 5000 statute acres, comprehending an extremely large tract of bog, which affords employment to many persons, who procure fuel not only for the supply of the brewery and distillery and other uses of the town and neighbourhood, but also for the supply of the Dublin markets, whither it is conveyed by the Grand Canal. There are some quarries of good limestone, used for buildings in which hewn stone is not required, and also burnt into lime for manure. Moore Abbey, the property of the Marquess of Drogheda, is a spacious mansion, erected on the site of the ancient conventual buildings, of which the only remains are some sculptured ornaments inserted into the gable end of the domestic chapel: in the entrance-hall, which is wainscoted with oak, Loftus, Viscount Ely, is said to have held the court of chancery in 1641; it is situated in an extensive and greatly improved demesne near the banks of the river Barrow. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £129. 5. 8. The church is a venerable structure with a square tower overspread with ivy, and was recently repaired by a grant of £880 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it was built by the Drogheda family, in lieu of one which was originally situated within their demesne. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Kildangan, Nurney, Donany, and parts of those of Lea, Ballybracken, Harristown, and Walterstown: the chapel is a plain cruciform structure. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, for which a good school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected on an acre of ground given by the Rev. H. Moore, with £300 presented by the trustees of the Marquess of Drogheda's estates, is supported by the incumbent, by a bequest of the late Viscountess Ely, and by a grant of £30 per annum from the Marquess of Drogheda, who also gave £300 towards the national schools, and allows £30 per ann. to the master and mistress. An infants' school has been built and is supported at the sole expense of Lady Henry Cole. About 360 children are taught in these schools; and there are also six private schools, in which are about 280 children; and a Sunday school. A bequest of £3 per annum for teaching 12 poor children, and of £4 for appren-

ticing a Protestant child, was made, about 150 years since, by a member of the Loftus family; and £100 per ann. is given by the proprietor of the Drogheda estate to be distributed in acts of charity, at the discretion of the incumbent; as also is £3 per annum, late currency, bequeathed by the late Viscountess Ely.

MONASTERENAGH.—See MANISTER.

MONASTERORIS.—See CASTROPETRE.

MONEGAY, MOLCHONRIAH, or TEMPLE-NAMONA, a parish, in the Glenquin Division of the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Limerick to Tralee; containing, with part of the post-town of Newcastle, 4711 inhabitants. The parish comprises 21,798 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, one-third of which is arable, producing good crops; about one-third is meadow and pasture, on which are several extensive dairy farms; and the remainder is uncultivated mountain, everywhere affording excellent pasturage to numerous herds of young cattle and sheep, and containing also some bog. The lower parts of the parish are based on limestone, dipping westward beneath the mountains, which are of the coal formation, namely, silicious grit and very compact indurated clay, or clunch, in which five beds of coal are found, but the two upper seams, that are very thin, only are worked. The upper stratum, called culm, is chiefly used for burning lime: iron-stone and fire-clay are abundant and very good, but neither are worked; and the silicious grit is only used for making roads. The principal seats are Glanduff Castle, the residence of Eyre Massy, Esq.; Woodlawn, of R. Cart, Esq.; Tulliline, of J. J. Furlong, Esq.; and Mount Plummer, of Brudenell Plummer, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Newcastle; the tithes amount to £500; the glebe comprises 53 acres of very rich land. The church stands in the town of Newcastle. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Rathcahill and Templeglauntane; it contains two chapels. About 150 children are educated in a school supported by the Earl of Devon, and in two national schools; and there are five private schools, in which are about 120 boys and 60 girls. Ruins exist of the church of the Knights Templars, called *Teampul-na-glauntane*, in which is a tomb of the ancient family of Lacy; of another, called *Teampul-na-Hinghine-bugdhe*, or "the Church of the Devout Daughter;" and of the fine old parish church. There are also the ruins of several heathen temples, or druidical altars.

MONEMOINTER, or BALLYCLOGHY, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing 102 inhabitants. This small parish, also called Monamentra, is situated upon the western side of the harbour of Waterford. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, constituting, with the rectories of Kilmacomb and Kilmacleague, and parts of those of Riesk and Kilmeaden, the corps of the chancellorship of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £30; and the gross annual value of the dignity, tithes and glebes inclusive, is £476. S. 5. There are three glebes in the union, comprising 35 statute acres, with a house or store in Waterford let at a rent of £31.

MONEYGALL, a village and post-town, in the parish of CULLENWAYNE, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Roscrea, and $65\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Limerick; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises 76 houses, and is situated on the estate of the Rev. W. Minchin, near the confines of the county of Tipperary: it has a patent for three fairs during the year, and is a constabulary police station. It is in contemplation to hold petty sessions here shortly. Adjoining is Greenhills, the residence of the proprietor, a modern and elegant mansion in a highly ornamented demesne. Busherstown, originally called Bouchardstown, is a handsome residence of a branch of the same family. The church service is performed twice every Sunday in the school-house, there being no church in the parish. There is a R. C. chapel, and a dispensary was established in 1826.

MONEYMORE, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of DESERTLYN, but chiefly in that of ARDTREA, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 24 miles (S.) from Coleraine, and 92 (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Coleraine; containing 1025 inhabitants. This place, which is one of the oldest post-towns in the country, is noticed by Pynnar, in his survey of Ireland, as consisting of an ancient castle, which he describes as a fine old building, and of six good houses of stone and lime, supplied with water conveyed by pipes to the castle and to each of the houses from a well near the limestone quarry at Spring Hill. Cormick O'Hagan, a follower of Sir Phelim O'Nial, took the castle by stratagem in 1641, and it remained for a long time in the possession of the insurgents, by whom it was subsequently destroyed. Sir Phelim, some time after, rendezvoused his troops at this place, whence he marched to plunder the house of Lissan, then the property and residence of Sir Thomas Staples. The castle which was one of the most perfect in Ireland, was taken down about the year 1760, to afford room for a small public-house, and only some portions of the walls are at present remaining. In lowering the high street and the hills some years since, some of the old water pipes were discovered, the wood of which crumbled into dust, but the iron hoops were in a tolerably perfect state and are now in the possession of Mr. Miller; some more of the pipes were also found in trenching a field adjoining the spring, proving the accuracy of Pynnar's statement. The town consists of two principal and five smaller streets, and contains 184 houses, which are very neatly built, and several others are now in progress of erection. About a quarter of a mile above it is Spring Hill, the seat of W. L. Conyngnam, Esq., a fine mansion more than 200 years old, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully arranged and commanding some finely varied scenery; the demesne is enriched with some remarkably fine beech, oak, ash, and fir trees, and close to the house is a remarkably fine cedar. A very elegant house has been recently built by Rowley Miller, Esq., agent of the Drapers' company, and another by J. R. Miller, Esq.; the glebe-house, built in 1831 by the Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hewitt, is a very handsome residence; and Desertlyn Cottage, the residence of J. Smyth, Esq., is pleasantly situated and the grounds tastefully laid out. There are also, in

the immediate vicinity of the town, handsome houses belonging to Z. Maxwell and E. L. Batchelor, Esqrs., the Rev. J. Barnett, the Rev. G. Thompson, Mrs. Hamilton and others.

The surrounding district has been greatly improved by the Drapers' company, who are the proprietors, since the year 1817, when, on the expiration of a lease granted to Sir W. Rowley, the estates returned into their possession, and have since been managed under their superintendence. The annual rent roll is £10,300, the whole of which is expended by the company in the improvement of the country generally, and more especially of their own property. They have planted more than 800 statute acres, and have completed more than 50 Irish miles of good road at their own expense, for the convenience and benefit of their tenantry; they have expended more than £1000 in the erection of bridges, and are about to plant 800 acres of mountainous land, in addition to the former plantations. They have thus not only added to the improvement and embellishment of the surrounding district, but have contributed greatly to the benefit of the poor by affording employment to the industrious, and have given directions to their agents to afford employment to all that may stand in need of it. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the North-West Farming Society; there is little or no waste land, and scarcely sufficient bog to supply the inhabitants with fuel. There are many limestone quarries, from which lime is procured chiefly for manure; sandstone and freestone of good quality abound, and from the quarries of the latter was raised the stone for the erection of the new church; coal has also been found near the surface, and about two years since an attempt was made to explore the vein, but without success. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively throughout the district; and there is a considerable traffic by means of Lough Neagh, which is within four miles of the town, and across which merchandise brought by the canal from Belfast and Newry is conveyed to Port Ballyronan, where corn, butter and other agricultural produce of this neighbourhood are shipped to those places for exportation to Liverpool and other English ports. The market is on Monday, and fairs are held on the 21st of each month, at which, in addition to horses, cows, swine, sheep, and agricultural produce, large quantities of linen are also sold. These are the largest linen fairs in the North of Ireland; the sales, on an average, amount to £40,000 per annum. An additional linen market, established in 1835, is held on the first Monday in every month; it is well attended, and promises to equal the other linen fairs in the extent of its sales. The market and court-house, and the linen-hall, erected in 1818, are neat and well-arranged buildings; and near them is a spacious and handsome hotel, erected about the same time. A new market-place and a spacious corn-store are now being erected, a little off the main street, which will diminish the pressure of the people on market and fair days; and here corn, potatoes, butchers' meat and other articles will be exposed for sale. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and a court for the manor once every month, in which debts to the amount of 40s. late currency are recoverable. The manor is co-extensive with the whole estates belonging to the Drapers' company,

which include portions of the several parishes of Arboe, Ardtrea, Ballynascreen, Derryloran, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, Lissan, Maghera, and Tamlaght. This estate comprises 64 townlands, nine of which are native freeholds, each paying a chief rent to the company, and of which seven are in the parish of Kilcronaghan.

The parish church of Desertlyn, situated in the town, is a very handsome structure, in the Norman style, and was erected in 1832, at an expense of £6000, wholly defrayed by the Drapers' company. There are also a handsome R. C. chapel, towards the rebuilding of which the same company contributed £230; a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, built by the company at an expense of £4000; and one for those in connection with the Seceding Synod, built on ground presented by the company, who also contributed £250 towards its erection; these last pay an annual rent of 5s., and the ground around them has been tastefully laid out and planted by the company. Two large and handsome school-houses, with residences for a master and mistress, were built in the town in 1820, and are supported by the Drapers' company, who also have built and support four others in the rural parts of their estate; in these schools about 1400 children are gratuitously instructed, and ten of the boys annually apprenticed to handicraft trades; the masters have each a salary of £50 and the mistresses of £35 per ann., with a house rent-free and a supply of fuel. Two dispensaries, with houses for resident surgeons, were built and are supported by the company, one here and one at Draperstown, for the benefit of their tenantry; and two county dispensaries at the same places were also erected and are solely supported by the same company, for the benefit of such inhabitants of the surrounding district as do not reside on their estates. The company allow £1000 per ann., for the maintenance of the schools and dispensaries, which are regulated by a Board of Governors, consisting of the clergy of all denominations, the resident gentry of the neighbourhood, and the respectable farmers on the estate. There are several Danish forts in the parish, two of which, on the townland of Tulnagee, are in a perfect state; and adjoining the linen-hall are some slight vestiges of the ancient castle.

MONIMOLIN.—See MONOMOLIN.

MONIVAE, or ABBERT, a market-town and parish, in the barony of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Craughwell, to which it has a penny post, on the road from Galway to Castle-Blakeney, and on the river Tyaquin; containing 5117 inhabitants. The parish comprises 15,337 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: one-third of the land is good, the remainder being of indifferent quality; there are 1000 acres of waste, and 2500 of bog (on the estate of Tyaquin alone) all reclaimable. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held at irregular intervals. The market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 12th and Oct. 12th. The principal seats are Tyaquin, the residence of Edmond Burke, Esq.; Monivae Castle, of Robt. French, Esq.; Rye Hill, of Mrs. Riddington; Abbert, of J. H. Blakeney, Esq.; Bellville, of T. Mahon, Esq.; Bengarra, of J. Bodkin, Esq.; and Currandoo,

of M. Dowdall, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the incumbent of Athenry: the income of the perpetual curate is £92. 6. 1½, derived from £60 paid by the rector of Athenry, and £32. 6. 1½. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1761, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £268. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Athenry, and partly in that of Abbeyknockmoy; in each portion there is a chapel, one of which is on the Tyaquin estate. About 70 children are educated in the parochial school, which is aided by the perpetual curate; and about 100 in two private schools. A national school-house has just been completed; and here is a dispensary. In the demesne of Tyaquin are the ruins of an old castle; and an inscription on a stone in the old chapel purports that it covers the remains of Hobbert Burke, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught, Viscount Galway and Baron Tyaquin. Here is a chalybeate spa, on the properties of which Dr. Macartney wrote a treatise.

MONKNEWTOWN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Slane, on the road to Drogheda; containing 700 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Boyne, and on the north-east it is separated by the Mattock from the parish of Tulloghallen, in the county of Louth, of which, in the ecclesiastical divisions, it is considered to form a part. The land is in general of excellent quality, and is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the pasture land in the vicinity of New Grange, the residence of R. Maguire, Esq., is of the very best description. On the river Mattock is an extensive flour-mill, partly propelled by steam; and the canal from Drogheda to Navan passes through the southern part of the parish. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Grangegeeth: the chapel, a neat structure, is near the ruins of the ancient church. About 30 children are educated in a private school. At New Grange is a remarkable vestige of antiquity, consisting of a mound surrounded by a circle of upright stones, and in which is a vaulted cave in the form of a cross: it is fully described in the article on Slane.

MONKSGRANGE.—See GRANGEMONK.

MONKSLAND, or **MONKSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of UPPER THIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Kilmacthomas, on the river Mahon; containing 1024 inhabitants. It comprises 1290 statute acres, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Innislonnagh: the tithes amount to £112. The church serves as a chapel of ease to Innislonnagh, besides which divine service is performed once on Sunday, and on Tuesday evenings, in a school-house. A day school is supported by Lady Osborne, in which are about 40 children.

MONKSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of KERRY-CURRIHY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the new line of road from Passage to Cork, and on the western shore of the river Lee, at its confluence with the sea in Cork harbour; containing, with part of the post-town of Passage-West, 2199 inhabitants, of which number, 698 are in the village of Monkstown. It derives its name from a small establishment of Bene-

dictine monks, called Legan abbey, belonging to the priory of St. John's, Waterford, which was formed here in the fourteenth century, on a grant of land made to the original establishment by the family of McCarthy, being part of their manor of Marmullane; of the buildings there are no traces. A house in the Elizabethan style was built on the side of a glen, in 1636, by Eustace Gould, called Monkstown castle: it is a gloomy structure, and was once rented by the government for barracks, but it is now used as a store-house by the proprietor, or lessee under Lords Longford and De Vesci, who, by the marriage of two heiresses, became possessed of this property, which had been forfeited by the Archdeacons, or Goulds, from their attachment to the cause of Jas. II. in the revolution of 1688. The parish is bounded on the east and south-east by the Lee and the harbour of Cove; it comprises 1546 statute acres, of which about 100 are scattered woodland and ornamental grounds, 60 rock, and the remainder arable and pasture; the annual value is about £1500. The land is moderately well cultivated, though at a great expense, and the soil being fertile is productive of good crops of corn and grass. The rocks are of clay-slate, and, near Carrigmahon, are precipitous and interesting; the steepest is called the Giant's Stairs, being a rocky promontory with receding ledges of rock, having the appearance of a rude staircase when viewed from the opposite bank of the Lee. There are several quarries of a red and brown stone, useful for many purposes, the former being chiefly used for lining limekilns. The river Lee affords every facility for water carriage, and here is excellent anchorage for vessels of all sizes. The village, which has a penny post to Cork, comprises a great number of detached villas and cottages, many being new and very handsome, particularly twelve beautiful marine villas recently built close to the shore; they are constructed in the pure Elizabethan style, and are chiefly occupied by respectable families as bathing-lodges, for which purpose the village is most favourably situated. It is built on the sides of a deep glen, which is thickly clothed with beautiful and thriving plantations, much increasing the natural beauty of the scene: the prospect is very extensive, taking in the woods of Ballybricken, Rostellan, and Prospect; the islands of Hawlbowl, the Rock, and Spike, with their numerous forts, depôts, arsenals, and magazines; Ringskiddy, crowned by its martello tower; and the numerous vessels in the harbour. Among the elegant residences scattered over the parish are Monkstown Castle, that of R. B. Shaw, Esq.; Rock Lodge, of J. Galwey, Esq.; Carrigmahon, of De Courcy O'Grady, Esq.; Rockville, of J. Taylor, Esq.; Bellevue, of N. S. Parker, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Alex. Stuart, besides several very beautiful houses in the portion of the town of Passage that is in the parish, which, by means of the new road, has become one place with Passage. This road was designed by Robert Shaw, Esq.; it winds round the base of all the bold and wooded hills, only a few feet above the level of the highest tides, uniting Cork, Douglas, Passage, Monkstown, Carrigaline, and Kinsale: the estimated cost was £2700, one-third of which was to be paid by the barony, the remainder by the county.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork and in the patronage of Lord De Vesci: the income of

the vicar is £50 per ann., payable out of the estate of Monkstown, and secured by the two noble proprietors. The glebe-house, with three acres of land, formerly the residence of Mich. Westropp, Esq., is held by lease for ever from Robt. B. Shaw, Esq., at £25 per ann., derivable from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, which stands on a picturesque elevation, is a cruciform edifice in the early English style, with a tower and spire, 70 feet high, at the east end: it was built of hewn limestone, in 1832, at an expense of £950, raised by subscriptions from the patrons and others; S. Hollingsworth, Esq., contributed £350, and the noble proprietors of the estate £100. It contains a fine organ and gallery: the west window is of stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of the principal subscribers. The bell has on it this inscription: "Monkstown Protestant church, erected by voluntary contributions, collected in Ireland and England by Gerrard Callaghan, Esq., M. P. for Cork, and the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth. The first Protestant church erected since the Reformation. Lord Longford and Lord De Vesci gave the endowment; Gerrard Callaghan, Esq., M. P. for Cork, first commenced the subscription, and gave the ground for the church; Robert Shaw, Esq., of Monkstown, gave the glebe in perpetuity. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, the first Protestant incumbent; William Hill, of Cork, architect. The church completed March, 1832. Robert Shaw and Wm. Andrews, churchwardens." In the R. C. divisions the parish is annexed to West Passage and part of Carrigaline, the parishioners attending the chapel at Shanbally. The parochial and infants' schools are in Passage; they were founded by subscription in 1836, on land presented by W. Parker, Esq., to be held so long as they shall continue scriptural schools: the parochial school-house is very handsome, and will accommodate about 250 children; it is open to all children of Monkstown and Passage, and is supported by subscription. Besides these there are three private schools, in which are about 60 children. A parochial library has been established for the use of the poor, and an Indigent Room-Keepers' Society has been formed; both are supported by subscriptions. There is a bequest of £10 per ann., made by Mrs. Andrews, to the church, to commence after the decease of her husband. Within the demesne of Monkstown Castle, on the side of the glen, are the ruins of a small chapel, which was the last retreat of a few monks from the abbey of St. Mary, Bath: it was subsequently repaired and appropriated by the Archdeacon family, as a domestic chapel. Numerous Danish forts, or raths, are scattered over the parish; and on an elevated situation a circle of very large stones, partly sunk in the earth, and placed upright, are supposed to be the remains of a druidical altar. Crystals of Irish diamond, very clear and transparent, are occasionally found here; and there is a chalybeate spring.

MONKSTOWN, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray by Kingstown; containing, with the town of Kingstown and the village of Blackrock (both of which are separately described), 9815 inhabitants. The parish probably derived its name from an ancient grange within its limits belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the bay of Dublin,

and comprises 1214½ acres of land, of which a large portion is in demesnes and pleasure grounds. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and the neighbourhood thickly studded with handsome seats and pleasing villas, most of which command fine views of the bay and the adjacent country. Of these, the principal are Monkstown Castle, the residence of Linden Bolton, Esq., a modern house, in the grounds of which are the ruins of two ancient castles of unknown origin; Rockville, of S. Bewley, Esq.; Bloomsbury, of J. Pim, Esq.; Windsor, of M. Thunder, Esq.; Ashton Park, of A. Thunder, Esq.; Monkstown House, of Capt. Kirwan; Somerset, of W. Disney, Esq.; Rochford, of G. P. Wallace, Esq.; Ranelagh House, of Mrs. Molesworth; Rich View, of R. Jordan, Esq.; Richmond Villa, of E. Alexander, Esq.; Carrigbrennan, of J. Pim, jun., Esq.; Richmond Cottage, of R. Gray, Esq.; Glenville, of Mrs. Warburton; Glenville, of H. Rooke, Esq.; Easton Lodge, of Col. Burgoyne; Richview Priory, of R. Jordan, Esq.; Purbeck Lodge, of Capt. Rochfort; Heathville, of J. M. Cheater, Esq.; Plantation, of W. Plant, Esq., M.D.; De Vesci Lodge, of R. Allen, Esq.; Hillsborough, of J. Pim, Esq.; Woodpark, of Mrs. Stepney; Avondale, of C. Hughes, Esq.; Albany House, of A. Williamson, Esq.; Millbeach, of J. Williamson, Esq.; Monkstown, of E. Maguire, Esq.; Thornhill, of B. Arthure, Esq.; Cromwell Lodge, of J. Price, Esq.; Lark Hill, of T. Allen, Esq.; Richmond Hill, of B. Grant, Esq.; Milfield, of P. Gogarty, Esq.; Monkstown Hill, of S. James, Esq.; and Seafeld Cottage, of M. George, Esq. The Dublin and Kingstown railway passes from Blackrock to Kingstown along the coast of this parish. The living is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, the rectory united to those of Kill, Dalkey, Killiney, and Tully, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Christ-Church, Dublin, in the patronage of the Crown; and the curacy united to the curacies of the same parishes, forming the union of Monkstown, in the patronage of the Dean. The tithes amount to £204. 9., the whole payable to the curate; the dean receives only two-thirds of the tithes of the other parishes in the union, the remaining third being also paid to the curate. The glebe-house is a neat building, and there are two glebes, comprising together 14 acres. The church was rebuilt a few years since in the later English style, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £216 towards its repair. There are chapels of ease at Blackrock, Killiney, and Kingstown. In the R. C. divisions the greater part of the parish is within the union or district of Kingstown. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. About 780 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial and infants' schools are supported by subscription, and two under the new Board of Education are aided by an annual donation from the R. C. clergyman; there is also a private school, in which are about 60 children. The Rathdown dispensary, in this parish, was established in 1812, and from that time till June, 1835, afforded relief to 28,424 patients. From an accumulation of its funds, amounting to £500, an hospital was erected in 1834, containing four wards with eight beds in each, and apartments for the requisite attendants; it is situated in a healthy spot, nearly in the centre of the barony, and is supported by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient church; and near the village of Glas-

thule is a curious rocking-stone of very large dimensions.

MONKSTOWN, or **MOUNTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **SKREEN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.E. by S.) from Navan; on the road to Duleek by Black-Lion; containing 429 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in Mrs. C. Reynell: the tithes amount to £151. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Johnstown. A national school at Walterstown affords instruction to about 50 children.

MONMOHENNOCK, or **DUNMANOGUE**, a parish, in the barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.W.) from Castledermot; with which place the population is returned. This parish comprises 2790 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming the corps of the prebend of Monmohennock, in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, and part of the union of Castledermot: the tithes amount to £200, and the gross annual value of the prebend is £222. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castledermot: a neat chapel has lately been erected here. A school has also lately been built under the National Board, in which about 60 children are taught. There are very small remains of the old abbey of Dunmanogue.

MONOMOLIN, or **MONOMOLING**, a parish, partly in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, but chiefly in that of **GOREY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Gorey, on the old road from that place to Wexford; containing 1986 inhabitants. It is situated on the river *Awen-o-varra*, by which it is partly bounded on the east, and comprises 7743 statute acres, chiefly under tillage: within its limits is a quarry of good building stone. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns: the rectory forms part of the union of Leskinfere, and the corps of the treasurership of Ferns; the curacy, formed in 1822, is in the patronage of the Treasurer. The tithes amount to £461, of which £401 is payable to the rector, and £60 to the curate; the latter sum being the amount of the tithes of the townlands of Clone and Curratabbin, with which the curacy was endowed by the present incumbent. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, and, together with a glebe of 26 acres, is attached to the curacy. The church is a neat modern structure, towards the erection of which the same Board granted a loan of £1000; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately given £154 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Monageer, but chiefly in that of Litter: the chapel is at Monomolin. About 30 children are educated in the parochial school, which was established a few years since by the incumbent and is partly supported by subscription: the master has the school-house and an acre of land rent-free.

MONSEA, or **MOUNTSEA**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.W.) from Nenagh, on the road to Dromineer, near the river Shannon; containing 1753 inhabitants. It comprises about 5265 statute acres, chiefly in tillage; the land is in general good, limestone abounds, and the state of agriculture is much improved.

There is a small portion of wet or bottom land. Great facility for the transport of agricultural and other produce is afforded by the steam-boats of the Inland Navigation Company, one of whose stations is in the adjoining parish of Dromineer. The seats are Richmond, the residence of R. W. Gason, Esq., situated in a handsome and well-planted demesne; Tullaghmore, of Wm. Finch, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. Wm. Cromie; and Rockfort, the property of J. Wolfe, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, each forming a distinct benefice, and both in the gift of the Bishop. Of the tithes, amounting to £415. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe comprising 8a. 1r.; and a glebe-house, erected in 1813, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £308, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain structure with a tower, built in 1799, by aid of a gift of £500, and repaired in 1818 by a loan of £50 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Killodiernan and Dromineer, and containing two chapels: that of Monsea is a handsome modern building, situated at Carrick; the other is in Killodiernan. About 50 children are educated in a private school. At Ballyatalla are some vestiges of the ancient castle of that name.

MOONE, a parish, in the barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Ballytore, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Carlow: the population is returned with Timolin. This parish comprises 7220 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4234 per annum: the soil is tolerably good and agriculture improving; the land is chiefly under tillage, with some excellent pasture. There are quarries of good grey stone, used for building. The village consists of about 40 houses: here are extensive mills, capable of grinding 15,000 bags of flour annually, the property of Ebenezer Shackleton, Esq., who is building an elegant residence in the Elizabethan style adjoining. Moone Abbey, the seat of Benedict A. Yates, Esq., takes its name from a monastery of the order of St. Francis, near which it is situated; and on the summit of a neighbouring hill are the remains of a long narrow church, supposed to have belonged to that establishment. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Timolin; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithes amount to £378, of which £252 is payable to the economy fund, and £126 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castledermot; the chapel is a large cruciform structure in the village. There are remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by one of the first English adventurers, on the bank of the river, above which, one tower yet standing forms a conspicuous object. Little of the history of this castle is known. It received considerable injury during the disturbances of 1798; but part of the building is preserved in a habitable condition by B. A. Yates, Esq. Near the ruins of the Franciscan monastery is a very curious ancient stone cross; and at a short distance, there is an artificial mount, in which Counsellor Ash was interred, by his own desire, and which has since been planted and enclosed with a wall.

MOORE, a parish, in the half-barony of **MOYCARNON**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Ballinasloe, on the road to Athlone, and on the rivers Shannon and Suck; containing 4376 inhabitants. Disturbances have occasionally occurred of late years at this place, which has been the scene of many outrages. The parish comprises $9856\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, chiefly arable and poor land; there are about 100 acres of bog, easily reclaimable, as there is a fall into the Shannon and Suck, which latter river merges into the Shannon, at right angles, at Shannon bridge: good limestone is abundant. Petty sessions are held at Ballydangan every Thursday; and there is a constabulary police station, about a mile from which, at Tully House, is a chief station of the constabulary force. The principal seats are Clonburn, the residence of J. Knight, Esq.; Falta, of T. Power, Esq.; Thomastown Park, of E. H. Naghten, Esq.; Castle Park, of W. Kelly, Esq.; Birch Grove, of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy; Killawn, of E. Duffy, Esq.; Tully, of Mr. Lowry, the chief constable; Woodpark, of Owen Lynch, Esq.; Kilbegley, of B. Newcomen, Esq.; Correen, of J. T. Potts, Esq.; two at Shannon Bridge, the respective residences of A. and D. Lynch, Esqrs.; and Dromalga Cottage, the property of Sir R. St. George, Bart., now occupied by Mr. Dexter. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the vicarage of Drum, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £224. 10., of which £12 is payable to the dean of Clonfert; and the gross tithes of the benefice are £302. 10. The church is a neat building, erected, in 1825, by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits: the basement story is appropriated as a residence for the sexton's family. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel at Clonfad and another at Moore. There are two private schools, in which are about 100 children. At Clonburn, Moore, and Kilbegley, are ruins of churches with burial-grounds attached.

MOORECHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Balbriggan, on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Belfast; containing 1009 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4860 statute acres, of which $4562\frac{1}{2}$ are apportioned under the tithe act; two-thirds of the land are arable, and one-third pasture, and about 56 acres are woods and plantations. Agriculture has greatly improved; the land in the eastern part of the parish is of very superior quality, and noted for the neatness of the hedgerows. Near Dardistown is a good flour and corn-mill; and in the vicinity is a small tuck-mill. The principal seats are Dardistown Castle, the residence of H. Osborne, Esq.; Mosney House, of G. Pepper, Esq.; Claremount, of B. Clare, Esq.; Moorechurch, of G. Yates, Esq.; and Claristown, of Jas. Ennis, Esq. The coast is here a broad shallow strand, in view of which are the Cargoe rocks, off the Dublin coast, dry at half-tide, and on which a beacon is fixed. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Julianstown; the rectory is impropriate in George Pepper, Esq. The tithes amount to £550, of which £450 is payable to the impropriator, and £100 to the vicar; the glebe comprises $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £28. 18. 6. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is

part of the union or district of Stamullen; there is a neat chapel at Sarsfieldstown; where also are remains of an ancient stone cross. Ruins of the old church exist; and in the burial-ground is a tomb-stone to the memory of Jane Sarsfield, Dowager Baroness of Dunsaney, who died in 1597.

MOORGAGA, a parish, in the barony of **KILMAINE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Headfort, on the road to Ballinrobe; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish comprises $1362\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of arable and pasture land. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmainmore: the tithes amount to £55. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilmain. There is a private school, in which are about 160 children. From the fine ruins of the abbey of Kill, part of the possessions of the Benedictines in the 12th century, situated near the border of a small lake, an extensive and interesting view is obtained.

MORA, or **MOORESTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Fethard; containing 813 inhabitants, and comprising 2400 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, being the corps of the prebend of Mora in the cathedral of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £259. 7. 11. About 70 children are educated in a school aided by the rector: the school-house was built by subscription.

MORANSTOWN.—See **ALMORITIA**.

MORGANS, a parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W.) from Askeaton, on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing 470 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern bank of the Shannon, comprises 1847 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is generally fertile, but, being much subdivided into small holdings, is badly cultivated; yet it produces good corn and potatoe crops, and some of the low lands afford excellent pasture. In the Shannon are several islands; and near the banks of the river is Mount Pleasant, the residence of Mrs. Sandes. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Nantinan, and of the corps of the precentorship of Limerick; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Limerick. The tithes amount to £54, of which £36 is payable to the lessees of the appropriators, and £18 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Shanagolden. There are extensive ruins of the old parish church, called Templeuireguiedan, originally erected by the Knights Templars, and rebuilt by the Franciscan monks of Askeaton, in 1496.

MORNINGTON, formerly a parish, now merged into Colpe, and called Colpe-cum-Mornington, in the barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the southern bank of the river Boyne, and near the entrance of the harbour of Drogheda, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Drogheda; containing 265 inhabitants. This place is enumerated among the possessions of the abbey of Colpe, at the dissolution, as "the farm of Weisley." It is now merely a fishing village, consisting of 42 houses, a bridge over a stream which empties itself into the Boyne, and a small R. C. chapel, belonging to the union of St. Mary's, Drogheda. Here are the ruins

of a church, with a turret at the west end pierced for two bells. On the coast are two very remarkable towers, called "the Lady's Finger" and "the Maiden Tower;" the former has rather the appearance of a monumental column with a square base, from which rises a round tapering shaft terminating in a cone above a band of masonry. The latter is much higher, and no less remarkable for its slender proportions; it is surrounded by battlements, and supposed to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, as a beacon to the port of Drogheda. Mornington gives the titles of Earl and Baron to Marquess Wellesley.

MORRISTOWN-BILLER, a parish, in the barony of **CONNELL**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (W.) from Newbridge, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Limerick, and on the river Liffey; containing 1302 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3436 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, with 40 acres of common, and a large tract of the bog of Allen. The improved system of agriculture having been generally adopted, the land is in good condition; fuel is plentifully obtained from the neighbouring bogs; and good brick clay is found here. Moorefield House, a handsome mansion, is the residence of Ponsonby Moore, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown; it is episcopally united to the rectory of Old Connell, which union is called also *Morristown-Biller and Old Connell*. A great portion of the parish is tithe-free; of the remainder, the tithes amount to £85; and the entire value of the benefice is £225. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450, and a loan of £170, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1831. The church is a small edifice, in the early English style, built in 1828, by a gift of £600, and a loan of £300, from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £287 for repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newbridge. About 30 children are educated in a school aided by private subscriptions; there is also a private school, in which are about 50 children.

MORTLESTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Cahir, on the road from Clonmel to Cashel; containing 574 inhabitants, and comprising 1835 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Outragh; the tithes amount to £150. An improper presentation to this benefice was one of the charges brought against the Earl of Strafford, when impeached by the English parliament. Here are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been formerly of considerable extent.

MOSSIDE, a village, in the grange of **DRUMTALLAGH**, barony of **CAREY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 50 houses and 231 inhabitants.

MOSSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Dunleer, on the road to Collon; containing 1229 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $3817\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly in tillage, and under an improved system of agriculture. Rathescar, the seat of the Hon. Baron Foster (formerly belonging to a branch of the Barnewall family), is a spacious

mansion, erected on the site of an ancient castle. The Baron has erected an excellent observatory, which being raised to a considerable height above the house, forms a conspicuous object at a distance, and commands extensive views: the gardens and hot-houses are of the first character; and the demesne, which comprises about 480 statute acres, is well planted, tastefully disposed, and embellished with a fine sheet of water. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Collon: the tithes amount to £248. 14. 11., and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £5. 9. 10. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunleer, and has a chapel at Philipstown. The school at Philipstown is aided by an annual donation of £10 from the Hon. Baron Foster: in this and in a private school about 180 children are educated.

MOSTRIM.—See **EDGEWORTHSTOWN**.

MOTHELL, a parish, in the barony of **FASSADING**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Kilkenny, and on the river Dinin; containing 2427 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6622 statute acres, of which 6572 are apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, from time immemorial, to the rectories of Kilmodumoge and Kilderry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £369. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and of the benefice to £686. 18. $7\frac{1}{2}$.. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £550, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1807; the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church was built by aid of a gift of £500, in 1792, from the same Board, which also granted a loan of £200 for it, in 1814, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £345 for repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Muckalee, and has a chapel at Lisnafunchin. About 100 children are taught in the parochial school at Coolcullen, which is aided by an annual donation from the rector, who has also given an acre of land. There are five private schools, in which about 240 children are educated; and a Sunday school. The celebrated cave of Dunmore is in this parish: the entrance to it is on the slope of a gentle hill to the south of the church. It consists of several subterranean apartments, the first being of large dimensions and irregular shape, and fifty feet high: a narrow passage thence diverges into another large room, from which winding passages lead into others. The whole is in the limestone rock, the bold and mysterious masses of which, darkly shewn by the torches of the visiter, are adorned by a countless variety of stalactites formed by the water that constantly percolates through the roof. A stream of water runs through the cavern, near which many skulls and bones enveloped in calcareous spar have been found. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle and a church; also of a very large rath, encompassed by three ramparts.

MOTHELL, or **MOATHILL**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 3709 inhabitants. St. Brogan founded here an abbey, of which he was the first abbot, and was succeeded by St. Coan: it is thought to have been a house of Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, though

some say of Cistercian monks. The abbey and its possessions were surrendered in the 31st of Hen. VIII., and two years afterwards were granted to — Butler and Peter Power, at the annual rent of £6. 4. The parish comprises 18,086 statute acres of arable land, as apportioned under the tithe act; and 3000 of mountain: all the western part is occupied by the mountains of Cummeragh, extending from the river Suir, southward, to the neighbourhood of Dungarvan. These form an irregular chain of heights, the sides of which are extremely wild and precipitous, presenting, even from a distance, striking masses of light and shade. These wild and lonely mountains, rarely visited but by the sportsman and the summer tourist, everywhere afford romantic and even sublime scenery. They are composed almost entirely of argillaceous schistus, of different qualities, in vertical beds, together with a slaty conglomerate: close-grained white, grey, and red sandstone, and veins of quartz occur, with porphyritic rocks, and indications of iron, particularly iron glance. There are several lakes on the summits of the mountains, the scenery around which is highly picturesque, and in some parts magnificent; they are called the Cummerloughs and the Stillogues, in the former of which a remarkably fine species of trout is found. In descending from this elevated situation to the river Suir, the change is remarkably striking, as the country, in parts, assumes a great degree of softness and richness. Near one of the Cummeragh mountains are the village and castle of Clonea, which latter is the seat of Wall Morris, Esq.; it is a perfect specimen of an ancient fortified residence, consisting of a quadrangular building of great height, divided into several stories, approached by a flight of stairs within the walls: the watch-tower commands a magnificent prospect. The keep was formerly surrounded by a strong wall enclosing a square area, with circular towers at each angle and a moat outside; only two of the towers can now be distinctly traced. The plantations on the banks of the river Clodagh, which flows close to the castle, give additional interest to the scene. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1800, to the vicarages of Rathgormuck and Fewes, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate; the tithes amount to £856, of which £316 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £781. 0. 5. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, in 1818, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower, built by aid of a loan of £600 from the same Board, in 1817; for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £115. In the R. C. divisions this parish and Rathgormuck are called the union or district of Rathgormuck and Mothell, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school, the house for which was built at the expense of the parishioners, is at Clonea; and there are three private schools, the school-house of one of which was built at the expense of Henry Winston Barron, Esq.; in the latter about 200 children are educated. The ruins of the ancient abbey cover a large extent of ground: what appear to have been the south and west walls of the conventual church are standing; in the latter a beautiful Norman arch, about 12 feet high, now partly built up, opens into

a small square chamber. Six remarkably sculptured stones, inserted in different parts of the wall, present rude historical reliefs, and the rest are figures of the apostles. In the small building above mentioned, which is set apart for the interment of particular families, are some curious ancient memorials, and several modern tombs of neighbouring families. Here is an ancient moat, from which the parish is said to derive its name. In the river Clodagh a species of muscle is found, frequently containing pearls of a pale blue colour.

MOUNT-BELLEW-BRIDGE, a market-town, in the parish of MOYLUGH, barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Blakeney, on the road from Tuam to Ballinasloe; containing, in 1836, about 600 inhabitants. This place has increased very much within the last few years, under the auspices of M. Dillon Bellew, Esq.; it is remarkably clean and neat, and most of the houses have shops. An excellent market is held on Tuesday for all sorts of agricultural produce, live stock, and some manufactured goods. Mr. Steel has large stores here, and buys extensively in the market for Liverpool. Fairs are held on May 7th, June 9th, July 25th, and Sept. 29th. A seneschal's court monthly, and petty sessions fortnightly, are held here; and it is a constabulary police station. There is also a dispensary. Mount Bellew, the seat of M. D. Bellew, Esq., is considered to present some of the greatest improvements, and is the most prettily laid out, of any in the county. The late Mr. Bellew gave 10 acres of land towards the support of a monastery of the order of St. Francis, the inmates of which superintend a national school, to which the Board of Education grants £10 per ann.; it is a neat edifice, built by subscription, towards which Mr. Bellew was the chief contributor: the chapel, built at his cost, is a very pretty structure, with a tower 72 feet high. Should the plan of making the river Suck navigable to its junction with the Shiven take place, it is also proposed to make the latter navigable for boats to this place, which would confer on it great advantages, as agricultural produce could then be conveyed to the Shannon from this part of the country.

MOUNT-BOLUS, a village, in the parish of KILLAUGHEY, barony of BALLYBOY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Frankford, on the southern road to Tullamore; containing 30 dwellings and 164 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police; also the R. C. chapel for this part of the district of Frankford.

MOUNT-CHARLES, a town, in the parish of INVER, barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Donegal, on the road from Donegal to Killybegs; containing 508 inhabitants. It consists of only one street, in which are 83 houses, a small market-house (in which divine service is performed every Sunday), a school-house under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and a dispensary; it is a constabulary police station, and has a penny-post to Ardara, Donegal, and Killybegs. Fairs are held on Jan. 18th, March 28th, May 10th, June 9th, Aug. 20th, Sept. 22nd, Oct. 22nd, and Nov. 18th. Near the town is the Hall, the property of the Marquess of Conyngham, but at present occupied by Col. Pratt. Mount-Charles gives the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount to the Marquess of Conyngham.

MOUNT-COIN, or MONCOIN, a village and extra-parochial place, locally in the parish of **POLEROAN**, barony of **IVERK**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from Waterford, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 102 houses and 495 inhabitants. In the R. C. divisions this place is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Rathkyran, Aglishmartin, Portnescully, Poleroan, Clonmore, Ballytarsna, Tubrid, and part of Burnchurch, in which union are three chapels; that of Mountcoin is a neat edifice.

MOUNT-FIELD, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of **STRABANE**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Omagh, to which it has a penny-post, and on the river Shrule; containing 2634 inhabitants. It comprises 10,366 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly in tillage. The late Sir William McMahon, Bart., made some progress in the erection of a town here, where fairs are to be established; and a new road has been opened through this district direct from Omagh to Belfast. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Rector of Cappagh, of which parish it forms part. The curate receives a stipend of £75, of which £50 is paid by the rector, and £25 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church is a small but neat edifice with a lofty spire, erected in 1826 on the side of a mountain, at an expense of £830. 15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits. In the parochial and another public school, both aided by Lady McMahon, about 150 children are educated; about 70 children are taught in a private school; and there are three Sunday schools.

MOUNT-MELICK, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of **COOLBANAGHER**, barony of **PORTNEHINCH**, but chiefly in that of **ROSENALLIS**, barony of **TINNEHINCH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Maryborough, and 40 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Portarlinton to Clonaslee; containing 4577 inhabitants. This town, which is nearly encircled by the small river Owenas or Onas, was anciently called *Moun-cha-Meelick*, signifying "the green island." It consists of one principal with some smaller streets, and in 1831 contained 700 houses, many of which are very neat and some elegant buildings: from the extent of its trade and manufactures it ranks as the chief town in the county. The weaving of cotton is carried on very extensively, and affords employment to about 2000 persons in the town and neighbourhood; the manufacture of woollen stuffs and coarse woollen cloths also is conducted on a very extensive scale by the Messrs. Beale and Messrs. Milner and Sons, who have lately erected very spacious buildings adjoining the town for spinning and weaving, in which nearly the same number of persons are employed. In 1834, Messrs. J. and D. Roberts, from Anglesea, established an iron and brass foundry here, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of steam and locomotive engines and machinery in general, in which about 40 persons are employed. There are also an extensive manufactory of bits and stirrups, a tanyard, three breweries, a flour-mill, two soap manufactories, a distillery making about 120,000 gallons of whiskey annually, and some long established potteries for tiles and the coarser kinds of earthenware. A branch of the Grand Canal, which has been brought to the town from Monastereven has greatly promoted its

trade in corn, butter, and general merchandise, which is rapidly increasing. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs are held on Feb. 1st, March 17th, May 1st, June 2nd, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, July 20th, Aug. 26th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 11th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there are subordinate stations at Clonaslee, Kilcabin, and Rosenallis. By a recent act of parliament, quarter sessions are held here in April and October; and petty sessions are held by rotation weekly at Mount-Nugent, Ballymachugh, and Ballyjamesduff. A new court-house is about to be erected in or near a new street at present in progress from the church square to Irishtown. A branch of the Bank of Ireland was opened here in 1836. Here is a chapel of ease to the parish of Rosenallis, a handsome edifice, lately repaired by a grant of £110 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions this place is the head of the union or district of Mount-Mellick and Castlebrack, comprising parts of the parishes of Rosenallis, Castlebrack, and Coolbanagher, and containing the chapels of Mount-Mellick and Castlebrack: the former is a spacious structure. There are also in the town places of worship for the Society of Friends, and the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school of the Leinster Society of Friends was established here in 1788; there are also a school in connection with the church, a national school, and a dispensary; and a Temperance Society has been formed. There is a chalybeate spring at Derryguile.

MOUNT-NORRIS, or PORT-NORRIS, a village, in the parish of **LOUGHGILLY**, barony of **UPPER ORIOR**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Markethill (to which it has a penny post), on the road to Newry: the population is returned with the parish. The village is situated at the southern extremity of a morass extending from Pointz-Pass, a distance of five miles, and at the foot of the Balleek mountains; it derives its name from an important fortress erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Gen. Norris to protect the pass between Armagh and Newry; and on the plantation of Ulster by Jas. I. received a charter of incorporation and a grant of 300 acres of land. In the reign of Chas I. it was one of the strongest fortresses in this part of the kingdom. That monarch conveyed to Primate Ussher six townlands, comprising 1514 acres, for the purpose of founding a college here for the classical education of Protestants: this college was afterwards founded in Armagh, which was considered a more eligible situation: the income arising from these lands is £1377 per annum. The village contains 10 houses, mostly well built. Fairs are held on the second Monday in every month, for the sale of live stock, which are well attended.

MOUNT-NUGENT, or DALYSBRIDGE, a post-town, in the parish of **KILBRIDE**, barony of **CLONMAHON**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 11 miles (S. S. E.) from Cavan, and 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ (N. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Oldcastle to Granard; containing 171 inhabitants. It consists of 29 houses, the parish church, a R. C. chapel, and a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation. Petty sessions are held here every third Saturday; and there is a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on June 1st and Oct. 21st. It is near Lough Sheelin, which is very large, extending

to Finae, in Westmeath, where it communicates with Lough Inny, through which its waters find their way to the Shannon : in this lake are several small islands, on one of which are the ruins of a church and castle. Contiguous to its shores, at Kilrogy, near Glan, is the seat of Mrs. Dallas ; and on its northern side are several gentlemen's residences, among which are Arley, the beautiful cottage of Lord Farnham ; and Fortland, the residence of T. Gorlin, Esq. On the opposite shore the ground is elevated and well planted ; and the view of the whole, comprehending the ruins of Ross castle, is bounded by hills of considerable magnitude, among which the most remarkable is the Ben of Fore above the village of that name, in the county of Westmeath. The lake covers 2000 Irish acres, being 8 Irish miles in length, and, in parts, 2 or 3 wide.

MOUNT-RATH, a market and post-town, in the parish of CLONENAGH, barony of MARYBOROUGH WEST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Maryborough, on the road to Roscrea, and $47\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin ; containing 2593 inhabitants. This place, called also Moynrath, or the "fort in the bog," became, in the beginning of the 17th century, the property of Sir Charles Coote, who, although the surrounding country was then in a wild state and overspread with woods, laid the foundation of the present town. In 1628, Sir Charles obtained for the inhabitants a grant of two weekly markets and two fairs, and established a very extensive linen and fustian manufactory, which in the war of 1641, together with much of his other property here, was destroyed. His son Charles regained the castle and estate of Mountrath, with other large possessions, and at the Restoration was created Earl of Mountrath, which title, on the decease of Charles Henry, the seventh earl, in 1802, became extinct. The present possessor is Sir Charles Henry Coote, premier baronet of Ireland. The town, which in 1831 contained 429 houses, is neatly built, and has been the seat of successive manufactures ; iron was made and wrought here till the neighbouring woods were consumed for fuel, and on its decline the cotton manufacture was established ; an extensive factory for spinning and weaving cotton is carried on by Mr. Greenham, who employs 150 persons in the spinning-mills, and about 500 in weaving calicoes at their own houses ; the average quantity manufactured is from 200 to 250 pieces weekly. Stuff-weaving is also carried on extensively ; there is a large brewery and malting establishment, and an extensive oil-mill ; and the inhabitants carry on a very considerable country trade. The market is on Saturday ; the veal sold here is considered to be the best in the country ; much corn and butter are also sold in it : the market house is a respectable building. There are fairs on Feb. 17th, May 8th, June 20th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 19th, and Nov. 6th. General sessions are held here in June and December under the new act, and petty sessions every Thursday. A new court-house and bridewell are about to be erected. The parish church, a handsome structure, is situated in the town : it was nearly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1832, by a grant from the late Board of First Fruits, and by subscription, and further alterations have been lately made by means of a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mount-Rath is the head of a R. C. union or district, comprising part of the

parish of Clonenagh ; there are two chapels, one in the town and the other at Clonad ; the former a very large cruciform building. In Coote-street there is a monastery of the order of St. Patrick, in which are a superior and eight monks, who superintend a classical boarding-school, a school for the middling classes, and another in connection with the Board of National Education. There is also in the town a convent of the order of St. Bridget, consisting of a superioress, eleven professed nuns, and one lay sister ; some of whom are engaged in the education of young ladies of the higher classes, and others in superintending a school for poor children in connection with the Board above-mentioned ; the average number of pupils in the latter school is about 200. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists ; and a dispensary is supported in the usual manner. The parochial school, situated in the town, is under the patronage of Sir Chas. H. Coote and Lady Coote, who entirely support it ; the average number of pupils is 100 of both sexes : the building, which is large, was erected in 1820, at an expense of £500, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by a donation of £230 from Sir Chas. Coote, who also gave an acre of ground for its site ; it was enlarged in 1821, at an additional expense of £350, half of which was contributed by subscription, and the remainder from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund.

Ballyfinn House, the fine residence of Sir Chas. H. Coote, Bart., is situated in the centre of a demesne and pleasure grounds laid out with the greatest taste, on sloping grounds overlooking a noble lake, and nearly surrounded by densely planted hills : the entrance to the mansion is by a portico of the Ionic order : the interior is fitted up in the most costly style and has a fine collection of paintings, statues, and busts, and a large and well selected library ; the pavement of the great hall was brought from Rome. The saloon and ball-room are splendid apartments ; many of the articles of furniture of each were executed for Geo. IV., when Prince of Wales, and purchased by the present possessor. The other principal seats in the vicinity are Forest, the residence of J. Hawkesworth, Esq. ; Anne Grove Abbey, of J. E. Scott, Esq. ; Springmount, of Mrs. Bourne ; Donore, of W. Despard, Esq. ; Scotch-rath, of R. White, Esq. ; Roundwood, of W. Hamilton, Esq. ; Newpark, of Jas. Smith, Esq., M.D., formerly the residence of the late Earl of Mountrath ; Westfield Farm, of J. Price, Esq. ; Laca, of John Pim, Esq. ; Castletown, of Edw. Palmer, Esq. ; and Killeny, of Edw. Maher, Esq.

MOUNTSEA.—See **MONSEA**.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a village, in that part of the parish of INNISCALTHRA which is in the barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Killaloe, on the road from Woodford to Limerick ; containing 171 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on Lough Deirgeart, on the confines of the county and province. Here and at Knockafort are piers, where vessels of 20 tons' burden can load and unload. It is a constabulary police station ; and petty sessions are held here. There is a market-house ; fairs are held on the 28th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. ; and a patent exists for a monthly fair, which is not held. It contains the parish church, and a R. C. chapel, erected in 1836.—See **INNISCALTHRA**.

MOUNT-TALBOT, a post-town, in the parish of **TESSARAGH**, barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Roscommon, and $81\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by N.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It derives its name from the contiguous mansion of Mount Talbot, the seat of Wm. Talbot, Esq., which, some years since, was enlarged and castellated, and now presents a fine front, having massive square towers, and an arcade extending from one side: it is situated amidst rich woods on an elevated bank above the river Suck. The village extends down the neighbouring slope to a bridge of twelve arches, across a water way of about 80 yards, and on the opposite side are some houses of a better description. It is a station of the constabulary police; and has a sub-post-office to Roscommon. Fairs are held on May 8th, June 14th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st.; and petty sessions are also held here. An equitable loan fund was established here, in 1834, with a capital of £400, for the benefit of the industrious poor.

MOURNE, or **MOURNE ABBEY**, also called **BALLINAMONA**, a parish, partly in the barony of **FERMOY**, partly in that of **EAST MUSKERRY**, but chiefly in that of **BARRETT'S**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Mallow, on the mail road to Cork; containing 4148 inhabitants. It was anciently called Temple-Michael, from a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded here in the reign of King John, by an Englishman named Alexander de St. Helena, which, on the suppression of that order in Ireland, in 1307, was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called the Knights Hospitallers; and on the general dissolution of religious houses, its possessions were granted to Cormac M^cTeige M^cCarthy. His descendants, who retained these possessions until they were forfeited in the civil war of 1641, were styled "The Masters of Mourne." In 1571, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the forces of James, Earl of Ormonde, and those of Cormac Oge M^cCartie, in which the former were defeated with the loss of above 1000 men; and John and Gerald, two brothers of the Earl, were taken prisoners. By an inquisition taken at Cork in 1584, it appears that this place was an ancient corporate and walled town, destroyed in the reign of Edw. IV. by Murrough O'Brien, who appeared in arms against the government, and destroyed several towns in Munster. The parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Clydagh, in its course to the Blackwater, comprises 11,061 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £10,675. 7. 4. per annum, of which about 4000 acres are arable, about 3500 pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of about 75 acres of woodland, consists of mountain and waste, a large portion of which is reclaimable: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Slate of a rough quality is found at Carrigduff, and was formerly worked to some extent. Fairs are held at Ballinamona on Whit-Monday, Aug. 21st, and Dec. 5th, for cattle and pigs. At Quartertown are two extensive flour-mills, worked by the river Clydagh. The northern part of the parish, containing the townlands of Gortnagrague and Quartertown, is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Mallow, held every three weeks by the seneschal of C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., lord of the manor. The seats are Quartertown, the residence of J. D. Croker, Esq.; Harrierville, of the Rev. J. Lombard,

commanding a picturesque view of the town of Mallow, and Rockvale House, the recently erected mansion of S. G. Beamish, Esq. The late Lord Muskerry built a splendid mansion in the vicinity, on which he is said to have expended upwards of £30,000; but before it was inhabited, it was taken down, and the materials sold: the foundations still remain. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £553. 16. 11.: there is a glebe of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres near the town of Castle-Lyons, 14 miles distant. The church, situated at Ballinamona, is a small plain building, with a square tower: it has lately undergone a temporary repair, but has been condemned by the provincial architect, and will probably soon be rebuilt. In the R. C. divisions the greater part of the parish forms the head of the union or district of Ballinamona, comprising also the parish of Grenagh and part of Rahan, and containing the chapels of Burnfort, Monaparson, and Grenagh: the remainder is included in the Mallow district. It is in contemplation to erect a new chapel at Ballinamona. The parochial school, of about 50 children, is partly supported by the rector, under whose superintendence a Sunday school is also held; and there is a private school of about 60 children. The extensive, but now uninteresting ruins of Mourne Abbey, stand between the old and new roads from Cork to Mallow; they appear to have been surrounded by a high walled enclosure, the angles of which were defended by strong bastions. The skeleton of the church, said to have been 180 feet long, still remains, but destitute of the mouldings and other ornamental parts of the masonry. On the summit of a ridge on the opposite side of the Clydagh, which here separates the baronies of Muskerry and Barretts, is Castlemore, an ancient ruined structure of gloomy appearance, with a tower attached: it was built by the Barretts, and long continued the chief residence of the head of that family. In a sequestered valley in the southern part of the parish are the picturesque ruins of the ancient church of Kilquane. On removing the foundations of the old church at Ballinamona, for the erection of the present one, a large spur and an ancient spear were discovered. At Quartertown is a mineral spring.

MOVIDDY, a parish, in the barony of **EAST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 16 miles (W. S. W.) from Cork, on the road from Macroom to Bandon; containing, with the post-town of Crookstown, 2718 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Bride, comprises 6045 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4875 per annum: the principal part of the land is under tillage, producing, under a greatly improved system of agriculture, good crops; on the meadow land irrigation is extensively practised: there is very little waste land or bog, and the marshy lands are being drained and brought into cultivation. The surface undulates considerably, in some places rising into hills, the highest of which is Knockanernoe; they are of the schistose formation, and immediately beneath them, to the north, commences the limestone formation, which extends eastward to Blackrock. Not far from the church are quarries of coarse freestone. Here is a large flour-mill, built by T. Herrick, Esq., which has greatly promoted the growth of wheat. A manor court is held every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.;

and petty sessions at Shandangan on alternate Wednesdays. Fairs are held at Crookstown on Jan. 11th, May 14th, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 17th, chiefly for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. There are several large handsome houses in the parish, of which Bellmount is the residence of T. Herrick, Esq.; Rye Court, of J. Tonson Rye, Esq.; Crookstown House, of the Rev. R. Warren; Warren's Grove, of J. B. Warren, Esq.; Kilcondy, of W. Davies, Esq., M.D.; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. Hume Babington, M.A. The plantations around Rye Court are very extensive and beautiful; the woods contain some of the finest oak in the county, and the scenery is embellished with the beautiful and romantic ruins of Castlemore, built by the Mac Sweenys in the 15th century; it passed by marriage to the McCartys, and Phelim Mac Owen having joined in the civil war of 1641, the castle and property became forfeited to the Crown: it now constitutes one of the most picturesque ruins in the county. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £507. 13. 10.; there is a glebe of 10 acres, on which stands the glebe-house. The church is a small, but very neat, edifice, in the early English style, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £224. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmurry: a neat chapel was built at Clonduff, in 1820. About 80 children are educated in three public schools, of which the parochial schools are principally supported by the rector; a sewing-school, built by Mrs. Rye, is supported by her and other ladies; the other is a national school in the chapel-yard.

MOVILLE, a market and post-town, in the parish of LOWER MOVILLE, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (N.) from Londonderry; the population is returned with the parish. This town, which was formerly called Bonafoble, is neat and flourishing, having of late rapidly grown into importance from its being resorted to as a fashionable bathing-place. It is pleasantly situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and consists of a square and three principal streets, with numerous elegant detached villas and bathing lodges in the immediate vicinity, chiefly near the shore. During the summer season, steam-boats arrive daily from Derry, Portrush, and other places, and for their accommodation two wooden piers projecting into deep water have been constructed, which they can approach at all times of the tide. A market on Thursday has been recently established, and is well supplied with general provisions, fish, and fowl; and fairs are held on the 28th of Jan., April, July, and Oct., for cattle, sheep and pigs. Petty sessions for the Moville district are held every fourth Tuesday, and a constabulary and a revenue police force, and a coast-guard are stationed here. Here is a national school; also a school for females, chiefly supported by subscription. The town is favourably situated, being sheltered from the north and westerly winds by the lofty mountains of Ennishowen, and commanding on the south a fine view of the fertile tracts of Myroe and the Faughan vale, backed by the noble mountains of Benbradagh and Benyevenagh, in the county of Londonderry. To the east is the splendid palace of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, with its temples and mausoleum; and beyond are numerous headlands, extending to the cape of Ben-

gore. Among the principal residences in the vicinity are Moville Lodge, that of H. Lyle, Esq.; Gortgowan, of the Rev. Chas. Galway; Ballybrack House, of G. H. Boggs, Esq.; and Drumawier House, of John Grier-son, Esq.: the others are noticed in the account of Upper Moville.

MOVILLE (LOWER), a parish, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from Londonderry; containing 5785 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, including a detached portion, 15,950½ statute acres. Prior to 1788 it formed part of the parish of Moville (anciently called *Mobhuile*), when it was separated from the southern or upper division of the old parish. The land is in general of inferior quality, and a large portion of the parish consists of rocky barren mountain, from which circumstance, and that of the population being partly employed in fishing, agriculture is in a backward state; but in the neighbourhood of Moville the land has been brought into a good state of cultivation and well planted, and is embellished with several handsome residences, which, together with the principal features of the scenery, are noticed in the article on that town; and to the west of Greencastle a slope of cultivated land ascends towards the neighbouring mountains. The coast of this parish extends from the town of Moville to Glenagivney, including the headlands of Shrove and Ennishowen; nearly the whole line consists of rocky cliffs of a bold and romantic character, and between Shrove Point and the point of Magilligan, on the opposite coast of Londonderry, is the entrance to Lough Foyle, a capacious harbour, where the largest ships may ride in safety in all kinds of weather. Two light-houses are now in course of erection at Shrove Head by the Ballast Board, in consequence of the numerous shipwrecks that have taken place on the sand banks called "the Tons," near the entrance of the lough. Close on the shore of Lough Foyle, and nearly adjoining the church, are the magnificent ruins of Greencastle, built by Sir Caher O'Dogherty in the 15th century: it stands on a boldly prominent rock near the entrance of the lough, and, from the great strength and extent of the building, which covers the whole surface of the rock (100 yards long and 56 broad), flanked by octagonal and square towers, inaccessible from the sea, and strongly fortified towards the land, was rendered almost impregnable; it was, notwithstanding, said to have been the first castle abandoned by O'Dogherty, and seized upon by the English, and was afterwards granted to Sir Arthur Chichester. The walls are in some places twelve feet thick, and several of them are still in a good state of preservation; the eastern portion of one of the towers has fallen and lies in an unbroken mass on the ground. The eligibility of this situation in commanding the entrance to Lough Foyle induced the Government, on the apprehension of an invasion, to erect a fortress, nearly adjoining the castle, consisting of a tower, battery and magazine, with accommodation for 4 officers and 42 men, and, together with another battery on the opposite side of the harbour, mounting 26 guns: the establishment now consists only of a master gunner and five artillerymen. A court for the manor of Greencastle is held monthly, for the recovery of debts under

40s. late currency. Here are stations of the constabulary and revenue police, and of the tide-waiters and pilots of the port of Londonderry; and at Greencastle and Portkennigo are stations of the coast-guard, included in the district of Carn. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £553. 17. per annum. The church is a small but neat edifice, built in 1782, in the early English style, with a tower at the east front; it stands on a rocky eminence near the shore of Lough Foyle. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with Upper Moville; there are chapels at Ballybrack and Ballynacree. Near the church is the parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector; at Moville is a female school; and at Glenagivney, Moville, and Gallagherdaff are national schools; in these collectively about 260 children are instructed: there are also two private schools, in which are about 80 children; and three Sunday schools. Near Greencastle are some extensive ruins, called Capel Moule, having the appearance of a military edifice, and supposed to have formerly belonged to the Knights Templars; and on a detached rock, about a mile distant, are the ruins of Kilblaney church: previously to 1620 Kilblaney formed a separate parish. Near Ennishowen Head is an extensive natural cave, often visited in the summer season.

MOVILLE (UPPER), a parish, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Londonderry, on the road to Greencastle; containing 4902 inhabitants. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, called Maghbhile and Domnachbhile, over which he placed Aengusius, the son of Olild; it soon became celebrated for its wealth, and notices of its abbots occur from the year 590 to 953, among whom was the celebrated St. Finian. The remains are called Cooley, meaning "the City," probably from a large number of persons having settled around this famous pile, which appears, from what is left of the western and southern walls, to have been a very extensive edifice. For some time before the reformation it was used as the parish church, and so continued until destroyed during the civil war of 1688. In the adjoining cemetery is a very ancient tomb, said to be that of St. Finian; and outside the walls stands a very lofty and handsome stone cross, hewn out of one block, and in good preservation. These ruins occupy a gentle eminence, near the shores of Lough Foyle, commanding a full view of the Atlantic. The parish, which is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 19,081½ statute acres: one-half is mountainous, and the remainder consists of good and middling arable land with detached pieces of bog scattered all over the parish. The land is generally light, and everywhere encumbered by rocks, heath, and whins; the greater portion of the rocks are clay-slate. Near Whitecastle is excellent sandstone, and there are strong indications of coal, near which is a curious and extraordinary whin dyke. Here the system of rundale is still kept up, and the land, being divided into very small holdings, is much neglected, nearly all the population being employed in the weaving of linen cloth and fishing, combined with agricultural pursuits: the produce of the land is chiefly corn and flax, wheat having only been grown since 1830, but it is found to answer very well. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the

manor court held at Greencastle. The principal seats are Red Castle, the residence of Atkinson Wray, Esq.; White Castle, of L. Carey, Esq.; Foyle View, of R. Lepper, Esq.; Greenbank, of J. Robinson, Esq.; Ballylawn, of S. Carmichael, Esq.; Beech Cottage, of the Rev. A. Clements; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Molesworth Staples. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, forming the corps of the prebend thereof, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £555. The glebe-house was built in 1775, at a cost of £590, by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 74 Cunningham acres, valued at £66. 12. 0 per annum. The church is an ancient, small, and inconvenient edifice, on the shore of the lough; it was built by the Carey family, in 1741, as a private chapel, and afterwards became a chapel of ease, and eventually the parish church; but, being much too small, a larger is about to be erected. In the R. C. divisions this parish and Lower Moville form the union or district; there is a chapel at Drung. Near Castle Carey is a very neat meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster. About 400 children are educated in seven public schools, of which the parochial school at Ballylawn is being rebuilt; it is partly supported by the rector, and with five other schools, is in connection with the National Board; the school-house of one of the latter, at Terryroan, was erected by the Earl of Caledon, and the rector contributes £5 per ann. for its support. There are also four Sunday schools. Not far from Drung are eight upright stones, near which are several lying down, the remains of an ancient cromlech. Part of a fosse and some terraces and remains of former mansions are to be traced near Red and White castles, and at Castle Carey.

MOWNEY, or MOONY, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Killenaule; containing 400 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1522 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1576 per annum. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Lismalin and the corps of the archdeaconry of Cashel; the tithes amount to £92. 6. 2.

MOY, a market and post-town, and an ecclesiastical district, partly in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5¼ miles (N.) from Armagh, and 71¼ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Armagh to Dungannon; containing 6646 inhabitants, of which number, 902 are in the town. This place, commanding the chief pass of the river Blackwater, was a post of considerable importance during the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, and its intimate connection with Charlemont rendered it in succeeding reigns a station of much interest to the contending parties. The town is situated on the western bank of the Blackwater, over which is a bridge connecting it with the ancient borough of Charlemont; it consists principally of a square, or market-place, and one steep street, containing 172 houses, several of which are neatly built, and most are of modern character. A considerable trade in corn, timber, coal, slate, iron, and salt is carried on by means of the river Blackwater, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burden; and there are extensive bleach-greens near the town, where

great quantities of linen are annually finished for the English market. The weaving of linen is also carried on to some extent, and there are several small potteries for earthenware of the coarser kind; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the trade of the river, and in agriculture. The Ulster canal, now in progress, passes through the parish and falls into the Blackwater a little below the town. The market, which has been recently established, is on Friday, and is well supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds; and fairs for live stock are held on the first Friday in every month, and are numerous attended, especially by horse-dealers. A very commodious market-house and a spacious market-place have been constructed by the Earl of Charlemont, who is the proprietor of the town. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays; and a court for the manor of Charlemont and Moy, which has extensive jurisdiction in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, is held occasionally by the seneschal.

The district parish was constituted in 1819, by separating 33 townlands from the parish of Clonfeacle, of which 27 are in the county of Tyrone, and 6 in the county of Armagh. The land, though of a light and gravelly nature, is productive under a good system of agriculture. Limestone is found in abundance and quarried for manure; sandstone, basalt and whinstone are found here alternating; and there are indications of coal in several places. In the vicinity of Grange fossil fish have been found in red sandstone, a fine specimen of one of which has been deposited in the museum of the Geological Society, London. The lands westward of the Blackwater are extremely fertile. There are several handsome seats, of which the principal are Argory, the residence of W. McGeough Bond, Esq.; the Grange, of Miss Thompson; and Grange Park, of H. H. Handcock, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Clonfeacle; the stipend is £100 per ann., of which £75 is paid by the rector, and £25 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, was built in 1820; and there are about 2 roods of glebe. The church, a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1819, at an expense of £1569, of which £900 was a gift and £500 a loan from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clonfeacle; the chapel is a large and handsome edifice, recently erected. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. About 300 children are taught in eight public schools, of which an infants' and a female school at Roxborough House are wholly supported by Lady Charlemont; an infants' and a female school at Argory were built and are supported by Mrs. McGeough Bond; a school for girls at Grange by Miss Thompson, and two at Goretown and Drummond by funds bequeathed by the late Lord Powerscourt.

MOYACOMB, or CLONEGAL, a parish, partly in the barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, partly in that of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Tullow to Newtownbarry, and on the river Derry; containing

with the post-town of Clonegal and the village of Johnstown, (both separately described) 4877 inhabitants. It comprises 28,204 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 9347½ are in Wicklow, 9287½ in Wexford, and 9569 in Carlow. The portion in the county of Wexford includes the estate of Abbeydown, containing 452 plantation acres, which has been tithe-free from time immemorial, and is considered extra-parochial. The soil is varied, and there are some patches of bog: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A slate quarry has been lately opened on Gibbet hill, near Johnstown. Several fairs held at Clonegal are mentioned under that head; it is also a station of the constabulary police, and contains an old castellated mansion of the Esmonde family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the La Touche family: the tithes amount to £850. The church, in the town of Clonegal, is a good modern building, erected in 1819, for which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1300; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £186 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is chiefly in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and, together with the parish of Barragh, constitutes the union or district of Clonegal, containing the chapels of Clonegal and Kildavin; the remainder of the parish is in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union or district of Arklow, and containing the chapel of Ballyfad, near Johnstown. There is a meeting-house for Methodists at Clonegal. In the parochial school, supported by the rector, and in the national school at Clonegal, about 210 children are educated; and there are about 30 children in a private school. At Abbeydown are the remains of an ancient religious house, of which no account is extant.

MOYAGHER, a parish, in the barony of LUNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Athboy, on the road from Mullingar and Athlone to Drogheda; containing 565 inhabitants, and comprising 1362½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Athboy; the tithes are included in the composition for Rathmore. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the unions of Athboy and Ardraccan. There is a school under the patronage of Earl Darnley, Gen. Bligh, and others; the school-house is a neat building, in which about 220 children are taught.

MOYALIFFE, or MEALIFFE, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.W.) from Thurles, on the new road to Newport; containing 2928 inhabitants. It is also intersected by the new road now in progress from Templemore to Tipperary, and by the rivers Clodagh and Owbeg, which unite near the glebe-house; it comprises 7949 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6336 per ann., of which about 140 acres are roads and waste, and the remainder profitable land; limestone and gritstone abound, and there is some mountain bog. It is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Mealiffe House, the residence of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong; Ballyneira, of Rich. Pennefather, Esq.; and Farney Castle, of Capt. Armstrong. Roskeen, the property of G. Ryan, Esq., is now occupied by a tenant. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the

Archbishop: the tithes amount to £300, and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain structure, towards the erection of which the same Board contributed £300, in 1790. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Upperchurch, or Templeoutragh; the chapel is a modern edifice, situated at Drumbane. A school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith was established here, for which a house, with apartments for the master, was erected at an expense of £200 by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, a former rector (who also gave 2 acres of land), and for its support the trustees allow £20 per ann., but it is not at present attended; a small parochial school is entirely supported and superintended by the rector; and there are five private schools, in which are about 440 children; and a Sunday school. There are some remains of an old church, and the ruins of the castles of Mealiffe and Drumbane; and adjoining Capt. Armstrong's residence are those of the old castle from which it is named. The last is of a circular form, supposed to have been erected in the 13th century, and during the civil war to have been in the possession of Cromwell's troops, by whom an attempt appears to have been made to blow it up.

MOYALLON, a village, in the parish of TULLYLISH, barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile from Gilford, on the road from Banbridge to Portadown: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in one of the best-cultivated and most beautiful districts in the county, and appears to have originated in the settlement of a colony of the Society of Friends, about 1698. Among these was Mr. Thos. Christy, who, about 1710, commenced the bleaching of linen on the river Bann, which flows through the vale of Moyallon; he appears to have established a bleach-green here prior to the institution of the Linen Board in Dublin; the Moyallon linens obtained a celebrity above those of other districts. The bleach-green is capable of finishing 15,000 pieces of linen annually; and in the vicinity is a chymical laboratory for preparing bleaching acids. The meeting-house of the Society of Friends, erected about 1723, is a small but neat edifice: there is also a meeting-house for the Wesleyan Methodists. The school was established in 1788, and was supported by the Society of Friends, until 1832, since which period it has been aided by an annual donation from the National Board: about 140 children are here educated and partially clothed. Of the numerous seats in the vicinity, the principal are Moyallon, the residence of Thos. Christy Wakefield, Esq.; and Moyallon House, of T. C. Wakefield, Jun., Esq., embosomed in plantations, and commanding picturesque views of the adjoining county of Armagh. On the elevated grounds of Ballynacarrick are traces of the extraordinary remnant of antiquity called the "Danes' Cast".

MOYANNA, a parish, in the barony of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Stradbally, on the road to Monastereven; containing 1659 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5697 statute acres, of which 65 are woodland. The state of agriculture has improved greatly, the progress of which is much promoted by the quantities of excellent limestone here: and its vicinity to the southern

branch of the Grand Canal affords great facility for disposing of the produce. James Grattan, Esq., M. P., who has a pretty shooting-lodge here, has erected a handsome bridge over the Barrow at Dunrally fort. A party of the constabulary police is stationed at Vicarstown. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin: the rectory is inappropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Stradbally. The tithes amount to £417. 8. 4., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropiators and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Stradbally; it is in contemplation to build a chapel at the village of Vicarstown. In the National school at Moyanna, and a school at Vicarstown, supported by Mrs. Grattan, about 200 children are educated. The church is in ruins.

MOYARTA, or MOYFERTA, a parish, in the barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (S. W.) from Kilrush, on the western coast; containing 7441 inhabitants. It forms part of a peninsula bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic, and on the south-east by the river Shannon, and comprises 7967 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, the greater part of which is under tillage; sea-weed and sand are extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving: loose limestone is found in the cliffs on that part of the coast called the White Strand. Within the limits of the parish are the bay of Carrigaholt (noticed in the article on that place), the creek of Querin, and part of an inlet called Scagh or Poulanishery, all on the Shannon side of the peninsula. Querin creek produces fine shrimps and flat fish, and affords a safe harbour for boats that fit out here for the herring fishery. The inlet of Poulanishery, which extends three miles inland in two different directions, also affords safe anchorage for small vessels: a vast quantity of turf is annually sent hence to Limerick and other places, and at its mouth is a ferry, communicating between Kilrush parish and "the West", as this peninsula is generally called. To distinguish by night the proper course on entering the Shannon, a light has been established on the summit of Kilkadrane Hill, red seaward, with a bright fixed light towards the river. At Kilkadrane is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the six constituting the district of Miltown-Malbay. At Querin is the residence of Lieut. Borough, R. N., a curious building in the old Dutch style, with a long projecting roof, which, together with the bricks, is said to have been made in Holland for Mr. Vanhoogart, who built the house; at Dunaha is the ancient residence of the Moroney family; and at Mount Pleasant is the residence of Joseph Cox, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; part of the rectory is inappropriate in the Representatives of Lord Castlecoote, and the remainder forms part of the corps of the prebend of Inniscattery; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilrush. The tithes amount to £470. 15. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £208. 18. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the incumbent, as prebendary and vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dunaha, also called Carrigaholt, comprising the parishes of Moyarta and Kilballyhone, and containing the chapels of Dunaha, Carrigaholt, and Cross: that of Carrigaholt is a modern edifice. At Clarefield is a school, established

by, and under the patronage of, Joseph Cox, Esq., aided by subscription. The ruins of the old church still remain, and the burial-ground contains some tombstones inscribed with the celebrated French name Conti, some of whom are supposed to have been visitors of the Clare family, at the neighbouring castle of Carrigaholt. On a small spot containing about an acre of land, nearly insulated by the Atlantic, are the remains of Dunlicky Castle, the approach to which is guarded by a high and narrow tower with a wall on each side; at Knocknagarron are the remains of an old signal tower, or telegraph; and at Carrigaholt are those of the castle called Carrick-an-oultagh, or "the Ulsterman's rock," said to have been built by a native of the county of Down, and once the residence of the ancient family of Mac Mahon.—See CARRIGAHOLT.

MOYBOLOGUE.—See BAILIEBOROUGH.

MOYCARKEY, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Thurles, on the mail road from Dublin (by way of Cashel) to Cork; containing 1373 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded by the river Suir, comprises 3554 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about one-fifth is pasture, nearly the same proportion waste and bog, and the remainder arable land. Turtulla, the property of Valentine Maher, Esq., and now the residence of John B. O'Brien, Esq., is pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne on the river Suir: there is a flour-mill on the estate. The other seats are Maxfort, the residence of Wm. Max, Esq.; Cabrae Castle, of P. Fogarty, Esq.; and Moycarkey Castle, the property of Viscount Hawarden, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Foley. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Clogher, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £200. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Borrisleigh, forming part of the R. C. archbishop's mensal. In each parish is a chapel; that of Moycarkey is a modern structure, situated near the ruins of the old church, of which there are considerable remains. About 210 children are educated in two private schools. The ancient castle of Moycarkey, formerly the residence of the Cantwell family, consists of a large square tower, surrounded by a considerable area, which is enclosed by a strong high wall having small towers at the east and west angles; it was struck by lightning nearly half a century since, when a large breach was made in the great tower, and also in the eastern wall.

MOYCULLEN, a parish, in the barony of MOYCULLEN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. W.) from Galway, on the road to Oughterard; containing 5965 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Lough Corrib, and comprises 27,294 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of very indifferent quality; and there is a large quantity of reclaimable waste and bog. In the village, which has a penny post to Galway, petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays; and fairs on Feb. 1st, May 28th, Sept. 2nd, and Dec. 8th. The principal seats are Curcullen, that of M. P. Browne, Esq.; Danesfield, of P. M. Burke, Esq.; Drimcong, of J. Kilkelly, Esq.; and Knockbane, of A. O'Flaherty, Esq.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory forms part of the wardenship of Galway, and the perpetual curacy forms part of the union of Kilcummin. The tithes amount to £133. 6. 8., of which £100 is payable to the warden of Galway, and £33. 6. 8. to the perpetual curate. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, forming part of the union or district of Spiddal, and partly a district in itself: the chapel is a neat building. The late Rev. Francis Blake, P.P., left £500 for erecting a school-house, to which the Board of National Education added £200; a very good building has been erected, in which about 500 children are educated. Another school-house has been recently erected at the other end of this extensive parish, under the auspices of A. O'Flaherty, Esq. There is a private school, in which are about 60 children. A fine Danish fort at Danesfield gives name to the estate on which it stands: and there are ruins of two old castles, which have obtained celebrity from being selected by Lady Morgan as the scene of one of her novels: they may be seen from a great distance. Roderic O'Flaherty, a learned Irish historian and antiquary, was born here in 1630.

MOYDOW, a parish, in the barony of MOYDOW, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Longford, on the road to Athlone; containing 1766 inhabitants. Here is supposed to have been the abbey of Kilmhodain, of which St. Modan or Moduid "the Simple," who was bishop of Carnfurbuidhe, was abbot in 591. The parish comprises 4577½ statute acres, of which about 203 are bog: the land is in general good, and the state of agriculture improving. A peculiar kind of stone, called pudding-stone, is found on the isolated mountain of Slieve Gouldry, on the southern confines of the parish; and there is a quarry of freestone, which is worked for flags. Road sessions are occasionally held here for the district; and there is a station of the constabulary police. The seats are Mount Jessop, the residence of F. Jessop, Esq., pleasantly situated on a small river which flows through the demesne, and which, having been widened, adds much to the beauty of the scenery; Townend, of Jeffrey Keating Power, Esq.; Castleray, of Mrs. Bole; Bawn House, the property of — Fox, Esq., now the residence of Arthur A. Griffith, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. C. Armstrong, to which a fine demesne is attached. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh; the rectory is partly inappropriate in Messrs. Ponsonby and Palliser, and partly with the vicarage episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Teighshynod, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £193. 13. 1., of which £2. 14. 10. is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe comprises 58½ acres, valued at £117. 2. 6. per annum, and there is also a glebe in the parish of Teighshynod: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebes inclusive, is £533. 12. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1830, at an expense of £840 Irish, of which £600 was a loan, and £200 a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a small plain building without a tower, erected about 80 years since, and was repaired in 1831, by aid of a loan of £50 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ardagh, and has a chapel at Moydow. In the parochial school, partly supported by the

incumbent, and partly by the Ardagh Association, about 70 children are educated; and there are three private schools, in which are about 150 children. At the base of Slieve Gouldry are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the O'Ferralls. There is a chalybeate spring, but not much used for medicinal purposes.

MOYGLARE, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DEECE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kilcock, on the road to Dunboyne; containing 417 inhabitants. It comprises 4409 statute acres of good land, chiefly in pasture; and contains Moyglare, the seat of Chas. Cannon, Esq., a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne; and Moygaddy, of Thos. Cannon, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Henry Arabin, Esq., of Dublin: the tithes amount to £215. 9. 10., and the glebe comprises $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £11. 5. per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1815, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £390, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is an ancient plain edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Batterstown, or Kilcloon. Near the church are some remains of an ancient castle.

MOYLARY, a parish, in the barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Dunleer, on the road from Dublin to Dundalk; containing 1183 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $3635\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly under tillage: the soil is in general light; there is some marshy bog; and within the limits of the parish are several quarries of good building stone. Stone House, the residence of Michael Chester, Esq., is situated in a neat demesne. It is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Armagh, the rectory forming part of the union of Dunleer; the perpetual cure, erected in 1818, is in the gift of the Incumbent. The tithes amount to £173. 3. 1.; and the stipend of the curate is £105. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$. per ann., of which £50 is payable by the rector of Drumcar, under certain stipulations in Primate Marsh's will, and the remainder by the incumbent of Moylary. The glebe, comprising $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres, is held by the curate, subject to a rent of £27. 13. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1820, at an expense of £507. 13. $10\frac{1}{2}$., British, of which £450 Irish was a gift, and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat modern structure, altered and repaired in 1811 by a parochial assessment, amounting to £300 Irish. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Moylary, also called the district of Ballymakenny, comprising this parish and parts of Drumshallon and Ballymakenny, and containing the chapels of Tenure in Moylary and Fieldstown in Drumshallon. Attached to the former is a school, in which, and in a private school, about 110 children are educated.

MOYLSKER, or **MOLYSKAR**, a parish, in the barony of **FARTULLAGH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Mullingar, on the road to Tyrrell's Pass; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Innel, and comprises $1593\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land, generally good, and (with the exception of some small moors) either in tillage or pasture; limestone abounds, and the state of

agriculture is improving. Near the church is a small lake, from which the parish takes its name. Petty sessions are held at Moylisker every Wednesday. Among the seats is Belvedere, the property of Lord Lanesborough, occupying a beautiful situation on the summit of a small hill, in the centre of an amphitheatre of other hills, whence a fine lawn descends to the shore of Lough Innel, diversified by its islands, and the finely wooded promontory of Rochfort. Adjoining the latter is Rochfort House, the seat of Col. Rochfort, one of the finest mansions in the county; it is surrounded by a demesne of great beauty, separated from that of Belvedere by a large pile of artificial castellated ruins. On a rising ground behind Rochfort House is Tallyho, the residence of Mrs. Gerard. The other seats are Annville, the residence of Wm. Robinson, Esq.; and Tyrrell's Town, of B. Briggs, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united at a period unknown to the rectories of Lynn and Carrick, together constituting the union of Moylisker, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £65, and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £366. 3. 1. The glebe and glebe-house are in the parish of Lynn. The church is an ancient structure: it was enlarged in 1807, at an expense of £394. 3. 1., and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £129. 11. 6. for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Mullingar. The parochial school of about 10 children, at Rathduff, is aided by a small annual payment from the rector. There are several ancient raths in the parish, and at Tyrrell's Town are the remains of an old castle. Belvedere formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Rochfort, which became extinct on the death of the last earl in 1814.

MOYLOUGH, a parish, partly in the barony of **KILLIAN**, but chiefly in that of **TYAQUIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 2 miles (E.) from Dangan, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Tuam; containing, with the market-town of Mount-Bellew-Bridge (which is separately described), 5870 inhabitants. This parish comprises 17,818 statute acres, of which some portions are good and profitable land, and others of very inferior quality; there are large tracts of bog and waste land, of which the greater part might be easily reclaimed under a better system of cultivation, and some portions of low and marshy land, which might be drained at a comparatively moderate expense. The state of agriculture, though improving, is still very defective; limestone abounds and is quarried for burning into lime, and for building and making roads, and there are some ridges of limestone gravel. Considerable quantities of coarse linen are manufactured by the peasantry. Mount Bellew, the seat of M. D. Bellew, Esq., is finely situated in a demesne of 600 acres, richly wooded and embellished with an artificial lake of great beauty; in the house is a valuable collection of paintings and an extensive library. Windfield, the residence of J. Lynch, Esq., is a good mansion in a well-wooded demesne, commanding some fine views. The other seats are Cooloo, that of E. Browne, Esq.; Summer-ville, of D. M. Killikelly, Esq.; and Silk Mount, of — Bodkin, Esq. The village, which is also called Newtown-Bellew, contains about 500 inhabitants: it is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and has a daily post to Castle-Blakeney. Fairs are held on May



28th, June 21st, Aug. 10th, Oct. 11th, and Nov. 8th, for cattle and pigs, and for linen, linen-yarn, and wool. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight at Mount-Bellew-Bridge; at which place is also held, on the first Monday in every month, the court for the manor of Castle Bellew, which was granted by patent to the Bellew family bearing date the 36th of Chas. II. A coach from Tuam to Dublin, and a car to Ballinasloe, pass through the parish daily.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united to the rectories and vicarages of Ballinakilly or Aghiert, and Kilmacrean, and to the vicarage of Kilmoylan, together forming the union of Moylough, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £700: the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £200 and a loan of £500, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £18. 15. per annum: the gross revenue of the benefice, including glebe and tithe, is £1287. 5. 8. per annum. The church, a neat edifice with a handsome tower, was erected in 1808, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £200. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union called also Aghiert, and comprising also the parishes of Aghiert and Killascobe; there are three chapels, of which two are in this parish, one in the village of Moylough, a handsome edifice, for which a site was given by Mr. Bellew, who also gave £300 towards its erection; the other in the demesne of Mount-Bellew, an elegant edifice with a lofty tower, built by the late Mr. Bellew. There is an excellent national school for 120 boys at Mount-Bellew-Bridge, supported by a grant of £10 per ann. from the new Board of Education and 10 acres of land given by the late Mr. Bellew to a religious community, who are the masters: the school was built by Mr. Bellew. A school for 60 girls has also been built and is entirely supported by M. D. Bellew, Esq.; and there are two other schools, supported by payments of the pupils. There are some Danish raths, and the ruins of an ancient castle.

MOYLOUGH, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Oldcastle, on the great road from Dublin to Sligo; containing 2401 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Inny, which rises here and falls into Lough Sheelin; and comprises 6937 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Agriculture has but little improved: there is scarcely any bog; limestone abounds, and several quarries are extensively worked. The principal seats are Beltrasna, the residence of Jas. O'Reilly, Esq.; and Upper Crossdrum, of W. Smith Harman, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Loughcrew. The tithes amount to £184. 12. $3\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Oldcastle: the chapel is a handsome building, in the later English style, and is embellished with a painting over the altar; it was erected at an expense of £1000. A Lancasterian school was founded by Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., at whose expence the building was erected: there is also a private school, in which are about 40 boys and 20 girls. Some of the foundations of the old church, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Fore, are discernible; and there are remains of an ancient castle, of which no historical details are extant.

MOYMET, a parish, in the barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Kells and Navan; containing 634 inhabitants. It comprises 3174 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, consisting of arable and pasture land of good and middling quality. There is abundance of limestone, used for building. Lord Sherborne has lately constructed a good house here, with which part of an old castle is incorporated; it is the residence of J. G. Dawson, Esq., his lordship's agent. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £230. 15. $4\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £400, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £15. 15. per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Moymet, Churchtown, Tullyhanogue, Rataine, Kilcooly, and Clonmacduff, in which union are two chapels, in Moymet and Churchtown. About 90 children are educated in a school aided by annual donations from Lord Sherborne and the rector; the school-house was given by the Rev. Mr. Tuite, P. P.

MOYNALTY, a post-town and parish, in the barony of LOWER KILLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Kells, and 35 miles (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Bailieborough to Dublin, by way of Navan and Kells, and on a branch of the river Blackwater; containing 5918 inhabitants, of which number, 220 are in the town. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle took place at Petersville, in this parish, between a party of the insurgents and the king's troops. The parish comprises 12,131 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about one-third is good land, one-third middling, and the remainder indifferent; the land is principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving; there is a small quantity of bog, and some extensive limestone quarries are worked both for manure and building. The present village, which is of recent erection, was, till within the last few years, composed of cabins; it is now clean and well-built, and comprises 33 detached houses, noted for their neatness, with the church at one of its extremities, and the R. C. chapel at the other: the improvement has been effected by J. Farrell, Esq., the present proprietor, who has also, by extensive and judicious plantations, greatly benefited the surrounding country, and has erected some substantial farm-houses on his estate. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The principal seats are Moynalty Lodge, the residence of J. Farrell, Esq.; Kingsfort, of R. Chaloner, Esq.; Westland, of T. Barnes, Esq.; Cherry Mount, of P. Smith, Esq.; Walterstown, of R. Kellett, Esq.; Petersville, of T. Tucker, Esq.; Donover, of W. Garnett, Esq.; Skirk, of J. Rathborne, Esq.; Westland Cottage, of E. Kellett, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. Kellett. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £550. The glebe-house, a handsome building, was erected in 1792, at an expense of £847; the glebe comprises 13 acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church was built in 1819, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels; that at Moynalty is a neat stone

edifice, built in 1824, at an expense of £1000; the other is a plain building at Newcastle, built about 60 years since: both have paintings over the altars. There are four public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the rector; one at Newcastle is aided by the Rev. Mr. Farrelly, P. P.; and the others are national schools; in these about 370 children are educated. There are also four private schools, in which are about 230 children; and a dispensary. A castle formerly stood here, which was the residence of the Farnham family, but no remains of it are now in existence.

MOYNALVEY, a village, in the parish of KILMORE, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 13 dwellings and 76 inhabitants. Here is a R. C. chapel belonging to the union of Kilmore, a large plain structure, erected by subscription in 1834.

MOYNE, or MAYNE, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Thurles; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises 7172 statute acres, valued at £6677 per annum. Here is plenty of limestone and a good deal of bog. It is a constabulary police station. Lisheen, a handsome castellated building, is the residence of J. Lloyd, Esq.; Fortfield, of H. Lloyd, Esq.; Killoran, of Solomon Lalor Cambie, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. S. Ferguson. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Kilclonagh, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £479. 17. 6., and of the entire benefice to £524. 17. 6. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £675 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820. The church was built in 1815, by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Kilclonagh and Templetuohy, in which union there are two chapels; that of Moyne is a very neat building. About 300 children are educated in two national schools, held in neat thatched houses, built by subscription, and situated at Mayne and Boulabea; and about 40 in a private school.

MOYNE, a parish, in the barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing 1175 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Carlow, comprises 8407 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and was formed in 1813, by disuniting certain townlands from the parish of Hacketstown. The only house of importance is Coolballintaggart, the seat of A. Tate, Esq., a handsome mansion with a front of hewn granite, situated in a demesne tastefully laid out and commanding some fine mountain views. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Hacketstown: the tithes amount to £184. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1817, is a neat building; the glebe comprises nearly 20 acres of arable and pasture land, including a small portion of bog, and is subject to an acreable rent. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Hacketstown. About 80 children are taught in a school supported by annual donations from the Rev. Mr. Wright and the Governors of the Foundling Hospital; Earl Fitzwilliam gave the

school-house and 5 roods of land. There is also a private school, in which are about 40 children.

MOYNOE, a parish, in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Killaloe; containing 1268 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Galway, and extends to within a mile of the town of Scariff; comprising about 1940 statute acres of arable land in a tolerable state of cultivation, exclusively of a large portion of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The only seat is Moynoe House, the residence of Fitzgibbon Hinchy, Esq. It is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Inniscalthra: the tithes amount to £83. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £46. 3. 1. is payable to the economy fund, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Scariff. The ruins of the old church still remain.

MOYNRATH.—See MOUNTRATH.

MOYNTAGHS, or ARDMORE, a parish, in the barony of ONEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Lurgan, on the road to Stewartstown, by way of the Bannfoot ferry; containing 2891 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of Lough Neagh, and is bounded on the south-west by the river Bann; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including islands), 18,098 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 12,178 are in Lough Neagh, 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Lough Gullion, and 83 in the Bann. About one-half of the land is arable, and the remainder bog, which C. Brownlow, Esq., has attempted to drain and reclaim. For this purpose he erected a windmill, which was soon destroyed by a storm, and was replaced by a steam-engine, which proved ineffectual. An extensive embankment was formed across Lough Gullion, and the steam-engine long employed in draining it; but all these efforts were defeated, as the water seemed to return by subterranean springs. Agricultural pursuits, fishing, weaving linen, and working the turf bog, are the principal employments of the inhabitants. Raughlin, the seat of J. Forde, Esq., is surrounded by plantations, gardens, and pleasure-grounds of a luxuriant character, and commands splendid views of the lake and the counties of Tyrone, Derry, Antrim, Down, and Armagh: in the lake is an island, beautifully planted with fruit-trees and evergreens, the whole forming a beautiful spot in the midst of a boggy and unproductive tract. On the opposite shore is the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. D. W. Macmullen. Moynaghs was formerly part of the parish of Seagoe, but in 1765 it was erected into a separate parish. By charter of Jas. I., the rectory was made one of the five parishes constituting the union of Donaghclony and corps of the arch-deaconry of the diocese of Dromore, to which it remained united until 1832, when, by act of council, the union was dissolved, and it was united and consolidated with the vicarage, and the living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £54. 2. 6., besides which, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners grant £71. 2. out of Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £415. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and a loan of £55. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., British currency, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1820; the glebe comprises 13 acres,

valued at £16. 5. per annum. A small church was built in 1765, close to the shore of Lough Neagh, but it was blown down in a storm on Nov. 4th, 1783; after which accident the new one was built, in 1785, on a more eligible site; its elevated situation and tapering spire, render it an interesting object when viewed from the lake or any of the neighbouring shores: the late Board gave £276. 18. 5½., British currency, towards its erection. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Seagoe. About 60 children are educated in the parochial school, which is principally supported by the incumbent; the school-house is large and commodious. There are also three private schools, in which are about 130 children, and a Sunday school. C. Brownlow, Esq., the proprietor of the parish, built a village near the Bannfoot ferry, naming it Charlestown; he obtained a patent for a fair on the first Monday in every month, but it has not yet succeeded. This village is seven miles from Lurgan, Portadown, and Stewartstown, being intentionally equidistant from each of these towns.

MOYRUS, a parish, in the barony of BALLINAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, approaching the town of Clifden in its north-western part; containing 9792 inhabitants. A monastery for Carmelite or White friars was founded at Ballinahinch, in 1356; and another at Tombeola, for Dominican friars, about the year 1427, by the O'Flahertys, dynasts of Iar Connaught: in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, the latter building was wholly demolished for the materials, which were used in the erection of the castle in the lake of Ballinahinch. In 1831, a famine raged in this district, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, by reason of which 1200 families were reduced to the most appalling state of destitution, until assistance in money and food from the London Relief Committee was afforded, which rescued thousands from death. The parish is situated upon the western coast; it extends from the Killery harbours, on the north, to the bays of Roundstone and Birterbuy, on the south, across a wild and mountainous district, and comprises within its limits the inhabited islands of Masa, Innislackan, and Innistravan, and the uninhabited isles of Mynish, Innisnee, Finish, Croaghaid, Macdara, Freigh, Spit, Birr, Cruanakilly (occupied as a deer-park by T. B. Martin, Esq.), Cruanacarra, Innisdaury, and Innismooskerry; also the bays of Roundstone, Birterbuy, and Ardwest. The village of Roundstone, on the bay of that name, is situated in lat. 53° 23' 30" (N.), and in lon. 9° 51' 30" (W.) The bay is capable of sheltering the largest ships, the best anchorage being in four or five fathoms of water, on the Innisnee shore, a little above the point of that island: vessels of considerable burden may go up to the pier, which is dry at low water along the quay wall, or lie safe off the village. The pier and quay of Roundstone were built by Government; they are frequented by about 30 sailing-boats, averaging 10 tons, and 40 rowing-boats, of 4 tons each, the former being also occasionally engaged in bringing corn, kelp, and turf to Galway: about 250 persons are thus employed in trading and fishing. The entrance to Birterbuy bay is an opening to the eastward of Innislackan, about three cables' length wide: it is a safe and commodious harbour, capable of accommodating the largest ships, being about four miles in length, and one in breadth, besides its

inlets; it has upwards of six fathoms of water, over a surface of about 1200 acres. Between Mynish island and the mainland is the bay of Ardwest, which is only frequented by fishing-boats. The little Killery or Salbroke harbour, in the parish of Ballynakill, is sheltered, the ground good, and it has depth of water for vessels of any size, but, being narrow, vessels must have a leading wind out and in, as they cannot ride with above half a cable: the rocks at the entrance are never quite covered, but the water is deep on each side of them; the best anchorage is near the head of the bay. The great, or larger, Killery harbour is commodious and fit for the largest ships, having good anchorage in all parts, though liable to sudden squalls from the mountains. The river of Ballinahinch has a large salmon-fishery, and the bay of Ardwest is noted for its fine herrings. The females are mostly engaged in spinning yarn and knitting stockings. In this parish are situated the quarries of green marble, which belong to T. B. Martin, Esq.: the principal is in the mountain Barrnonarane (one of the Twelve Pins), where, to the extent of three miles, the surface appears to be entirely composed of this marble; another quarry has been opened at Lessoughter, and at each of these quarries blocks of 15, 18, and 20 tons' weight are raised. A little to the south of the green marble is a large tract of white marble, lately discovered, of which hitherto a few blocks only have been raised, but these are extremely large, and sufficiently white for general purposes: a mass of 22 feet in length and proportionally broad has been recently excavated. The distance is only five miles from the Barrnonarane quarry to the shipping pier in Roundstone bay, and an excellent road has been made for its conveyance. A new line of road formed by Government, as a continuation of the Oughterard road to Clifden, has been lately opened, the expense of which has already been repaid by the increased duties of excisable commodities consumed in the district. The river of Ballinahinch, which runs from the lake of the same name into Roundstone bay, could be made navigable at a moderate expense, and thus open a communication of more than six miles of still water, as several other lakes require only a very narrow cut to unite them. Situated amidst bold and picturesque mountains, among which the Twelve Pins rise majestically from the borders of the lake of Ballinahinch, is the seat of T. B. Martin, Esq., M. P.: Gorman is the residence of the Very Rev. Dean Mahon. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam; it is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ballynakill: the tithes are £50. 15. 4½. Divine service is celebrated, twice every Sunday and once on festivals, in a private house in the southern part of the parish. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, besides which, divine service is performed in a private house at Roundstone. There are schools under the National Board at Ballinacfad, Roundstone, and Moyrus, in which about 200 boys and 70 girls are taught: there is also a private school at Timbole bridge, in which are about 15 children. In Ard bay are the ruins of Ard castle; on a small island in the centre of the lake of Ballinahinch are the ruins of the castle before mentioned; and at Tombeola, at the head of Roundstone bay, are the ruins of a small chapel.

MOYVIDDY.—See MOVIDDY.

MOYVORE, or **TEMPLEPATRICK**, a parish, in the barony of **RATHCONRATH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon; containing 765 inhabitants, of which number, 213 are in the village. The parish comprises 1900 statute acres, of which a considerable portion is bog, and the remainder, which is of good quality, is chiefly under tillage: limestone abounds. The village consists of 42 houses, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held on May 4th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 5th. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and is entirely inappropriate in the Representatives of the Earl of Belvidere: the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Almoritia. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Moyvore, Forgney, and Piercetown, in which union are two chapels, one in each of the two latter places. Nearly 400 children are taught in a national school. At Templepatrick are the remains of an old fortress, and within the limits of the parish are several raths.

MUCKALEE, or **MUCKULLY**, a parish, in the barony of **FASSADINING**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Kilkenny, and on the river Dinin; containing 885 inhabitants. From the similarity of name, and its situation, it is supposed that this place was the *Magh-aillbee*, where, according to Keating, Cormac, king of Munster, the king of Ossory, and various other chieftains, were slain in 913. A battle appears to have been fought in the vicinity, as a burial-ground is marked by a number of upright stones, south-east of Purcell's hill, where the slain were interred. The parish comprises 26,493 statute acres, of which 8288 are arable, 1459 pasture, and the remainder waste or bog. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Dunmore; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £150, of which £100 is payable to the corporation, and £50 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templeorum. There are two private schools, one of which is aided by subscription, in which about 160 children are educated. On the neighbouring hill of Knockmajor is a small circular enclosure; and in the valley beneath, towards Wildfield, many old spear heads have been found. Yellow ochre, of a soft quality, is found at Wildfield; and there is a weak chalybeate spring near the church of Coolcullen.

MUCKAMORE, a grange, in the barony of **LOWER MASSAREENE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 1 mile (S. E.) from Antrim; containing 1798 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Mach-airi-mor*, or the "great field of adoration," is situated on the Six-mile-Water; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $3921\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, exclusively of 1519 acres covered by Lough Neagh. It probably derived its name from its having been, during the times of Druidical superstition, the place selected for the performance of the religious rites of that people; a rude pillar consisting of a single stone, now called the "hole stone," or "old stone," is supposed to commemorate the fact. A monastery was founded here in 550, by Colman Elo, commonly, from the great number of churches that he had founded, called St. Columbkil. This establishment acquired great celebrity, and notwithstanding the internal

wars which distracted the country, continued to flourish till the 32nd of Hen. VIII., when it was delivered up to the king's commissioners by Bryan Doyomahallon, its last abbot. Soon after the conquest of Ulster, in 1172, De Courcy visited this monastery and confirmed to the monks their former possessions and extended their ancient privileges, to which were added a grant of free warren, with an annual fair and a monthly market by Hen. VI., in 1430. In the 18th of Jas. I., it was granted by letters patent to Sir Roger Langford, from whom it descended to the Earls of Massereene, under whom it is held on lease for lives renewable in perpetuity. Only a very small portion of this once splendid pile is now remaining; but the extensive cemetery is still the burial-place of the surrounding district. Its situation was one of the finest that could have been selected, comprehending every advantage of wood and water, and every variety of hill and dale, with a pleasingly undulating surface, and a soil of exuberant fertility. The whole of the grange, which is extra-parochial, is in the highest state of cultivation, and is drained, fenced, planted, and stocked upon the English system. Muckamore House, the residence of S. Thompson, Esq.; Greenmount, of W. Thompson, Esq.; the Lodge, of F. Whittle, Esq.; and New Lodge, of the Rev. A. C. Macartney, are all handsome mansions delightfully situated in grounds tastefully and elegantly laid out. Close to the ruins of the abbey, and on the Six-mile-Water, is a very extensive bleach-green, belonging to W. Chaine, Esq., at which more than 80,000 pieces of linen are annually finished for the London market; there are also, on the same river, another bleach-green on a smaller scale, an extensive paper-manufactory, and one of the most complete flour-mills in the county, in which 2200 tons of grain are annually ground: these works afford employment to the labouring population of the liberty, and also to many from the town of Antrim. The fair granted by Hen. VI. is held in the village of Oldstone, on the 12th of June, and is the largest horse fair in the province. The members of the Established Church attend divine service in the church of Antrim. About 80 children are educated in a school at Oldstone, aided by an annual donation from Mr. Thompson; and about 30 children in a private school. There are also two Sunday schools. Within the liberty are several raths and forts, two of the first of which are very extensive and in a perfect state; and there are also several remains of cromlechs. Among the ruins of the abbey, two silver candlesticks and other valuable relics are said to have been discovered some years since.

MUCKNOE, a parish, in the barony of **CREMORNE**, county of **MONAGHAN** and province of **ULSTER**, on the road from Carrickmacross to Armagh; containing, with the post-town of Castle-Blayney (which is separately described), 9717 inhabitants. This parish comprises 17,194 statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, of which 14,155 are apportioned under the tithe act, $377\frac{3}{4}$ are in Mucknoe lake, and 163 in smaller lakes; the land consists chiefly of arable and pasture, but there are large detached tracts of bog, and a considerable portion is mountain, of which Mullash rises 1034 feet above the level of the sea. The principal crops are oats, flax, and potatoes: stone quarries are worked for building; and there are two corn-mills. Monthly fairs are held at Castle-Blayney. Castle-Blayney, the seat of

Lord Blayney, is noticed under the head of that town. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £436. 3. 1. The glebe-house was erected in 1828, at an expense of £1027, of which £184 was a gift and £553 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £39 per annum. The church stands in Castle-Blayney: it was erected in 1810 by a loan of £1000 from the same Board, and gifts of £200 from the late Lord Blayney, £100 from Lord Templeton, and £50 from Lady Eliz. Alexander. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clontibret, and partly a benefice in itself; it has two chapels, one at Oram, and the other in Castle-Blayney, which is a neat building. There are four places of worship for Presbyterians; one in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class; two at Frankfort and Garmoney Grove, in connection with the Seceding Synod, the latter of the second class; and one belonging to the Scotch Covenanters. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. About 700 children are educated in 11 public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the incumbent; and a female school is supported by Lady Blayney; and in 11 private schools are about 540 children.

MUCKROSS. — See KILLARNEY, county of KERRY.

MUFF, a village, in the parish of ENNISKEEN, barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, adjoining the post-town of Kingscourt, on the road to Bailieborough; the population is returned with the parish. It contains only a few scattered houses, and a R. C. chapel. A fair for horses is held annually on the 12th of August, which is well attended. There are some ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been destroyed by Cromwell.

MUFF, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Moville; containing 5915 inhabitants. Aileach castle, now only a noble ruin, stands on the summit of a lofty hill, and appears to have been the residence of the princes of the country for many centuries; in the reign of Elizabeth it was occupied by the O'Dohertys, who, in 1601, were conquered by Sir H. Docwra, who afterwards held their lands from the queen. Sir Cahir O'Doherty, the chieftain of Ennishowen, on May 1st, 1608, invited Capt. Hart, the English Governor of Culmore fort, and his lady, to the castle, under the guise of friendship; when he seized and made them prisoners, exacting such orders from the governor as secured the chieftain's own admittance into Culmore fort; having succeeded in obtaining which he massacred the garrison, took possession of the fort, and, on the same night, captured Derry, putting Sir G. Paulett, the governor, to death. Aileach castle was, shortly afterwards, re-taken by the English, under Lord-Deputy Wingfield, by whose orders it was dismantled, and it has ever since remained in ruins. This district is bounded on the east by Lough Foyle, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,030 statute acres, of which 14,988 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £8658 per ann.; about four-fifths are good arable land under an excellent system of cultivation; the remainder is mountainous

and unproductive. The village has a neat appearance, the houses being clean and well built. Fairs are held on May 4th, Aug. 5th, Oct. 25th, and Dec. 11th. It has a penny post to Londonderry and Moville, a dispensary, and a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held once every fortnight; and a court for the manor of Muff is held on the second Tuesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Ballynagarde is the residence of Capt. Hart, and Birdstown, of the Rev. P. B. Maxwell. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean; it was erected in 1809, when thirteen townlands were separated from the parish of Templemore. The tithes belong to the Dean: the income of the curate is £100, late currency, arising from £26 paid out of the Augmentation funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a stipend from the Dean. The church is a small neat edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, built about a century since by the ancestor of the late Gen. Hart, of Kilderry; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £379 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions Muff forms part of the union or district of Templemore. About 100 children are educated in a school principally supported by the dean, and a school at Culmore is supported by the Hart family; there are also two private schools, in which are about 90 children; and two Sunday schools. The fort of Culmore is nominally within this district, though usually considered to be extra-parochial.

MUFF, a village, in the parish of FAUGHANVALE, barony of TIRKEERAN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Londonderry, on the old road to Coleraine; containing 192 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the Grocers' Company of London, to whom, on the settlement of Ulster, Jas. I. granted the adjacent lands, on which the company erected a large bawn and a strong castle, defended by a garrison of their own tenantry. The castle was besieged in 1641 by the insurgents under Col. McDonnell, and gallantly defended by the garrison during the winter of that year, till relieved in the following summer by the troops from Derry, but it afterwards fell in the hands of the parliamentarians, by whom it was dismantled. The company, in 1626, erected a church here, which has ever since been the parish church of Faughanvale; and on the expiration of the leases, which they had granted for long terms, resumed the management of their estate in 1819, since which period very considerable improvements have been made. The company's manor comprehends 38 townlands, extending into the parishes of Lower Cumber and Clondermot, and comprising 16,500 statute acres. The village has been entirely rebuilt; the houses are large and of handsome appearance, the streets spacious and regularly laid out, and the roads leading to it well constructed and kept in good repair. In conjunction with the resident gentry of the neighbourhood, the company established an agricultural school at Templemoyle, with which a classical school at Fallowlee is connected, and for its use allotted 130 acres for experiments in practical farming, in consideration of which they send three free pupils into the school. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., for cattle, sheep, pigs, and various articles of merchandise. A penny post has been established to Londonderry, a consta-

bulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A manorial court is held monthly before the seneschal, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; the court and market-house is a spacious and handsome building in the centre of the village. The old church built by the company having fallen into decay, a new church in the early English style was erected in 1821, towards which a loan of £1000 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe-house (erected by the Company), a dispensary, and an almshouse for 20 poor widows, are also in the village. There are some remains of the old parish church; but not a vestige of the bawn or castle, except the vaults of the latter, can be traced.

MULLACREW, a village, in the parish, barony, and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Dundalk, on the road from Ardee, by Louth, to Castle-Blayney; containing 124 houses and 596 inhabitants. It is much resorted to as one of the most extensive marts for wool in Ireland, and for its fairs for cattle and pigs, which are held on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, April 4th, May 1st, June 17th, (which is the great wool fair), July 26th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 18th, Nov. 16th, and Dec. 21st.

MULLAGH, a market-town and parish, in the barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Kells, on the road to Bailieborough; containing 5960 inhabitants, of which number, 108 are in the town. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,873 statute acres, of which $140\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and there are large tracts of bog and mountain; the general quality of the land is good. There is abundance of stone for building; some slate is found on the glebe, and coal exists, but is not worked. The town, which consists of 36 houses, is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Fridays. It has a weekly market; and fairs for the sale of cattle and pigs, oats, butter, and flax, are held on Jan. 29th, March 25th, May 27th, July 29th, Sept. 30th, and Nov. 25th. Here is a dispensary. The principal seats are Lake View, the residence of — Mortimer, Esq.; Quilca House, of the Rev. Luke O'Reilly; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. Atkinson Caffrey. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the gift of the Incumbent of Killenkere. The income of the perpetual curate is £78. 2., of which £55 is payable by the vicar of Killenkere, and £23. 2. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, out of Primate Boulter's fund: he has also the glebe, comprising 20 acres, and valued at £20 per annum; and the glebe-house, which was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1822, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure in good repair, built in 1819, at an expense of £1107, being a loan from the same Board. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Cornakill, and one at Chapel-Cross. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Independents. There are four private schools, in which about 290 children are educated; and a Sunday school. Ruins of an ancient church and of a chapel of ease exist. The site of the castle on the western side of the lake is now occupied by the cottage of Mrs. Finlay; the castle was destroyed by Cromwell.

Quilca House, in which Dean Swift wrote "Gulliver's Travels," and the "Tale of a Tub," was the residence of Mr. T. Sheridan, father of the Rt. Hon. Brinsley Sheridan.

MULLAGHBRACK, a parish, partly in the baronies of ONEILLAND WEST and LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the district parish of Kilcluney, the post-town of Market-hill, and the village of Hamilton's-Bawn (all of which are separately described), 16,099 inhabitants, of which number, 7627 are in the district parish of Kilcluney. This parish is of great antiquity; mention is made of it in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, at which time the rectory and several townlands belonged to the Colidei, or Culdees, of Armagh. At the plantation of Ulster, Jas. I. granted 1000 acres of land here and the manor of Coolemalish to H. Acheson, Esq., who built a stone bawn at Carrickbane, 140 feet long and 80 feet wide, defended at the angles by four towers; and settled there 19 Scottish families, who, with their servants and retainers, furnished 30 armed men for the service of the king. Soon after, Sir James Douglas obtained a grant of 2000 acres and the manor of Cloncarney, on which his successor, Sir Archibald Acheson, built a strong castle and placed 36 British families, who furnished 148 armed men. He also built a town round his castle of Cloncarney, in which he placed 30 more British families, who provided 30 soldiers for the king. This town was the origin of the present flourishing town of Markethill, and the family of the Achesons were ancestors of its present proprietor, the Earl of Gosford.

The parish is situated on the road from Armagh to Newry, and comprises 24,296 statute acres: the land in the northern part is of good quality, but that in the south-eastern portion is mountainous and poor. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving; there is no waste land, and very little bog, not at all sufficient for a due supply of fuel for the population; lime, which is brought from Armagh, is the chief manure. Lead ore of rich quality is found in the townland of Cavanaghgrough or Cavanagrove, but no attempt has been made to work it; and near the R. C. chapel at Drumlack is a thin seam of excellent coal. Gosford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Gosford, is a sumptuous and stately structure in the Norman style, built of granite from the Mullaglass quarries: the castle has been 17 years in progress of erection, and is not yet completed; it is situated in an ample and highly improved demesne, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the former mansion, which was built on the site of the castle originally erected by Sir A. Acheson in 1617, and destroyed in the insurrection of 1641. The other seats in the parish are Drumart, that of J. Hardy, Esq.; Marlacoo, of R. Boyd, Esq.; and Ballynewry, of B. Atkinson, Esq. A court for the united manors of Coolmalish and Cloncarney is held on the first Wednesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court for the manor of Johnstown is held at Hamilton's-Bawn, on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts to the same amount. Part of the parish is within the manor of Armagh, and part also in that of Clady, for which courts are occasionally held at Cambough and Clady. Courts leet are also held twice in the year. Several townlands

are tithe-free, and the townland of Derrynaught was given by Primate Robinson to the Armagh Observatory. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting the corps of the prebend of Mullaghbrack in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate. The tithes amount to £671. 4. 6½.; the glebe-house, a handsome residence beautifully situated, was erected in 1829, by the Rev. S. Blacker, LL.D., the present incumbent, at an expense of £4651. 8.; the glebe, which consists of five townlands, comprises 1146 statute acres, valued at £1416 per annum. The church, a neat edifice near the castle, was rebuilt in 1830, at an expense of £1787, of which £1035 was defrayed by the incumbent, £200 by the Earl of Gosford, £100 by the Lord-Primate, £32 by subscription, and £400 by parochial assessment. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Ballymore, and partly in that of Kilcluney: the chapel, situated about half a mile from the church, belongs to the Ballymore union; that for the Kilcluney district is at Clady, and is now being rebuilt; there are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster and the Seceding Synod, and Wesleyan Methodists. About 720 children are taught in six public schools: of these, the Cabra school, with a residence for a master and mistress, was built and endowed with £30 per ann. by the late A. McCreight, Esq.; the present incumbent has endowed the parochial school with £20 per ann.; and the Gosford school was built and is supported by Lady Gosford. There are also seven schools, each of which is in connection with some educational society, in which are about 240 children; and nine Sunday schools. On the estate of Lord Charlemont is a cairn, called Cairnamnhanaghan, or "the monk's cairn," a conical heap of stones still covering more than two acres, though much reduced by the peasantry, who have carried away many of the stones for building, a practice now prohibited by the proprietor. There is a similar cairn about five miles distant. Parts of the walls of the bawn built by H. Acheson, Esq., are still remaining, and in Gosford demesne are five Danish forts.

MULLAGHMORE, a peninsulated district, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N.) from Sligo: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the north-western coast, near Milkhaven, and includes several small villages, has been greatly improved by Viscount Palmerston, who has built here a commodious quay, from which the inhabitants export corn and other agricultural produce; and has also expended considerable sums in reclaiming the neighbouring bogs, and in planting the loose sands with that species of grass called "bent," which alone will take root, and render them in due time a firm and solid beach. His lordship has built several neat houses for the reception of families during the bathing season; and a new town is rapidly springing up near the quay, which will soon supersede the villages of Ballintample and Grange.

MULLAHIDDART, or MULLAHITHART, a parish, in the barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road to Navan; containing 478 inhabitants. "The guild or fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary," of Mullahiddart, was founded in the 23rd of

Hen. VI. by act of parliament. The principal seats are Hollywood, the residence of Major Thompson; Tyrrelstown, of A. Rorke, Esq.; and Kilmartin, of J. Hoskins, Esq. The parish was formerly a northern portion of that of Castleknock. It is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory forms the corps of the prebend thereof in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; and the curacy forms part of the union of Castleknock. The tithes amount to £210, of which £70 is payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the incumbent of Castleknock. The church is in ruins, presenting, with its ivy-covered tower, a picturesque object. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Castleknock. A school under the National Board, aided by a collection at the R. C. chapel, affords instruction to 62 boys and 16 girls. A well not far from the church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is frequented at certain periods by the peasantry. Ancient coins have been found near the church.

MULLAVILLY, or MULLAGHVILLY, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Tanderagee, on the road from Newry to Portadown; containing 6593 inhabitants. This district comprises 6880 acres, generally remarkably good, and under an excellent system of agriculture: the Brachy bog, containing about 350 acres, is very valuable for fuel. The manor court of Tannybalton was formerly held here, but it has been for some time discontinued. The principal proprietors are Viscount Mandeville and the Count de Salis. Near the church is Mullavilly House, the residence of J. Atkinson, Esq.; the glebe-house is the residence of the Rev. Maxwell Carpendale; and there are several other very good houses, the residences of farmers. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of Armagh. The income of the perpetual curate amounts to £94. 4. 7½., of which £69. 4. 7½. is paid by the rector of Kilmore, and £25 out of Primate Boulter's Augmentation Fund. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe consists of 10 acres, valued at £12. 8. per annum. Prior to the year 1755, this formed part of the parish of Kilmore, but in that year seventeen townlands were set apart to form the district of Mullavilly, shortly after which the church was erected, at the cost of Primate Robinson, but it was not consecrated till 1785; it was considerably enlarged in 1820, at an expense of £738 British, of which sum £387 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; it has lately been repaired by aid of a grant of £137 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is a handsome cruciform building, with a square embattled tower at the west front, surmounted by a low spire. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmore: the chapel is a small building, at Mullavilly. At Vinecash there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class; and another at Ahoney, belonging to the Seceding Synod, of the second class. About 650 children are educated in seven public schools, of which one at Mullavilly is on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and has a large and handsome school-house, erected by the Count de Salis, at an ex-

pense of £600, on two acres of land with which he endowed it; one at Mullahead was built and is supported by Lord and Lady Mandeville, and conducted on the moral agency system; and those at Ballintaggart, Derryhall, and Ballyloghan are supported by the Misses Richardson. There are also two private schools, in which about 80 children are educated; and six Sunday schools, one of which is supported by Miss Richardson. Attached to the school at Mullahead are a lending library, and a loan and clothing fund, of the benefits of which every necessitous tenant on the estate partakes.

MULLINACUFF, a parish, in the half-barony of **SHILLELAGH**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tinahely, on the road to Tullow; containing 2144 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6714 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: there is a large extent of bog; agriculture is improving. Ballyrahine House is the residence of Mrs. Chamney; it was attacked in 1798, and a battle fought between the insurgents and the Coolattin corps of yeomanry-infantry, the latter commanded by Capt. J. Chamney, assisted by his nephew, an officer in that corps, on which occasion both these gentlemen were killed. Fort Town is the residence of F. H. Morton, Esq., whence, as well as from Ballyrahine, very fine mountain views of the surrounding country are obtained. It is a rectory and impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin, and the impropriate cure forms part of the union of Aghold. The tithes amount to £310. 6. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., two-thirds of which are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the perpetual curate. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is within the union or district of Clonmore. About 240 children are educated in three public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the curate; one by the parish priest; the other is under the National Board; and in a private school are about 40 children. There are several raths in the parish.

MULLINAHONE, a town, in the parish of **KILVEMNON**, barony of **SLIEVARDAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Callan, on the road to Fethard; containing about 210 houses and 1175 inhabitants. It derives considerable traffic from its situation on a public thoroughfare, and is the resting-place for the carmen in their journey from Carrick-on-Suir to the colliery district around Ballinagarry. A market for butter of excellent quality is held on Thursday, and great quantities are purchased by the Carrick, Kilkenny, and Clonmel merchants. Fairs are also held on the 1st of May and the first Thursday in December, for stock of all kinds, and are remarkably well attended; great numbers of pigs are sold. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, in which are also a R. C. chapel and a dispensary. There are some remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a monastery.

MULLINAVAT, a village, in the parish of **KILBEACON**, barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 195 inhabitants. It consists of 39 houses, and contains one of the chapels of the R. C. union or district of Kilmacow. It is a constabulary police station; and

fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, Oct. 28th, and Dec. 9th.

MULLINGAR, a market and assize town, and a parish, partly in the barony of **FARTULLAGH**, but chiefly in that of **MOYASHEL** and **MAGHERADERNON**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 20 miles (S. E.) from Longford, and 39 (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 8869 inhabitants, of which number, 4295 are in the town. This was one of the ancient palatinate towns founded by the English settlers of Meath. In 1227, Ralph le Petyt, Bishop of Meath, founded a priory here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was long designated the "House of God of Mullingar." A Dominican friary was founded here in 1237, by the family of Nugent, which attained such celebrity that general chapters of the order were repeatedly held in it. In 1329, Lord Thomas Butler was attacked near this town by Mac Geoghegan, and after an obstinate resistance was defeated and slain; and in 1464 the town was burned and destroyed by the people of Managh. Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, granted to the inhabitants a patent for holding two fairs of three days each, the tolls of which were to be appropriated to the fortification of the town, which lay exposed to the enemy. The monks of Multifarnham, in 1622, commenced the erection of a Franciscan friary, but it was never completed; the two previous religious establishments continued to subsist till the reign of Elizabeth, when they were finally dissolved. In 1661, the castle, the two dissolved monasteries, with the town and adjacent lands, were by royal charter granted to Sir Arthur Forbes, ancestor of the Earl of Granard, and erected into a manor, with very extensive privileges; and for better peopling the said manor, the town of Mullingar was by the same charter constituted the assize town for the county. In the war of the revolution, the town was fortified by Gen. de Ginkel, and became the principal rendezvous of William's forces. From this place he led 2000 horse and 1000 foot against the Irish adherents of Jas. II., who had encamped at Ballymore; and it was also the headquarters of William's army preparatory to the siege of Athlone.

The town is finely situated on the river Brosna, nearly in the centre of the county and of Ireland, and in a fertile and open tract, about halfway between Lough Hoyle and Lough Ennel; it is partly encircled on the north by the royal canal from which it derives a great increase of trade; and the road to Sligo, which passes through it, affords additional facilities of communication. It consists of one principal street, about a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions; and contains 785 houses, most of which are handsome and well built of stone and roofed with slate. There are barracks for infantry, adapted for 39 officers and 990 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 21 horses, and an hospital for 80 patients. The principal trade is in wool, for which this is the greatest mart in the county, its central situation and facility of communication with the Shannon and with Dublin having rendered it the commercial centre of a wide extent of country. There are an extensive brewery and malting establishment, and two large tanneries. The market is on Thursday, and is amply supplied; large quantities of butter are sold in

firkins, and oats and frieze are also purchased extensively. The fairs are on April 6th, July 4th, Aug. 29th, and Nov. 11th, for wool, horses, horned cattle and pigs; that in November is a great horse fair, at which many English buyers attend. The market-house is a neat and commodious building in the centre of the town.

The charter of Chas. II., granting the manor to Sir Arthur Forbes, created no corporation, nor are any officers elected; the lord of the manor is empowered to appoint a clerk of the market, and the business of the town is conducted by his seneschal. The charter conferred on the freeholders of the manor the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to do till the Union, when the franchise was abolished. The seneschal holds a court leet and baron every Thursday, at the latter of which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable; and a court of record, with jurisdiction to the extent of £100. The assizes are held here at the usual periods; the general quarter sessions for the county in January, April, July, and October; and petty sessions by the county magistrates every Saturday. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house is a neat and well-arranged building; and the county goal, erected at the southern extremity of the town in 1828, comprises 9 wards, with day and work-rooms and airing-yards, adapted for the classification of the prisoners; 100 sleeping cells, a treadmill, infirmary, chapel, and every requisite office; the governor's house is in front, and commands a view of all the wards. The old prison is now used for females only, and contains 90 sleeping cells, and two day-rooms. The county infirmary is a spacious and well-arranged building, situated on the Dublin road and is open to patients of all kinds except such as are labouring under infectious diseases.

The parish is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and extends in breadth from the shore of Lough Hoyle, on the north, to that of Lough Ennel, on the south; comprising 17,008 statute acres of profitable land. The system of agriculture is in an unimproved state; there is not much waste land, but a considerable quantity of bog; stone of good quality for building is quarried. Lough Hoyle is situated nearly in the centre, and in the most elevated part of the county, in the description of which it is more particularly noticed. The principal seats are Anne Brook, the residence of R. Barlow, Esq. M. D.; Bellevue, of T. Walsh, Esq.; Belmount, of W. Reilly, Esq.; Ladiston, of J. C. Lyons, Esq.; Green park, the property of Sir Geo. Hodson, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Browne; and Levington Park, of R. H. Levinge, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the Trustees of the Blue-coat Hospital, Dublin. The tithes amount to £800, of which £415 is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, at an expense of £1327, of which £100 was a gift, and £675 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was paid by the late incumbent: adjoining it, and close to the church, is the glebe, comprising $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre, valued at £30 per annum. The church, a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower and spire, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1813, at an expense of £3554, of which £2261 was raised by parochial asses-

ment, £185 was a donation from the Trustees of the Blue-Coat Hospital, and the remainder a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £187 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Lynn, Moylis-ker, and part of the parish of Carrick, together forming the mensal of the Bishop, whose residence is here. The chapel is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, erected in 1836 on a commanding eminence, capable of containing 6000 persons, and furnished with a very fine organ; there is also a chapel at Walshestown, and one at Gainstown, in the parish of Lynn. A small convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation has been established. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. About 700 children are taught in three public schools, of which the Diocesan school is supported partly by endowment, and partly by the clergy of the diocese; and there are eight private schools, in which are about 250 children. There are numerous Danish raths in the parish; at Kinna are the ruins of an ancient church, in which the Hodsons of Green Park are interred; at Beardstown are the ruins of an ancient fortress, and also at Balthrasna; several coins and ornaments of gold have been found in the neighbourhood, and, in a bog near the town, a torques of pure gold, weighing 11 oz. The head of the family of Petit was anciently styled Baron of Mullingar, which title was also conferred by Wm. III. on Duke Schomberg, whom he created Duke of Leinster.

MULLINS (ST.), a parish, partly in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in that of ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Graigue, on the road to Enniscorthy, and on the river Barrow; containing 5895 inhabitants. Its name is derived from the ancient monastery founded here by St. Moling, or Mullin, at a place called Aghacainid, subsequently *Teighmolin*, or "St. Mullin's House," about the year 632, or, according to some historians, in the middle of the seventh century. St. Moling, being a native of this part of the island and of the royal race of Leinster, was afterwards made bishop of Ferns. In 951, the church was plundered by the Danes, and the abbey was destroyed by fire in 1138. The remains of the ancient edifices, and the present parish church, occupy a beautiful situation on the eastern bank of the river Barrow, at a spot where its banks are finely elevated, on the opposite side well wooded, and where a small stream merges into it from a deep defile that extends to the church from the village of Glynn, presenting some picturesque scenes. The parish comprises 13,174 statute acres, of which 998 are common, 423 woodland, 671 waste, 1475 bog, and the remainder arable; it derives considerable facility for the transit of its produce from the Barrow navigation. Road sessions are held in Glascany; and fairs at St. Mullins on June 17th and July 25th for the sale of general farming stock. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of Cæsar Colclough, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £600, entirely payable to the impropriator, who allows the curate £32. 6. $1\frac{3}{4}$. per annum. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £380, and a loan of £450, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is a plain building, erected in 1811 by aid

of a gift of £800 from the same Board, and has recently been repaired by aid of a grant of £185 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it contains some elegant monuments to the Kavanagh family. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Borris, and partly a district in itself, containing chapels at Glinn and Drummond. There are three national schools, in which about 790 children are taught; and two private schools, in which are about 120 children. The remains of the ancient buildings consist of the ruins of five small plain structures in the churchyard, extending from east to west, with two walls, once forming part of a sixth, and the broken walls of a seventh outside the enclosure: there is little worthy of notice in these ruins: at the east of the largest are the remains of a stone cross and of a small roofless building, with two steps descending into it. Numerous memorials exist of the Kavanaghs and other ancient Irish families; and a holy well is enclosed by a stone wall, round which the country people do penance.

MULLOGH, a hamlet, in the parish of KILMURRY, barony of IBRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 17 houses and 96 inhabitants. Here is a R. C. chapel, belonging to the district of Milltown.

MULLOGH, or MOYLAGH, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.W.) from Clonmel; containing 746 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Suir, was the site of a monastery founded for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Bridget, which, on the general suppression of religious houses, was granted to Sir Henry Radcliffe. Kenilworth, the occasional residence of R. B. H. Low, Esq., is the only seat in the parish. An annual fair is held by consent at the village of Newcastle. The parish, for all ecclesiastical purposes, forms part of the vicarage of Newcastle, in the diocese of Lismore; the whole of the tithes are inappropriate in H. P. Gard, Esq., under a patent of Jas. I. There are some slight remains of the old church.

MULRANKIN, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the roads to Kilmore and Duncormuck: containing 996 inhabitants. It is intersected by a small stream called the Bridgetown river, which flows into the lough formed by the Burrow of Ballyteigue; and it comprises 2182 statute acres, the greater portion of which is under tillage. The soil is in general fertile, and the state of agriculture much improved. Portions of a moor, chiefly common land, have been reclaimed with great industry, and built on, by the peasantry, although the soil is very poor; and in this extensive tract there now remain only about 40 plantation acres of waste: there are some good dairy farms in the parish. At Rathyark are extensive limestone quarries and limekilns, which supply an abundance of manure for the neighbourhood; limestone is also found on the glebe. Fairs are held on March 9th, April 13th, June 19th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 30th, chiefly for cattle. The seats are Brideswell, the occasional residence of Lady King; and Mulrankin glebe, the residence of the Rev. Wm. Hickie, author of several popular works on the agriculture and rural economy of Ireland. The living is a rectory, in the diocese

of Ferns, united from time immemorial with the rectories of Kilmannan and Killag, and the vicarage of Kilcowan, together constituting the union of Mulrankin, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £173. 12. 10., and of the entire benefice to £539. 13. 8½.; the glebe comprises 34a. 1r. 22p. of good land; and the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100, in 1813, is one of the largest and best in the diocese. The church, a plain building without either tower or spire, has been lately condemned as unworthy of repair, and a new church is about to be erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmore; there is a chapel on the moor, with a residence for the R. C. curate, for whom also about four acres of the common have been enclosed and brought into cultivation. A parochial school is supported by the rector, who has also established an evening school for adults; and adjoining the chapel is a national school. Mr. Lett, many years since, bequeathed £50, which was paid to the Board of Charitable Bequests, and the interest is distributed among the poor of Mulrankin, Maglass, and Kilmannan. The ruins of the castle of Mulrankin still remain, but those of Bridgetown have been lately taken down; the former of these castles, before the confiscations of the 17th century, belonged to the family of Brown, and the latter to that of Keating.—See BRIDGETOWN.

MULTIFARNHAM, or MOLEYFARNAM, also called MULTIFERNAM, a parish, in the barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.) from Mullingar, on the road from Edgeworth's-town and Longford to Castletown-Delvin; containing 1473 inhabitants, of which number, 213 are in the village. The abbey here was founded, in 1236, by William Delamere, or De la Mar, for Conventual Franciscans. In the 13th of Hen. IV., on account of its open and exposed situation to the sept of the O'Farrells, Maurice de la Mar obtained a grant of tolls for fortifying the bridge of Multifarnham. In 1460, it was reformed by the friars of the Strict Observance: and in 1529 a provincial chapter of the order was held here. This religious establishment is remarkable for having been maintained in its early splendour until a later period than any other, for, although formally dissolved by Hen. VIII., those to whom it was granted did not dispossess the monks, who, in 1622, even attempted the establishment of a branch of their society at Mullingar; and here they preserved all the images, pictures, reliques, &c., which had previously belonged to their church, and their full choir, and hospitable household. From the actual convenience of the place and its central situation, the abbey became the chief place in which the plans for the civil war of 1641 were debated on and settled; nor did these preparatory meetings pass without observation at the time. In the reign of Chas. II., the expelled monks took up their quarters in the vicinity, whence they were driven on the alleged discovery of the plot. The ruins, including the conventual church, are characterised by neatness and compactness rather than by loftiness or splendour; but from the midst, between the nave and chancel, rises a slender steeple to the height of about 90 feet.

The parish comprises 3748 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The system of agricul-

ture is improving; there is now no waste land, and very little bog, fuel being brought from the opposite side of Lough Dereveragh by water. Limestone and building stone are abundant. A patent exists for holding a court leet for the manor of Multifarnham, but it is not now held; petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The village comprises 33 houses, and is a constabulary police station; it has a penny-post to Mullingar, and fairs are held on March 4th, May 13th, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 2nd, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Lough Dereveragh, or Direv-reagh, receives at its northern end the river Inny; and the stream called the Gane, or Gain, also runs into the lake, the extensive shores of which are divided among the baronies of Demifore, Corkaree, and Moygoysh; it is long, winding, and irregular in form, so that its entire surface cannot be seen from any one point. One of the branches on the east presents some scenes of picturesque beauty, having on one shore the hill of Knockross, and on the other that of Knock Eyen, or Ion, which presents an almost perpendicular face for nearly half its height. The water underneath is exceedingly deep; and about halfway to the summit is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Eyen, or Keyon; a spring, issuing from the rock forming one side of which, is the object of pilgrimages by the peasantry of the surrounding country. From the summit of the hill, both the eastern and western sea may be discerned, and a vast and varied extent of country both to the north and south. On the shore of this piece of water, in a delightful situation, environed by rich plantations, stands Donore, the seat of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart. Around the lake are also Mornington, the seat of Owen Daly, Esq.; Ballincloon, of P. E. Murphy, Esq.; Lacken, of Mrs. Delamar; and Coolure, of Admiral the Hon. Sir T. Pakenham. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Taghmon, and is also included within the perpetual curacy of Stonehall: the tithes amount to £170. The glebe-house and glebe belong to the perpetual curacy. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also those of Lacken, Leney, and Portneshangan: there are two small chapels, quite inadequate for the congregations; a friary chapel also is attached to the old abbey, and near it is a convent for Friars of the order of St. Francis. About 40 boys and 20 girls are taught in a private school. In a beautiful situation, on the eastern bank of the lake, formerly stood Fahalty, the retreat of Mortimer, Earl of March, and Lord of Meath, in the reign of Hen. IV.: he and his lady, Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edw. III., made this place their principal residence. The family of Nugent are buried within the abbey of Multifarnham, and their armorial bearings are carved on a stone fixed in the wall.

MULTOSE (ST.).—See KINSALE.

MUNCHIN (ST.), a parish, partly in the barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, but chiefly in the North liberties of the city of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the river Shannon, and immediately adjoining the city; containing 3883 inhabitants. This parish, which is divided into two parts by the intervening parishes of St. Nicholas and Killeely, comprises 3633 statute acres of arable and pasture land, exclusively of about 640 acres of waste and bog: excellent building

stone is found within its limits. That portion of the city which stands on King's Island is chiefly in this parish, and is connected with the North liberties by the ancient bridge of Thomond, now about to be taken down and rebuilt by the Board of Public Works. The seats are Castle Park, the residence of C. Delmege, Esq.; Ballygrennan, of Rich. Smyth, Esq.; and Clonmacken, the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, at present unoccupied. It is in contemplation to erect several respectable residences at Kilrush, in the North liberties, in consequence of the facility of communication with the city recently afforded by the erection of Wellesley bridge. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united to the rectory and vicarage of Killelonehan and the rectory of Dredhtarsna, together constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the gift of the bishop: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 6½., and the gross value of the prebend is £455. 13. 8. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 5 acres, but the former has been condemned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church stands near Thomond bridge, on the southern bank of the Shannon: it was erected in 1827, nearly on the site of the ancient edifice, which is said to have been built so early as the year 561, and to have been once the cathedral of the diocese. Tradition states that it was burnt by the Danes, in apparent confirmation of which a stratum of ashes was found on removing the foundation in 1827. The present church is a neat structure with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, erected at an expense of about £1400, of which £900 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by subscription. A fine view of the Shannon is obtained from the churchyard. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Thomond Gate, comprising also parts of St. Nicholas and Killeely, and containing the chapel of St. Lelia near Thomond Gate, a substantial and spacious building, erected in 1798; and a small chapel at Woodthorpe: the remainder of St. Munchin's parish is in the Limerick district. On King's island are the remains of an ancient Dominican friary, near which a nunnery has been established: attached is a large school for girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of the convent. Near the church is a range of almshouses and schools, endowed by Mrs. Hannah Villiers, and erected by her trustees in 1826. The building, which is in the Elizabethan style, consists of a centre and two projecting wings, the former being surmounted by a cupola: it contains apartments for 12 poor widows, each of whom receives £24 Irish per annum; and there are two school-rooms. The master receives £30, and the mistress £25, per annum. Under a recent decree in chancery the trustees are about to establish a Protestant female orphan school, for the maintenance and education of 20 poor children. Near the north end of Thomond bridge is an ancient stone on which it is said the treaty of Limerick was signed: it is still called the "treaty stone." The churchyard is supposed to have been the burial-place of St. Munchin, the first Bishop of Limerick; the church contains a monument to Bishop Smyth, who lived, died, and was buried in this parish, and it is the burial-place of the family of Smyth, ennobled in the person of the present Lord Gort.

MUNGRETT, a parish, partly in the barony of **POBLEBRIEN**, county of **LIMERICK**, but chiefly in the county of the city of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W.) from Limerick, on the road to Adare; containing 3475 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 4th century, prior to the arrival of St. Patrick in Munster, who, it appears, placed over it St. Nesson, who died in 551. He was succeeded by St. Manchin, nephew of Bloid, King of Thomond, who was ordered by St. Patrick, on account of his unexampled piety and extensive learning, to undertake the instruction of his converts in Connaught, and afterwards became the first Bishop of Limerick. The abbey was plundered and burned by the Danes in 820, 834, and 840, and in 934 and 1080 suffered severely by fire; it was soon after restored, but was plundered and sacked by the Danes in 1107. After its restoration from this last attack, it continued to flourish till the dissolution, after which the greater portion of its possessions were granted to the bishop and dignitaries of the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick. The Psalter of Cashel states that this monastery had within its walls six churches, and, exclusively of numerous scholars, 1500 monks, of whom 500 were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and 500 wholly employed in spiritual exercises. The Knights Templars had also an establishment here, which, on the suppression of that order, was granted to the monks of the Augustinian abbey. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Shannon, comprises 5927 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the greater part of the land is under tillage, and towards the Shannon are some extensive and luxuriant meadows. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Near the church is a turlough of about 42 acres, called Loughmore, which in winter is an entire sheet of water, and in summer a fine common. The lands are well fenced in some parts, and in others enclosed by broken stone walls: there are two very valuable bogs, comprising together about 150 acres. A considerable portion of the parish belongs to the see of Limerick; the late country residence of the bishop, called Cunegar, situated in the centre of a fertile district, has been purchased, under the Church Temporalities act, by Charles Wilson, Esq., and is now in the occupation of a farmer: the entrance lodge has been converted into a barrack for the constabulary police force stationed here.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms part of the union of St. Mary and corps of the deanery of Limerick; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithes amount to £725, of which two-thirds are payable to the Dean and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, belonging to the vicarage, was built in 1826; the glebe comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, besides which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres belonging to the deanery. The church, a small but handsome cruciform edifice, in the later English style, with an octagonal tower crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles, was built in 1822, and the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £300 towards its erection. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called also Loughmore, and comprising also the parishes of Crecora and Knocknegaul, and part of the parish of Kilpeacon. The chapel, situated at Loughmore, is a small thatched building. There are three

private schools, in which are about 90 children. The remains of the ancient monastery consist of the walls of the church, divided into three unequal portions communicating with each other by low arches; the eastern gable of the choir has a narrow pointed window; the nave, which is large, is lighted by windows of similar character, and at the north-east angle of the western portion is a slender, square, embattled tower. To the east of this are the ruins of another church; and about 300 yards distant from it are the remains of a tower and gateway. About 150 yards north of the church is a massive well-built edifice, about 50 feet in length and 30 broad, with lofty walls and pointed gables, lighted by one narrow circular-headed window at the east end, and entered by a square-headed doorway on the west. There are also extensive foundations of buildings in the adjoining fields, at a considerable depth beneath the surface, and occasionally discovered by the plough. About half a mile to the north of the parish church is Temple Mungrett, around which are traces of extensive ancient buildings, formerly the hospital of the Knights Templars, and afterwards the mansion-house of the prior of Mungrett. Near the eastern boundary of the parish, opposite to Ballincurra, are the ruins of a hermitage, afterwards an hospital for lepers.

MUNTERCONNAUGHT, a parish, in the barony of **CASTLERAHAN**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Oldecastle, on the road from Kells to Ballyjamesduff; containing 2969 inhabitants. This parish is on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $7432\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 5828 are apportioned under the tithe act, and $965\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lough Ramor. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, forming part of the union of Lurgan: the tithes amount to £148. The church is a very neat building, erected in 1832, by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Castlerahan and Munterconnaught: the chapel is a good stone building. About 140 children are educated in a school aided by subscriptions; and there are three private schools, in which are about 160 children. Here was anciently an hospital, the endowment of which was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Edward Moore.

MURHIR, a parish, in the barony of **IRAGHTICONNOR**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Tarbert; containing 2978 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Gale, and on the confines of the county of Limerick; it comprises 7664 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, consisting chiefly of coarse pasture land; there is a large portion of bog, also some arable land, producing tolerable corn crops. It chiefly belongs to Trinity College, Dublin. The principal residence is Moyvane, the property of Baron Foster, now occupied by Mr. Enright. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is inappropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin. The tithes amount to £143. 1. 7., of which £95. 7. 8. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Newtown-Sandes, a village in this parish, (*which see*), where the chapel is situated.

MURRAGH, or **MORAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **KINALMEAKY**, county of **CORK**, and province of

MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bandon, on the mail coach road to Dunmanway; containing 3970 inhabitants. About two-thirds of it are under cultivation; the land, though mostly light, is good, but very badly tilled, agriculture not being systematically followed, except by a few gentlemen. An extensive and valuable bog at Maulnadrought, the property of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart., supplies this part of the country with fuel. Here are extensive flour-mills, the property of A. B. Bernard, Esq., employing 20 persons, and grinding, with those of Morah Bridge, 12,000 barrels of wheat annually. Nucestown, which was sacked and destroyed in the war of 1641, has ever since remained a poor, neglected, and ruinous place; it is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Jan. 8th, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 14th, for cattle, pigs, pedlery, and farming implements. The river Bandon bounds the parish on the south; and the formation of a canal from Collier's quay, about four miles below Bandon, to Dunmanway, a line of about 18 miles, passing through this parish, has been contemplated; but the design appears to be for the present suspended. The principal seats are the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. R. K. St. Lawrence; Farnalough, of H. Herrick, Esq.; and Killyneas Cottage, of the Rev. J. Murphy. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £851. The glebe-house is a handsome and commodious residence, built by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £850, in 1810, from the late Board of First Fruits; it is situated in a beautifully picturesque part of the vale of Bandon, and is designed and embellished with much taste: the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church, situated at Farren-Thomas, is a large neat edifice, in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower; it crowns the summit of the lofty ridge which rises from the north side of the river Bandon, and is nearly in the centre of the parish; it was erected by aid of a loan of £550 from the same Board, in 1810. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kinneigh, and containing two chapels; that of Murragh, situated at Nucestown, is a spacious edifice. About 20 children are educated in the parochial school, which has an acre of ground rent-free: there are four private schools, in which are about 130 children, and a Sunday school under the rector. Robert Lisson, Esq., by will, gave £5 per annum to poor Protestant parishioners, which was to be paid out of his estate of Roughgrove, in the parish of Kilbrogan, and distributed annually by the incumbent. In the churchyard is a large sepulchral tumulus, of unknown origin. The former church stood close to the edge of the river; the waters, in consequence, gradually undermined the bank, and destroyed the building, though it had not been many years erected; the present church, built on a different site, forms a conspicuous object for many miles round.

MURROE, a village, in that part of the parish of ABINGTON which is in the barony of OWNEYBEG, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Limerick, on the road from Abington to Newport; containing 41 dwellings and 256 inhabitants. This little village stands near the boundary of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, in the vicinity of the Slieve-Phelim range of mountains; though very favourably situated for trade, it is a poor, neglected place. It is

a constabulary police station; and has fairs on April 29th, and Oct. 27th. Here is a R. C. chapel, a large handsome building; also a dispensary.

MURROGHKELLY, a village, in the parish of GLANINAGH, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 15 houses and 101 inhabitants.

MURROGHTWOHY, a village, in the parish of GLANINAGH, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 35 houses and 212 inhabitants.

MUTTON ISLAND, county of CLARE.—See ENNIS-KERRY.

MUTTON ISLAND, in the parish of St. NICHOLAS, county of the town of GALWAY, and province of CON-NAUGHT, 1 mile (S.) from Galway: the population is returned with the parish. This small island, comprising but two acres, and inhabited only by the persons who have the care of the lighthouse, is situated in the harbour of Galway, and connected with the mainland by a sand bank, dry at low water, which is the ordinary roadstead of Galway. After the taking of Galway in 1691, by the troops of Wm. III., it was deemed of such importance that £1000 was expended in building a fort and repairing the castle, on the suggestion of the governor, without which he stated that the shipping could not lie in safety in the bay. A lighthouse has been erected on the island, the lantern of which has an elevation of 33 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and displays a brilliant fixed light, visible at a distance of nine nautical miles. To the west of the island is a ledge of rock extending about a cable's length; the anchorage for small vessels is on the east side, about two cables' length from the shore, when the middle of the island is on a line with Blackhead. Vessels drawing more than 12 feet of water must ride more to the southeast, keeping Blackhead fairly open with the island, and the steeple of Galway church bearing north.

MYLERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Edenderry, on the road to Kinne-gad; containing 874 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Carbery; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £73. 13. 10½., of which £53. 2. 7. is payable to the impropiator, and the rest to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Cadamstown. In a private school at Calfstown about 50 children are taught. Bal-linderry House is the residence of the Misses Tyrrell. There are some ruins of an ancient castle.

MYNISHMORE, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CON-NAUGHT, 8 miles (W.) from Newport-Pratt; containing 80 inhabitants. This island, which is so called to distinguish it from the smaller island of Mynishbeg, is situated in Clew bay, and is the most western of the islands in that bay which are within the limits of the parish. It is a coast-guard station, and one of the six constituting the district of Westport.

MYROSS, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ross; containing, with the village of Union-Hall, (*which see*) 3459 inhabitants. Here was formerly the abbey of

Maure, or of the Clear Spring, founded in 1172 by Dermot M^cCormac M^cCarthy, King of Desmond, for Cistercian monks; the foundations of the buildings, and the burial-ground, may be traced at Carrigiliky. The parish forms an obtuse peninsula between Castlehaven and the harbour of Glandore, having the main ocean to the south; it comprises 3319 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £3333 per annum. The surface is very uneven, but the land in general is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn, flax, and potatoes; the more elevated parts, however, afford only scanty pasturage for cattle; there is very little waste or bog: near the centre of the parish are some interesting lakes. Agriculture is much improving, particularly near Brade and Myross Wood, the rector having introduced the most improved implements. The soil is generally shallow, resting upon a substratum of schist, in some places rising into hills of considerable elevation. Considerable efforts are now being made to work the slate more efficiently: many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery. A fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. Myross Wood, the demesne of F. H. Coppinger, Esq., is very large, extending northward to the Leap, and affording the best woodland in the barony; Clantaffe is the residence of R. Townsend, Esq.; Bunlahan, of Major Powell; Brade, of the Rev. E. P. Thompson; Union Hall, of Capt. Somerville; Ballincolla, of Capt. Lyster; and Rock Cottage, of J. French, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £500. The church is a very handsome cruciform edifice, with a tower: it occupies a gentle eminence, near the western termination of Glandore harbour, having been erected on that new site in 1827, at a cost of £900, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, at which time this living was separated from those of Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg: the present situation was adopted from its contiguity to the village of Union Hall. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Castlehaven, or Castle-Townsend: the chapel, near Union Hall, is a large plain edifice, erected in 1830. The parochial schools, which are aided by the incumbent, who also supports a Sunday school, are situated in Union-Hall, as also is a national school for females; and about 170 children are educated in three private schools. On a lofty eminence, above the wood of Myross, are the remains of the church of the union, which was left to fall to decay in 1827: it occupied the site of the abbey *De Fonte Vivo*, or "the clear spring," being near the sea shore, on the south-western side of the parish. On the haven, opposite to Castle-Townsend, are the ruins of Rahene castle, which in former times protected this ferry; and about a mile to the east are fragments of Castle Ire, on a bold and commanding eminence. At Rock cottage, now the residence of J. French, Esq., Dean Swift wrote his poem of "*Carberiae Rupes*."

MYSHALL, a parish, partly in the barony of IDRONE EAST, but chiefly in that of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road from Newtown-Barry to Bagnalstown, and on the north side of the river Burren; containing 2874 inhabitants, of which number, 123 are in the village. The parish comprises 9220 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and

valued at £4744 per annum. There is a great deal of waste mountain land, and much bog; but agriculture is improving. There are quarries which yield stone for building. The village consists of 19 houses; it has a penny post to Leighlin-Bridge, and is a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays, and road sessions four times in the year. Fairs are held on May 10th and Sept. 14th, for cattle, sheep and pigs. Myshall Lodge is the residence of J. Brody, Esq.; and Holly-brook, of A. Bloomfield Feltus, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £400. There are six statute acres of glebe, on which stands the glebe-house. The church is a plain building, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £203; it was built in 1811, by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Myshall and Fennagh, in each of which is a chapel; that of Myshall is a neat building, kept in excellent order. There is a school at Shangarry, of which the house, a good stone building, was erected at an expense of £200, partly by government and partly by subscription; and one at Myshall, in which are about 150 children. There is also a private school of about 130 children. The ruins of the old church, overgrown with ivy, are situated on the townland of Myshall, and have a burial-ground annexed; there is also a burial-ground on the townland of Ballaghmore. At Knockrimah is a chalybeate spa.

N

NAAS, an incorporated market, post, and assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, partly in the barony of SOUTH SALT, but chiefly in that of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Athy, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the great southern road to Cork; containing 4777 inhabitants, of which number, 3808 are in the town. This place, which is of very great antiquity, was at a very early period the residence of the Kings of Leinster; and after the invasion of Ireland by the English, was granted by John, Earl of Morton, to William Fitzmaurice, together with the adjacent territory and various important privileges, with a market and a very extensive jurisdiction in all pleas except those of the crown. It was soon after surrounded with a wall and strongly fortified; several castles were erected and many houses built; and from its central situation within the English pale, it rapidly rose into importance. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by the Baron of Naas, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to



Seal.

St. John the Baptist, which flourished till 1316, when the town was sacked by the Scots; but it was soon restored. In 1355, a convent for Dominican Friars was founded here by the family of Fitz-Eustace. Hen. V., in the 2nd year of his reign, granted to the "Portreeve, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the town of Naas" certain tolls for 20 years, to enable the inhabitants to wall their town. In 1419 a parliament was held at this place, and in 1484, a convent for friars eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded, but by whom is uncertain. The lord-Deputy Skeffington, in 1534, took the town from Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, who was then in open rebellion and had made himself master of it. In 1569, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, which, without reciting or alluding to any previous charter, declares that the town of Naas shall be a free and undoubted borough. In 1577, between 700 and 800 thatched houses were burned on the night of a festival, by Roderick Oge O'Moore and Cormuck O'Connor, at the head of a party of insurgents from the country to the west of the English pale. The charter of Elizabeth was confirmed and extended by Jas. I., in 1609; and the borough, which was supposed to have existed only by prescription, was incorporated by the designation of the "Sovereign, Provosts, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Naas." A new charter was afterwards granted by Chas. II., in 1628, but the town has been always governed by the charters of Elizabeth and Jas. I. It was garrisoned by the Earl of Ormonde in 1648, and after experiencing many vicissitudes, in which it suffered severely, was finally taken for Cromwell by Cols. Hewson and Reynolds, in 1650. During the disturbances of 1798, this place was the scene of the first open act of insurrection; a party of insurgents attacked the town on the 24th of May, but were repulsed by the garrison, commanded by Lord Gosford, which, in anticipation of an assault, had been previously reinforced. The insurgents sustained for some time the attack of the Armagh militia and of Sir W. W. Wynne's fencible corps, but retreated after the loss of about 150 of their men.

The town is pleasantly situated in a fine, open, and fertile tract of country, gently undulating and enriched with wood, and beautifully contrasted on the south-east by the varied outline of the Wicklow mountains. It consists principally of one main street, extending about half a mile along the great southern road, which at one extremity of the town divides into two branches, forming respectively the mail coach roads to Kilkenny and Limerick; and, at the other extremity, of a street at right angles to the former, continued along the road to Kilcock and Maynooth; and of several smaller streets. The total number of houses is about 600, of which only a few are handsomely built and the remainder of indifferent appearance; the streets are neither paved nor lighted, but the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells. The infantry barracks, about a quarter of a mile from the town, a handsome pile of building with a cupola above the principal range, are adapted for 17 officers and 412 non-commissioned officers, with stabling for four horses and an hospital for 30 patients. Races are annually held on a course about a mile from the town, on the Limerick road, and continue five days, usually preceding the Curragh Midsummer meetings. The principal trade is in corn, which is generally bought by the neighbouring millers; in the neighbourhood are

several extensive flour-mills, each capable of producing from 8000 to 10,000 barrels annually. A considerable traffic is also derived from its situation on a great public thoroughfare, and from the influx of persons attending the assizes and quarter sessions. A branch from the Grand Canal, commencing about a mile below Sallins, passes through the town and terminates at Corbally, in the parish of Carnalloway; it was completed in 1789, at an expense of £12,300, and affords great facility of conveyance for corn, coal, culm, and turf, and various articles of merchandise, which are brought to the town in great quantities for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. The markets are on Monday and Thursday, and are abundantly supplied with corn and with all kinds of provisions, and with abundance of poultry, which is sold in large quantities for the Dublin market. Fairs are held on March 17th, Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, Aug. 10th, and Nov. 22nd, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a neat and well-arranged building, erected by the Earl of Mayo, who is proprietor of the town. In the centre of the town is a large barrack for the chief constabulary police force stationed here.

By the charters of Elizabeth and Jas. 1st, the corporation consists of a sovereign, two provosts, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a serjeant-at-mace, a town-serjeant, a billet-master and three weigh-masters. The sovereign, who is a justice of the peace, and master of the say for leather; and the two provosts, who with him are clerks of the market, are annually elected, on the feast of St. Michael, by the burgesses and freemen, who are themselves elected by the corporation at large, as vacancies occur, the latter by favour only; and all the other officers are similarly appointed: no coroners have been appointed by the corporation since the act for making county coroners. The corporation sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. It was impowered to hold a court of record for determining all personal pleas arising within the borough, which has long since fallen into disuse. The Lent assizes are held here, and the quarter sessions for the county in April and October, in rotation with Kildare, Athy, and Maynooth; petty sessions are also held every Monday before the county magistrates. The county court-house, in the High-street, is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings faced with granite, and having a receding portico of four columns, supporting a cornice and pediment. The county gaol, completed in 1833, at an expense of £14,000, is a substantial and well-built edifice of hewn limestone, on the radiating principle, consisting of four detached ranges of building, one of which contains rooms for debtors and an hospital, and the other three, 60 cells and 7 day-rooms, ten airing-yards, and a neat chapel; it is well adapted for classification; the entrance is between two semicircular bastions.

The parish, which is also called St. David's, comprises 5027 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of good quality, and, with the exception of some extensive pastures, is chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and the surrounding district is in a high state of cultivation. The environs abound with diversified scenery, and are embellished with several handsome seats, of which the principal are Palmerston, the seat of the Earl of Mayo, an extensive

pile of building, with a family chapel attached to it, and situated in a pleasing demesne, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and kept in excellent order; Oldtown, the family residence of the Very Rev. T. J. Burgh, Dean of Cloyne; Furnace, of E. Beauman, Esq.; and Forenaghts, of the Rev. R. Wolfe. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the adjoining rectory of Carogh, and in the patronage of the Very Rev. T. J. Burgh; the rectory is appropriate to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to provide for the perpetual curacy of Belfast. The tithes amount to £290.1.9., of which £126 is payable to the perpetual curate of Belfast, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a very ancient building, and all that remains of one of the numerous castles of Naas; the glebe comprises $33\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and the gross value of the benefice is £300.15.1. per annum. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £276, is a neat edifice, in the early English style, with a massive square tower, which was added to it after its erection. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, dedicated to St. David, is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the early English style, erected by subscription in 1833; adjoining it is a convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, with a spacious school-room attached. There is a place of worship for Independents. About 270 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by subscriptions, aided by the vicar; and the Diocesan school, of which the master has a salary of £70, by the bishop and clergy of the diocese. There are ten private schools, in which are about 320 children. There are a dispensary and fever hospital; and an almshouse, originally built by Patrick Lattin, Esq., in 1590, and twice rebuilt by his descendants, who allow the inmates a small annual sum of money. The late Gen. Thomas bequeathed £20 per annum to the poor; and in 1782, Lord Naas bequeathed to the inhabitants a burial-ground, which is subject to burial fees, situated about half a mile from the town, on the road to Dublin. The only remains of antiquity are the moat and St. David's Castle, the present glebe-house. Near the old gaol is a modernised house, now a baker's and butcher's shop, which was formerly one of the numerous castles of this place, of which all the others have long since disappeared in the progressive improvements of the town. There are no remains of any of the monasteries, all of which subsisted till the dissolution. The rath, in the centre of the town, is a high conical mount, where the states of Leinster are said to have held their general assemblies; at the foot of it was a religious house, of which only the cemetery is now remaining. About a mile from the town, on the Limerick road, is Jigginstown, a spacious brick mansion, commenced by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, but never finished, the walls of which and the vaulted cellars, from the excellent quality of the bricks and cement, are still in a very perfect state. Naas gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Mayo.

NALTEEN.—See NILTEEN.

NANTINAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.E.) from Askeaton, on the road to Rathkeale; containing 2869 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Deel,

comprises 3814 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land in some parts is of good quality, but generally rocky and covered with great numbers of stones, which greatly retard its cultivation and improvement, except by the resident gentry and the more opulent farmers. The principal seats are Nantinan House, that of T. H. Royse, Esq., on the lands of which very interesting improvements have been made at a great expense; Stoneville, of H. Massy, Esq.; and Ballinvirick, of T. Royse, Esq., on all of which great improvements are in progress. Near the church is a spacious green, on which fairs are held on July 10th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 12th, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory was united at a period unknown to the rectories and vicarages of Kilfenny and Loughill, the rectories of Shanagolden, Knocknegaul, and Dromdeely, and the vicarage of Morgans, together constituting the union of Nantinan, and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop, who is also patron of the perpetual curacy. The tithes amount to £461.10.9½. per annum: the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1819, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises six acres, purchased by the same Board; and the gross value of the benefice is £1071.12.3. The stipend of the perpetual curate is £100, of which £75 is paid by the rector, and £25 from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £123, is a neat edifice, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted with an octagonal spire; it was rebuilt in 1817, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Stonehall and Cappagh. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 30 children are taught in the parochial school, which is chiefly supported by Lord Southwell and the rector. Near the Green is a well, dedicated to St. James, enclosed by ancient massive stone walls, the water of which issues from a limestone rock; it is much resorted to on festivals by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Numerous forts are scattered over the parish, of which that of Feigbeg is the most curious.

NAPPAGH, an island, in the parish of KILCUMMIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Galway: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the entrance to Casheen and Kilkerrin bays, on the western coast, and comprises about 65 statute acres of arable and pasture land.

NARIN, or NAIRN, a post-town, in the parish of INNISKEEL, barony of LOWER BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Ardara, and 140 (N.W.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It consists of a few scattered houses on the north-western coast, and has a sub-post-office to Ardara. A pier has been built for the accommodation of the fishermen.

NARRAGHMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of KILKEA and MOONE, and partly in the barony of WEST, but chiefly in that of EAST, NARRAGH and RHEBAN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2

miles (N. N. W.) from Ballitore; containing 3125 inhabitants, of which number, 173 are in the village. This place, which is of great antiquity, has been the scene of many historical events. According to Keating, a desperate battle was fought here in the third century between the men of South Leinster and Carmar Cas, King of Munster, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter and pursued to *Athbrodain*, or "the bloody ford," where the town of Athy now stands. The *Naasteighan*, or assembly of the states of South Leinster, was held here on the "Hill of Carmen," consisting of a high rath, on the summit of which were sixteen conical mounds, upon which the elders sat in council; it is situated on the brow of a gently sloping eminence, about six miles from Athy. This rath was afterwards known by the name of the moat of *Mullimast*, or "the hill of decapitation," in consequence of the act of some English adventurers in the 16th century, who being resisted in their encroachments by some of the Irish chieftains, to whom the district belonged, having invited the latter to a conference on this hill on New Year's day, fell upon them unawares, slew them, and buried their bodies here. The parish, which is situated on the river Griese, a branch of the Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Castledermot, comprises 11,564 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The lands are chiefly under tillage and pasture; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture is improving; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, wheat and barley; there is no waste land, but a large tract of bog. The manor was originally granted to Robert Fitz-Richard, one of the earliest English settlers, who was created Lord of Narragh, and built the castle, in the reign of Hen. II. It formed for some time a palatine barony belonging to the Wellesley family; and at a later period became the property of the Keatings. During the disturbances of 1798, the mansion-house of Col. Keating, a modern building not then finished, was burnt by the king's troops in their operations against the insurgents. The manor is now the property of Robert Latouche, Esq., of Harristown: the house has never been rebuilt, and is in ruins; the demesne is very extensive and richly wooded. The village contains 23 houses. An extensive cotton manufacture is carried on at Inchiquin mills by Mr. Leonard Greenham, who of late years has greatly improved the concern, so as considerably to increase the number of persons employed in spinning and weaving by hand and power looms. A fair is held in the village on the 28th of March, and a constabulary police station has been established there. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £646. 3. 1. The glebe-house, built in 1818, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1275 from the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome modern house in tastefully disposed grounds; the glebe comprises 12 acres of cultivated land, near the church. The church is a small building, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £127. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district comprising the parishes of Narraghmore and Davidstown, and parts of those of Fontstown and Dunlavin: there are two chapels, one at Crookstown and the other at Kilmead. The parochial school, in which are about 100 children, is aided by private subscriptions; a school at Skerries is sup-

ported in connection with the Board of National Education, for which a school-house was built by Mr. Lappen, and there is another in connection with the same Board at Calverstown, for which a building was erected by Robert Borrowes, Esq. There is also a private school, in which are about 40 children.

NATHLASH, or ST. NICHOLAS, a parish, in the barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Kildorrery, on the mail car road from Fermoy to Limerick; containing 862 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the river Funcheon, which flows for nearly a quarter of a mile through a romantic glen formed by two precipitous limestone rocks, apparently rent asunder by some convulsion of nature. It comprises 1009 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £863 per ann.: the land is generally good, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Good marble is found at Ballymahan: there is no waste land or bog. Near the village of Rockmills are the extensive flour-mills from which it derives its name, erected by the late R. Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket; they are propelled by the Funcheon, and are capable of manufacturing nearly 12,000 sacks of flour annually: adjacent is Rockmill Lodge, the beautifully situated residence of Mrs. Oliver. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the vicarage of Kildorrery, and in the gift of the Bishop, which union is held by faculty with that of Ahern. The tithes of Nathlash amount to £120, and of the union of that name, to £279. 11. The church, a small neat structure with a tower and spire, is at Rockmills: it was erected in 1811, by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kildorrery. The school, for which a good plain building was erected by the late Mr. Aldworth, at an expense of £100, is chiefly supported by subscription; in it and in a private school about 40 children are instructed: there is also a Sunday school.—See ROCKMILLS.

NAUGHAVAL.—See NOUGHAVAL.

NAUL, formerly called The NAULE, a parish, in the barony of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 14 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Drogheda by Ballyboghil; containing 758 inhabitants, of which number, 216 are in the village. The parish comprises 1600 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, one-third pasture, and about 40 acres are woodland. The ancient castle, sometimes called the castle of Roches, is supposed to have been built by the family of De Geneville, from which it passed to the Cruises; and having passed through various hands since 1641, has become the property of Col. Tennison, of Castle Tennison, in the county of Roscommon. It is boldly situated on a rocky precipice on the brow of a chain of hills, commanding a fine view of the vale of Roches, above which it towers at a height of upwards of 150 feet. Through this vale, which is a romantic glen, bordered in many places with rocks of various size and form, and broken into caves, flows the winding Delvan rivulet, which separates the counties of Dublin and Meath, and after forming a waterfall of the same name as the glen, falls into the Irish sea at the village of Knockingin. A fine view of this picturesque glen is obtained from Westown House, the seat of Anthony

Strong Hussey, Esq., a respectable mansion of antiquated character, apparently erected early in the last century, and standing in a highly improved demesne, embellished with some fine old timber, at a short distance from the village: in the demesne is a rath, which has been thickly planted. Reynoldstown, the residence of Wm. W. Yates, Esq., is the only other seat in the parish. By an act of the 1st of Geo. I., £2000 was granted to Arthur Mervyn to enable him to complete the mills at Naul, by the addition of granaries. Agriculture is not in a forward state: the principal crops are wheat, oats and potatoes; limestone is raised from quarries in the parish. In 1824, after several previous trials, a trial for coal was made by boring to the depth of 160 feet, but without success. There is a station of the constabulary police in the village. Fairs, established in 1832, and in which black cattle, horses, and pigs are sold, are held on March 16th, April 26th, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 2nd. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Hollywood; the rectory is impropriate in W. Dutton Pollard, Esq. The church, which serves for the union, is a plain neat building, and adjoining it is a chapel in ruins, built, as is stated in an inscription on a stone over the western entrance, by the Hon. Col. E. Hussey, of Westown, in 1710. Mr. Pollard agreed, in 1833, to take £200 per ann. for his share of the tithes of this and the adjoining parishes of Hollywood and Grallagh. Naul forms part of the R. C. union or district of Naul or Damastown; a neat chapel was erected at the former of these places in 1822, by subscription, on a site given by A. S. Hussey, Esq. A commodious school-house was erected, in 1835, near the entrance to Westown demesne, on a site given by Col. Tennison, at an expense of £238, of which £138 was a grant from the Board of National Education and the remainder was defrayed by subscription; it is supported by an annual grant of £20 from the same Board, between £50 and £60 by subscriptions, and by the fees of the pupils. Here is a private school, in which 20 boys and 25 girls are educated.

NAVAN, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.N.E.) from Trim, and 23 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 5292 inhabitants, of which number, 4416 are in the town. It is one of the first boroughs established by the English in the palatinate of Meath, and appears to have arisen under the patronage of the family of the Nangles, barons of Navan, who, towards the close of the 12th century, founded here an abbey for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. The town is said to have been walled round by Hugh de Lacy, and to have attained such importance that, in the reign of Edw. IV., the inhabitants received from that monarch a charter of incorporation, which was confirmed, with additional privileges, by Hen. VII., in the 9th year of his reign. In the time of Hen. VIII. it had become of so much military importance, that an act was passed, in the 34th of that reign, providing that every ploughland in Meath and Westmeath, liable to subsidy, should be charged for four years with the payment of 3s. 4d. towards building the walls of Navan. In 1623, the inhabitants received from Jas. I. a new charter, confirming all previous grants and incorporat-

ing them under the designation of the "Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town or Borough of Navan," which was confirmed after his restoration by Chas. II., who also granted them four fairs.

The town is situated in the centre of the county, and at the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne; it consists of three principal streets, from which several smaller branch off in various directions, and contains about 850 houses, many of which are well built; altogether it has a neat, cheerful, and thriving appearance. The cavalry barracks, on the site of the ancient abbey, are adapted for 4 officers and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 50 horses. The chief trade is in provisions, which is extensively carried on with Drogheda, and seems to have been consequent on the opening of the Boyne navigation from that part to Navan, a line of 15 miles in extent; and its further extension inland, which has been attempted but not yet carried into effect, would contribute greatly to its increase and to the general prosperity of the neighbourhood. There is also a considerable retail trade with the surrounding districts. In the immediate vicinity of the town, and closely connected with its trade, though locally within the limits of the adjoining parish of Athlumney, are flax-mills on the river Boyne, affording regular employment, on the average, to about 260 persons, and in the same parish, but close to the bridge of Navan, are some very extensive flour-mills, the property of Mr. Delany. Of these mills, one has five pairs of stones used for grinding wheat only; and the other, called the New Mill, which has been recently erected and fitted up with the most improved machinery, has ten pairs of stones, of which six are used in grinding wheat, and four for oats; attached to these mills is a steam-engine of 30-horse power. There are also some smaller mills in the town, chiefly for oatmeal; and a paper-mill upon a small scale, chiefly for the coarser sorts of paper. The distillery belonging to Mr. James Morgan is capable of producing 30,000 gallons of whiskey annually; and on the river Blackwater, and close to the town, was formerly a very extensive distillery, with a mill and corn stores, employing a large number of persons; but the establishment has been for some time discontinued, and the buildings are fast going to decay. The manufacture of sacking, of which this place is the principal seat, is extensively carried on: it is made of tow brought from the North of Ireland, and in the town are from 200 to 300 looms in constant operation, each producing annually about 40 pieces of 60 yards in length. The market, which is the best attended in the county, is on Wednesday, and is abundantly supplied with corn, large numbers of bacon-hogs and porkers, and with coarse linen, yarn, frieze, and country merchandise. Fairs for store cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, are held on Easter and Trinity Mondays, and on the second Monday in September and the first Monday in December for beef, store bullocks, sheep, horses, and hogs. A savings' bank, in which are deposits to the amount of more than £5000, and a chief constabulary police force, have been established in the town.

By the charters of Jas. I. and Chas. II., the corporation consists of a portreeve, twelve burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The port-

reeve, who is also justice of the peace, is annually elected on the 13th of September by the corporation at large, and may appoint a deputy, who is also a justice of the peace; the burgesses, as vacancies occur, are chosen from the freemen, who are admitted only by favour of the corporation, by whom also the town-clerk and serjeants-at-mace are appointed. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court, formerly held before the portreeve or his deputy, has issued no process since 1820, and has since fallen into total disuse; the borough officers exercise no municipal jurisdiction, and though a portreeve is annually chosen, the corporation may be considered as virtually extinct. General sessions are held twice in the year, and petty sessions on alternate Mondays before the county magistrates and the portreeve, who acts also as a magistrate for the county. The court-house, or Tholsel, contains the requisite apartments for holding the courts, and a suite of assembly-rooms, and previously to the erection of the present bridewell, the basement story was used as a prison; the bridewell has separate wards and day-rooms, with airing-yards, for the classification of prisoners.

The parish comprises 3498 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 2802 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of middling quality, and about two-thirds of it are under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is very little waste land or bog. Limestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried both for burning into lime and for building. The principal seats are Boyne Hill, the residence of Lieut. Col. T. Gerrard, beautifully situated on the bank of the river; Belmont, of J. Goggan, Esq.; and a handsome residence recently erected, near the road to Dublin, by L. Byron, Esq., M.D., commanding some pleasing views. In the immediate vicinity of the town, though within the limits of Donaghmore parish, is Black Castle, the handsome seat of R. R. Fitzherbert, Esq., beautifully situated in a tastefully improved demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in the 17th century, to the rectories of Ardsallagh and Donaghmore, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £275: the glebe of the union comprises 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, valued at £23. 15. per ann.; and the gross revenue of the benefice is £728. 15. The church, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £226, is a neat modern edifice, rebuilt, with the exception of the old tower, which is of elegant design, in 1818, at an expense of £1700, of which £600 was a gift and £1100 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; it contains a handsome organ, presented to the parish by Mrs. Savage. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Donaghmore, Ardsallagh, and Bective: the chapel is a handsome Grecian edifice, now in course of erection upon an extensive scale; there is also a chapel at Bective. Near the R. C. chapel is the convent of the Ladies of Loretto, a handsome edifice, attached to which are two school-rooms, one in connection with the National Board, in which are 200 girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the sisters of the convent; and the other a private seminary for young ladies. The Navan endowed school was founded by Alderman Preston, of Dublin, who by

will bequeathed 800 plantation acres of land in Queen's county, of which he appropriated seven-sixteenth parts to this school, five to a similar school at Ballyroan, and four-sixteenths to the Blue Coat school in Dublin; the course of education includes an efficient preparation for the University, for which the charge must not exceed one guinea per quarter; the appointment of the master is vested in the Rev. Joseph Preston, of Bellinter. There is also an extensive R. C. seminary for students intended for the priesthood or for any of the learned professions: the school is under the direction and superintendence of three R. C. clergymen; the premises are extensive, and annexed to them is a private chapel. About 400 children are taught in the public schools of the parish; and there are nine private schools, in which are about 450 children. The County Infirmary is a plain building, not well adapted to its purpose; the fever hospital is of modern date, and contains ample accommodation of a superior kind. There are also a charitable loan society, entirely supported by Mrs. Fitzherbert, and a society for the relief of the destitute sick poor. At the western extremity of the town is a large moat of considerable elevation, commanding from its summit a very extensive and interesting prospect.

NEALE, a village, in the parish of KILMOLARA, barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ballinrobe, on the road to Cong; the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is usually called "The Neale," is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Feb. 5th, May 6th, Aug. 4th, and Nov. 5th. Immediately adjoining is Neale Park, a seat of Lord Kilmaine: the grounds, which are very extensive, contain some curious monuments, noticed under the head of Kilmolara. In the R. C. divisions Neale gives name to the union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilmolara and Ballinchalla, and contains the only chapel in the district.

NEDDINS, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Clonmel, on the river Suir; containing 616 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1461 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Ardfinnan: the rectory is impropriate in Mrs. Emily Cudworth. The tithes amount to £185, of which £105 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the district of Ardfinnan.

NENAGH, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, but chiefly in that of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 19 miles (N. E.) from Limerick, and 75 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail road between these cities; containing 9159 inhabitants, of which number, 8446 are in the town, which is the largest (except one), as to population, that does not return a member to parliament. It was one of the ancient manors of the Butlers, by whom the old castle now in ruins is supposed to have been founded. In 1200, an hospital was founded here for Augustinian canons, who were to admit into it the sick and infirm: it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whence it was usually called Teachcon, Tyone, or St. John's house, and was endowed by Theobald Walter, the first Butler

of Ireland, with lands for the maintenance of thirteen beds for strangers: after the dissolution of religious houses, the building and its possessions were granted by Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, to Oliver Grace. In the reign of Hen. III., a member of the Butler or of the Kennedy family founded a Franciscan friary in the town, which was one of the richest foundations belonging to that order in the kingdom: it was finally leased by Elizabeth to Robert Collum for a term of years. In 1550, O'Carroll burned both the town and the friary, but the garrison saved the castle. In 1641, it was taken by the Irish under Owen Roe O'Nial, from whom it was afterwards wrested by Lord Inchiquin. Ireton, in his march against Limerick in 1651, invested the town and compelled the garrison to surrender at discretion. In the war of 1688, it fell into the hands of Anthony Carroll, an active leader under Sarsfield, who made it the centre of his operations, until compelled to abandon it on the approach of a force under Gen. Leveson, when he burned the town in his retreat.

The town stands on a stream to which it gives name, that descends from the Keeper mountain to Lough Derg. It consists of four streets meeting in the centre. The market for corn and cattle, which is well attended, is held on Thursday: fairs are held under a grant by Hen. VIII. to the Butler family, on April 24th, May 29th, July 4th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 1st. The first fair held here was called *Eanaugh Airoon*, that is "a Fair in Ormond." General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions weekly: there is a courthouse for the meetings of the magistrates; also an old bridewell, consisting of 3 day-rooms, 9 cells and 2 yards. Application is about to be made to procure an act of parliament to make Nenagh an assize town. It is the residence of a stipendiary magistrate, and a chief constabulary police station. A seneschal's court for the manor was formerly held here. A fever hospital and dispensary are maintained in the usual manner: three physicians attend the former in monthly rotation, at a salary of £25 each. There is a small library of works of a religious and charitable tendency. An infantry barrack has been built on an eminence at the east end of the town, on the principle of a field fortification, with accommodations for a field-officer, 12 commissioned officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 4 horses, with hospital accommodation for 21 patients and a magazine. The ruins of the old castle, commonly called "Nenagh Round," on one side of Castle-street, consist of a lofty and massive circular donjon, or keep, with a yard attached, surrounded by high walls, which were originally flanked by four circular towers, and entered by a gate with a portcullis: the building appears to be of the age of the first Anglo-Norman proprietor. A brewery is carried on in the town; and at Tyone, in its immediate vicinity, is a flour-mill, from which large quantities of flour are sent to Dromineer, the nearest steamboat station on the Shannon, about five miles distant. There is also a small stuff manufactory. The town is supplied with water from wells, and is neither paved nor lighted. Near it, on the Dublin road, is a spring of excellent water, with a covering of masonry, on which are inscribed these words: "Erected by voluntary contribution, to commemorate the unparalleled benevolence of the English nation to the poor of Ireland at a season of extreme distress. A.D. 1822." The fee of the land

in and about the town, amounting to 500 acres, is vested in the Holmes family.

The town is in a populous and well-cultivated district, in which are a considerable number of resident gentry. The seats in its immediate vicinity are Richmond, the residence of R. Wells Gason, Esq.; Salisboro', of T. Poe, Esq.; Riverston, of John Bennett, Esq.; Smithfield, of Capt. Boucheir; Willington, of W. Smithwick, Esq.; and Brook Watson, of F. Watson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united by act of council, Feb. 16th, 1798, to the rectory and vicarage of Knigh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £350, and the gross tithes of the benefice are £636. 3. 1. The glebe-house was erected by a loan of £1200 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812; there are two glebes in the union, together containing 18a. 3r. The church, which is in the town, is a plain structure, built by a loan of £1300 from the same Board, in 1809; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £101 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Lisbunny; it contains one chapel, situated in the town, where is also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and another for Independents. There are a parochial free school, a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and one under the Board of National Education, in which are about 290 boys and 150 girls. There are also six private schools, in which are about 170 boys and 80 girls.

NEWBAWN, a parish, partly in the barony of BANTRY, but chiefly in that of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from New Ross, on the road to Wexford: containing 1618 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, the insurgents encamped on Carrigburn hill, in this parish, for a few days before the battle of New Ross, and remained there until the evening of the 4th of June, when they marched to that town, leaving some prisoners (among whom were a few Catholics) in the barn belonging to the mansion of Scullabogue, which is situated at the foot of the rocky hill. Some fugitives from the field of battle perceiving that the day was lost, in order to escape the carnage of that desperate conflict, hurried back to Carrigburn under pretence of bringing orders from the commander-in-chief to put the prisoners to death, which being believed, the barn was set on fire, and the prisoners, with the exception only of one or two, perished in the flames. The mansion has never been occupied by the proprietor, Lieut.-Gen. Browne Clayton, since it became the scene of this memorable tragedy; but a neat cottage, called Carrigburn Cottage, has been fitted up as a summer residence for the family. Carrigburn is a remarkable rocky eminence, chiefly composed of hard flint, rising abruptly from an extensive plain to a height of about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding from its summit an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Irish sea, studded along the coast of Wexford with several islands, among which the Saltees are the most conspicuous. The parish comprises 7316 statute acres, chiefly in tillage, and well cultivated. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Adamstown, and the corps of the archdeaconry: the tithes amount to £360. 4. 8. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or dis-

trict, comprising also the parish of Adamstown, and parts of Donowney and Horetown, and containing the chapels of Newbawn, Adamstown, Raheen, and Cullinstown: that of Newbawn is a spacious modern cruciform structure. About 50 children are educated in two private schools; and there is a dispensary for the parishes of Newbawn and Clongeen. On Newbawn farm, now in the occupation of Mr. Tobias Rossiter, are the remains of an ancient castle, apparently of Norman foundation, consisting chiefly of a tower, of which the staircase leading to the summit is still in tolerable preservation. Several ancient raths or forts are scattered over the parish.

NEWBLISS, a market and post-town, in the parish of **KILLEEVAN**, barony of **DARTRY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Clones, and 66 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Clones to Dublin; containing 497 inhabitants. It is situated on the estate, and contiguous to the fine demesne and plantations, of Andrew Ker, Esq., M.D.; and consists of one wide street, containing 95 houses, mostly of respectable appearance. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a sub-post-office to Clones and Cootehill. The market, which is on Saturday, is principally for pigs and flax; and fairs are held on the last Saturday in each month, chiefly for cattle and pigs: the market-house and shambles are neat buildings, and there is a good inn. Here are a neat meeting-house for Presbyterians, erected in 1816; a school under the London Hibernian Society; and a dispensary.

NEWBRIDGE, a market and post-town, in the parish of **GREAT CONNELL**, barony of **CONNELL**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Naas, and 21 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 577 inhabitants. This place is of very recent origin, and appears to have arisen since the erection of extensive barracks for cavalry, in 1816, on the property of Thos. Eyre Powell, Esq. It is situated on the river Liffey, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, but so narrow that two carriages cannot drive abreast on it, from which it derives its name, and on the mail coach road from Dublin to Limerick. The town at present consists only of one street, on the western bank of the river; but it is yet in its infancy, and there is every prospect of its increase. The barracks are spacious and handsome, consisting of two parallel ranges of building, connected by a central range at right angles; and are capable of accommodating two regiments, with apartments for their officers, and an hospital for 100 patients. A patent has been obtained for two free markets, which are held on Tuesday and Friday in every week, and for two fairs, on the 3rd of May and 15th of August. Here are also a constabulary police station, a dispensary, and a R. C. chapel, with a friary.

NEWBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of **CASTLEMACADAM**, barony of **BALLINACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Rathdrum, to which it has a penny post: the population is returned with the parish. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of Ovoca, on the eastern bank of the river of that name, and near the mail road from Dublin to Wexford. It gives name, with Baranisky, to the R. C. union or district, and contains a neat chapel, to which a national school is attached.

NEWCASTLE, a small sea-port town, in the parish of **KILCOO**, barony of **UPPER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Castletwellan; containing 987 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shore of Dundrum bay, in the Irish sea, derives its name from a castle erected here by Felix Magennis, in the memorable year of the Spanish Armada; and though only an inconsiderable fishing village previously to the year 1822, it has since been gradually increasing in importance. In addition to its trade as a port, it has made great advances as a fashionable place for sea-bathing, and is now nearly a mile in length, containing several large and handsome private dwelling-houses, and numerous comfortable and respectable lodging-houses. The castle, built by Magennis close to the sea shore, has been taken down, and on its site Earl Annesley has erected a spacious and elegant hotel, from a design by Mr. Duff, of Belfast, at an expense of £3000, which is fitted up with superior accommodations, including hot and cold baths, and every requisite arrangement. The house is beautifully situated and commands a most extensive prospect, embracing the isle and calf of Man in the foreground, and in the rear the lofty mountains of Mourne. Earl Annesley has also built an elegant marine residence, called Donard Lodge, at the foot of Slieve Donard; the demesne is laid out with great taste, and within its limits is a chalybeate spa, to which the public has free access. The other seats are Tollymore, the residence of Mrs. Keowen, situated near the town; Brook Lodge, of W. Beers, Esq.; and the residence of John Law, Esq., a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style. The environs are of pleasing character, and abound with interesting scenery; they afford many agreeable walks and rides, and within two miles of the town are Tollymore Park, the handsome seat of the Earl of Roden, and the beautiful village and church of Bryansford. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the export of oats, barley, and potatoes, of which large quantities are sent to Dublin and Liverpool. A commodious pier has been erected on an extensive scale, at an expense of £30,000; it is accessible at high water to vessels of large burden, and has been very beneficial to the trade of the town. Granite of very fine quality abounds in the neighbourhood; the quarry was first opened, in 1824, by J. Lynn, Esq., and the stone is conveyed from the mountain by a rail-road to the pier, and large quantities of it are shipped. From this quarry was raised the stone for the court-house, new prison, infirmary, and fever hospital of Downpatrick, the chapel of ease in this town, and the spire of Inch church. Newcastle is the head of a coast-guard district, which extends from Strangford to Warren Point, including the stations of Gun Island, Ardglass, St. John's Point or Killough, Leestone, and Cranfield, comprising a force of one resident inspector, seven officers, and 66 men. A penny post has been established to Castletwellan, and a constabulary police force has been stationed here. The chapel of ease is a handsome building, with a spire at the east end; it was erected at an expense of £1500 by Earl Annesley, who pays the curate a stipend of £100. In the mountains and streams near the town are found fine specimens of rock crystal, of the various hues of beryl, emerald, amethyst, and topaz, some of which have brought high prices. Sand eels are found in great numbers on the beach at particular seasons. Within a

mile and a half is a place called the Giant's steps, near which is a cavity of great depth, resembling the shaft of a mine, and called Armour's Hole, from the circumstance of a man of that name having been thrown into it, whose body was found next day at St. John's Point, about ten miles distant. At a small distance from it is a cavern resembling a tunnel, supposed to have been excavated in the rock by the incessant action of the waves.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-juxta-LYONS, a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Rathcoole; containing 1100 inhabitants, of which number, 397 are in the village. A charter, dated March 30th, 1613, was granted to this place by Jas. I. whereby it was erected into a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty, with power to appoint inferior officers; to hold a court of record for pleas to the amount of five marks, and to be a guild mercatory and the portreeve to be clerk of the market. In 1608, a grant was made to Jas. Hamilton, Esq., to hold a market here on Thursdays, and fairs on the feasts of St. Swithin and All Saints, and the day after each; and in 1762 the portreeve and burgesses obtained a grant of a market on Mondays, and fairs on May 9th and Oct. 8th. All of these markets and fairs are discontinued. The borough also sent two members to the Irish parliament, but it was disfranchised at the Union. There is a dispensary in the village, and it is a constabulary police station. Agriculture is in a high state of improvement: the principal crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes. There are good quarries, the stone of which is used for building and repairing the roads. The Grand Canal passes through the parish. Part of the demesne of Lyons, the splendid seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cloncurry, is in the parish: the other seats are Athgoe Park, the residence of Mrs. Skerrett, one part of which is an old castle, erected at a very early period, and in the grounds is the tower or keep of Colmanstown, and an old burial-place; Newcastle House, the seat of Alex. Graydon, Esq.; Newcastle, of the Very Rev. Archdeacon Langrishe; Peamount, of C. E. Kennedy, Esq.; Colgans-town, of J. Andrews, Esq.; and Newcastle, of O. Moore, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and was made the corps of the archdeaconry of Glendalough by an act of the 8th of Edw. IV. (1467); it is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £250. A small plot of ground in Myler's Alley, Dublin, measuring 1r. 24p., on which some houses stand that are let on lease at £18. 9. 2. per ann., belongs to the archdeaconry: the gross annual value of the dignity is £418. 9. 2. There is a glebe-house, and a glebe of 16 acres, to which 2a. 3r. 17p. were added on the enclosure of the common. The church was erected about the 15th century, and is chiefly remarkable for its fine eastern window, which was removed to it in 1724, when the building underwent a thorough repair; the ivy which covers the walls contributes also to its picturesque appearance: a grant of £180 has been lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners towards its repairs. The church has an annual economy fund of £3. 8. 10. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Saggard; in the village is a neat chapel, with a belfry, erected in 1813 at a cost of about £1500. There is a school in connection with the

Board of National Education. In the village are the ruins of three old castles.

NEWCASTLE, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the Glenquin Division of the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 20 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, on the mail road to Killarney and Tralee, and 114 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4436 inhabitants, of which number, 2908 are in the town. This place, anciently called Castle-Roe, derived both its origin and name from the erection of a castle here by the Knights Templars, in 1184, round which, in process of time, a town was formed that was fortified, and ultimately obtained a charter of incorporation. After the suppression of the order, it lapsed to the crown, and afterwards became the property of the Geraldines, and suffered severely in the numerous vicissitudes of fortune which that powerful family underwent. During the reign of Elizabeth three battles were fought near the town. On the death of the great Earl of Desmond, the castle with the surrounding lands escheated to the Queen, who, by patent, dated in 1591, granted it to Sir Wm. Courtenay, with instructions to plant English settlers on it. It is probable that this condition was not fulfilled, as Sir William and his son were afterwards dispossessed, and a regrant of the property was made, in 1638, to Sir Geo. Courtenay, from whom the estates have descended to the Earl of Devon, the present proprietor. The town is situated on a small stream called the Arra, which falls into the Deel about a mile eastward. It comprises four principal streets and a spacious square, the north side of which is chiefly occupied by an infantry barrack; on the south are the parish church and the castle, and the east and west sides are formed by lines of large and handsome houses. On the south side of the river, which here separates the parish from that of Monegay, are the shambles, a neat and commodious structure. A fever hospital and dispensary, which stands on an eminence near the town, has accommodations for 15 intern patients. Courts leet and baron are held by the seneschal of the manor, and petty sessions for the district are held every Friday. The bridewell contains two day-rooms, two airing-yards, and four cells. The town is a chief constabulary police station. The patent under which markets are held names Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but the last only is in use. Fairs are held on April 1st, May 3rd, July 12th, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st, and Dec. 10th, for the sale of cattle, agricultural implements, and linen and woollen cloth. There are several establishments in the town for dying woollens, also a large ale and beer brewery, and a great number of shoe and brogue makers, all in full employment, as is also a bleaching establishment in the immediate vicinity, which occupies 8 acres and gives work to a number of men. Several new lines of road, recently opened, have tended greatly to improve the entrances into the town, and other proposed improvements are expected still further to advance its increasing prosperity. A canal from the town to the Shannon, a distance of 14 miles, could be cut at a small expense, and would tend much to its commercial advantage, as its distance from any great market is upwards of 20 miles.

The parish comprises 5008 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The soil is extremely fertile, with the exception of about 300 acres of mountain,

which afford excellent pasture for young cattle. The land is in a high state of cultivation, producing abundant crops chiefly of wheat, oats, and potatoes, with some barley and clover: much of it is occupied in dairy farms and in the pasturing of large numbers of cattle. The fertile part is based on limestone, and the mountain contains coal in great abundance. Of five strata in which this mineral is found, the two upper only are worked; the lower three, which are said to be much the best, seeming to be but little known: the culm which is raised is chiefly used for burning lime; turf, drawn from the mountains on the west, being generally preferred for fuel. Excellent silicious grit, used only for the roads, is found on the mountain. Iron-stone and fire clay are also abundant, but not used. Coarse linen and woollen cloths, stuffs and friezes are manufactured to some extent in the surrounding district. The scenery throughout the parish is rich, varied, extremely picturesque, and embellished with numerous elegant mansions and villas: the principal of these in the vicinity of the town are Courtenay Castle, the property of the Earl of Devon; Springfield Castle, the residence of Lord Muskerry; Glanduff Castle, of R. J. Stevelly, Esq.; Knockaderry House, of T. D'Arcy Evans, Esq.; Cahirmoyle, of W. S. O'Brien, Esq.; Mount Plummer, of B. Plummer, Esq.; Chesterfield, of Major Sullivan; Heathfield, of Edw. Lloyd, Esq.; Courtenay Castle, of A. Furlong, Esq.; Castlevew, of Thos. Locke, Esq.; Ringwood Lodge, of Jos. Furlong, Esq.; Churchtown, of N. D'Arcy, Esq.; Ashgrove, of J. W. Upton, Esq.; and Glanastar, of J. U. Upton, Esq.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, episcopally united from time immemorial to the rectory and vicarage of Monegay, and in the patronage of the Earl of Devon: the tithes amount to £225, and of the whole union to £725. The glebe of this parish comprises 33 acres, in three detached portions; that of Monegay is 53 acres, all excellent land. The church, built in 1777 at the sole expense of William, second Viscount Courtenay, is situated in the square adjoining the 'Templars' Castle, and is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by pinnacles: in it are two handsome monuments of the Locke family: the burial-ground, which is at a short distance from the town, has the remains of the old church within its enclosure. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also parts of Monegay and Killeedy; the chapel, a handsome building of hewn stone, was erected in 1828, by subscription, towards which the Earl of Devon, who also gave the ground for its site, contributed £400: it is situated in the parish of Monegay. The Courtenay school, immediately adjoining the town, is of ancient foundation, but the house was rebuilt in 1826; it now affords accommodation for 260 boys and an equal number of girls, with a residence for the master and mistress. The Earl of Devon contributed two-thirds of the outlay for building, and the institution is maintained wholly at his expense: it is free for all the poor children of the town and neighbourhood. There are other schools in the parish, supported by subscription, and 11 private schools, in which there are about 200 boys and 100 girls. The ruins of the old castle are very

extensive, and two of its towers, one square, the other round, are in a good state of preservation, as are the tower and banqueting-house near the church; many parts of its extensive range of arched vaults are also perfect. In the Castle demesne is a chalybeate spring, formerly in considerable repute, and protected by a covered building which still exists. Shells and other marine deposits are frequently found in the limestone rocks, some of them in a very perfect state.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cappoquin; containing 2455 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Suir, and comprises 1810 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The state of agriculture is improving, and part of the mountain land, of which there is a good deal on its southern boundary, is under cultivation: in the mountain also is about 500 acres of bog. The rivers Tar and Rossmore, both branches of the Suir, pass along the verge of the parish to the east and west. There is a dispensary in the village of Newcastle: petty sessions are held there every fortnight, and it is a constabulary police station. A fair granted by patent to the parish of Mullogh, on the opposite side of the river, is held here by mutual consent, on Feb. 12th, as affording greater facilities for traffic. The only seat in the parish is the residence of S. Mulcahy, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is united to the rectory and vicarage of Tulloghmeelan, and constitutes the corps of the treasurership of Lismore; the vicarage comprises also the parish denominated the Partick of Mullogh; both benefices are in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £221. 14. 0., of which £129. 7. 10. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of 4a. 2r. The church is in ruins, the west window and a portion of the walls being its only remains. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called also the Four-mile-water, comprising this parish and those of Derrygrath and Kilonan: there are two chapels in the union; that of Newcastle is a large building, erected about 20 years since, and recently enlarged considerably. On the bank of the river Suir are the ruins of a castle which had been in the possession of the Birmingham family, and afterwards passed into that of the Prendergasts, and thence, at the period of the revolution, into the Perry family, in which it is still vested: it forms a very picturesque feature in the landscape.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Dungarvan; containing 1124 inhabitants. It comprises 3906 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, presenting a dreary surface of naked rocks, intermixed with small patches of cultivation, and tracts of heath and furze. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Dunhill: the rectory is inappropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £150, of which £90 is payable to the impropriators and the remainder to the vicar. About 70 children are educated in a private school. Near Knockaderry, on the southern confines of the parish, is a subterraneous passage in a solid rock, supposed to have had some connection with druidical

rites; and under a cairn of stones here was discovered a kistvaen, containing human bones, some of which appeared to have been burnt.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy (which is separately described), 4517 inhabitants, of which number, 130 are in the two villages of Upper and Lower Newcastle. The parish was a portion of the ancient territory of *Crioch-Cualan*, or *Hy-Briun-Cualan*, and the centre of the eastern or maritime portion of the Byrnes' country, and part of the Ranelagh, a district that, for more than two centuries, has given the title of viscount to the family of Jones. It takes its name from the castle built at a very early period after the English settlement, to protect the colony here from the molestations of the septs of the O'Tooles and the Byrnes, by whom that part of the county of Wicklow was then possessed. It became a principal military station and the chief town of the English on the eastern side of this tract of country, long before the erection of the town of Wicklow into a borough, or of the county into shire ground. In old records it is called *Novum Castrum McKynegan*; and in a grant of tolls for repairing the walls of the city of Emly, made in the 31st of Edw. I., a similar grant to this town for three years, and for the same purpose, is quoted. In 1308 the castle was repaired by Piers Gaveston, the unfortunate favourite of Edw. II., when lord-lieutenant of Ireland. That the English held this castle and manor for a long time after by a very precarious tenure, appears from the fact that one of the clauses of the articles of submission made by Byrne to Thomas of Lancaster, lord-lieutenant in the reign of Hen. IV., was a covenant that the king should quietly enjoy the manor of Newcastle; and in an official document in the reign of Elizabeth, several of its townlands are described as being the inheritance of Pheagh and Phelim Mac Teige Hugh Byrne, the latter of whom was then the senior chieftain of the Ranelagh sept of the Byrnes, and in that character was present at the parliament held in Dublin in 1585. The manor was vested in the crown in the reign of Chas. I., and after the restoration was parcelled out among several patentees under the Act of Settlement. Cromwell is said to have besieged the castle in his march upon Wexford. In the reign of Chas. II. it was a large town, consisting of several streets, all of which were burned in one night by an incursion of the Irish from the mountains, under Pheagh O'Toole. A large portion of the castle is still to be seen on an artificial moated mount. Near the north end of the village are the vestiges of a strong building, said to have been the gaol and court-house, and near it are the remains of two other castles; a large sewer was also lately discovered, in which were found many cannon balls and skeletons.

The parish, which is bounded on the mountain side by the river Vartrey and is intersected by the low road from Bray to Wexford, and by the mail road from Dublin to Wexford, contains 14,535 statute acres. For civil purposes it is divided into two parts; the Upper, including the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy and the hamlet of Monaleen, containing 3118 inhabitants; the Lower, including the two villages and the hamlet of Leabeg, 1399 inhabitants. A large portion of the

shore on the eastern side of the parish is subject to inundations from the sea, and in the middle of it is an opening into which the tide rushes with great violence, rendering the whole of the neighbouring low land a continuous marsh; the land here is intersected with deep artificial trenches, called sluygs, cut to prevent the floods from injuring the cultivated land. The western limit of the parish is formed by a range of hills extending from Dunran to Drumbawn, between which and the sea is a fine tract of rich soil, highly cultivated, thickly planted, and studded with numerous mansions, villas, demesnes, and parks. The general substratum is clay-slate: the soil in the lower lands is a strong rich loam of some depth, producing barley and oats of the first quality; that of the upper lands varies from a light and dry to a shingly soil, which, when dressed with lime or marl, yields good crops of oats. Some of the finest veal and earliest lamb brought to the Dublin market is reared here. The long white early potato, called Bangors, is extensively cultivated. The salt marsh of Cooldross, formed by the opening to the sea already noticed, is much esteemed for its salutary effects in recovering surfeited horses. Adjoining the marsh is a bog, the peat of which, when wrought into a compost, makes excellent fuel: much turf is also brought from the mountains and known by the name of slane turf, from the implement used in cutting it. The lower village is situated two miles (S. S. E.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. The upper or church village occupies a gradual ascent commanding a fine view of the sea, which bounds an intervening prospect of rural scenery, the effect of which is much increased by the ruins of the old castle and the simple and neat modern edifice of the parish church. Fairs are held on April 1st, July 10th, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 6th. There is a coast-guard station at Five-mile point belonging to the district of Glyn. The parish contains several elegant seats, besides those described as being in the immediate vicinity of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Among the finest is Woodstock, the residence of Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher; the mansion is a large square building, in the centre of an extensive and finely wooded demesne, commanding an extensive prospect bounded by the sea: it was a favourite residence of Marquess Wellesley, during his first vice-royalty. Of the numerous other seats and villas, that add so much to the charms of this delightful district are Mount John, the seat of Graves Chamney Archer, Esq.; Killadreenan, of Alderman Chas. P. Archer, commanding an extensive sea view, with that of the entrance of the beautiful glen of Dunran; Seamore Lodge, of John Leonard, Esq., which enjoys a fine view of the Sugar-loaf mountains and Bray Head; Lower Newcastle, of James Jones, Esq., in the grounds of which are the remains of an old fortification, called the Garrison; Upper Leabeg, of John Gray, Esq.; Leamore, of John Smith, Esq., commanding a view of Wicklow Head, with its two lights; Cooldross, of W. Webster, Esq.; Lower Leabeg, of W. Ashenhurst, Esq.; and Kilmullen, of Thos. Halbert, Esq. The parish comprises two livings, a lay rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough: the rectory is in the patronage of Gerard Macklin, Esq.; the vicarage, in that of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £621. 11. 7½., of which £288. 9. 2½. is payable to the Rev. R. Macklin, £55. 12. 8. to Earl Fitz-

william, £0. 11. 2½. to Lord Robt. Tottenham, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house, annexed to the vicarage, with the glebes, comprising 14 acres, is situated near the church, which is a plain but neat edifice with a square pinnacled tower, and was enlarged about 50 years since by subscription. A chapel of ease is in progress of erection at the entrance of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilquade and Kilmurry; the chapel, which is a small building, is at Kilmurry. The parish school in the village, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected at an expense of £350, supplied partly by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, partly from the lord-lieutenant's school fund, and partly by subscription. A charitable fund, raised by annual sermons and averaging about £50, is distributed among the destitute poor of every description. At Kildreeny are the ruins of a large old church in a cemetery, which is still applied to its original purpose. Several skeletons of the heads and horns of the moose deer, of a large size, were found, in 1835, in a bog on the grounds of Mr. Smith's seat at Leamore, eight feet beneath the surface.

NEWCHAPEL, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Clonmel, on the road to Cashel; containing 1544 inhabitants. This parish, which from the name of one of its townlands is called also **Mulloghnoney**, comprises 4737 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The soil is fertile, and the lands are generally in a very high state of cultivation; there is neither waste land nor bog. Limestone is found in abundance, and is extensively quarried both for building and agricultural uses; and coal is also found in the parish, but is not worked. The principal seats are **Barn**, the residence of **S. Moore, Esq.**, pleasantly situated in an ample demesne extending into the adjoining parishes, and embellished with some stately timber; **Darlinghill**, of the **Hon. Baron Pennefather**; **Orchardstown**, of — **Hamerton, Esq.**; **Barona**, of **S. Perry, Esq.**; and **Springmount**, of **J. Keating, Esq.** The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cashel**, constituting the prebend of **Newchapel** in the cathedral of **Cashel**, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes under the composition act amount to £462. 3. 4½. per annum; the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, was built in 1790; the glebe comprises 17½ acres of profitable land. The church, a neat edifice, was rebuilt in 1821, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800. There is a private school, in which are about 70 children. On the townland of **Mulloghnoney** are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the **O'Dogherty** family.

NEW-INN, a village, in the parish of **KNOCKGRAFFON**, barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S.) from Cashel, on the road to Cahir and Clonmel; containing 320 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held on March 17th, May 16th, Aug. 1st, and Dec 6th. The parochial church, a neat edifice, is situated in the village; also the principal chapel of the R. C. union or district, comprising the parishes of

Knockgrafton and **Dogstown**; it is a neat modern structure.

NEWMARKET, a market-town, in the parish of **CLONFERT**, barony of **DUHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kanturk, on the road from Cork, by the Bogra mountains, to Abbeyfeale and Listowel; containing 1437 inhabitants. This place was formerly called *Ahatrasne*, or "the place of the ford," from its situation near an ancient ford now superseded by a neat bridge at the entrance of the town. Its present name is obviously derived from the establishment of a market at this place, which was granted to the family of **Aldworth** by **Jas. I.**, on the forfeiture of the estate by the **Macauliffes**, and confirmed in the reign of **Chas. II.** At **Scarteen**, a village, a little to the north of the town, about 1000 of the peasantry assembled in 1822, anticipating the evacuation of the town by the military, but were repulsed by **Capt. Kippock** and **Lieut. Green**, who, leaving 10 men to defend the barracks, marched with 30 to attack the assailants, whom they dispersed with the loss of about 20 that were killed in the conflict. The gentry of the surrounding district, upon this occasion, presented to each of those officers a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony to their intrepidity and an acknowledgment of their services.

The town is situated on a small stream which falls into the river **Dallua** a little below, and on the north side of a gentle eminence; it consists principally of two streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains about 246 houses, of which several are neatly built; the inhabitants are well supplied with water, the air is salubrious, and the neighbourhood abounds with interesting scenery. Adjoining it is **Newmarket House**, the stately mansion of **R. R. Aldworth, Esq.**, lord of the manor, handsomely built of hewn limestone, and situated in a demesne richly embellished with timber of luxuriant growth; an avenue of ash trees is said to have been planted in the reign of **Elizabeth**, and there are some noble specimens of elm, beech, and sycamore. Near the town are also **Mount Keffe**, the residence of **M. O'Keffe, Esq.**; **Liscongill**, of **W. Allen, Esq.**; and the **Priory**, formerly the residence of **John Philpot Curran, Esq.**, now in the occupation of **E. Stannard, Esq.** The market is on Thursday, and is chiefly for the sale of potatoes and turf; it is thought that if the day were changed to Friday, which would afford the **Cork** butchers an opportunity of attending both this market and that of **Kanturk**, it would conduce greatly to its improvement. Fairs are held on June 8th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 10, and Nov. 21st; the last is the principal for cattle, sheep, and pigs. A daily post between this place and **Kanturk** is supported by private subscription; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays; and a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. is held here, every third Friday, for the manor of **Newmarket**, which extends over 32,000 statute acres in the parish of **Clonfert**. The parish church, a handsome structure of hewn limestone, with a lofty tower and spire, is situated in the town; in which also is the R. C. chapel, a spacious edifice, erected on a site given by the late **Richard Aldworth, Esq.**, who contributed £75 towards its erection, to which also the **Earl of Cork**, **Lord Lisle**, and **John Duggan, Esq.**, liberally sub-

scribed; the altar, which is a copy of that of the ancient abbey of Quin, is much admired. A school in the town for boys is supported by Mr. Aldworth and the vicar; a school for girls is supported by Mrs. Aldworth, and an infants' school by the vicar and his lady; a school in connection with the R. C. chapel is supported by collections at the chapel, and there is also a Sunday school. Richard Aldworth, Esq., bequeathed £50; Michael Creagh, Esq., £100; W. Philpot, Esq., £40; the late Richard Aldworth, grandson of the former, £100; and St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., £100, for the poor of Newmarket, the interest of which sums is annually divided among them. St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., also bequeathed £1000, contingent on the death of three annuitants, to be appropriated, by the representative of the Aldworth family, to the establishment of some manufacture in the town. There are a fever hospital, containing four wards and 20 beds, and a dispensary. The celebrated John Philpot Curran was a native of this town; during his residence at the Priory, it was the favourite resort of many distinguished literary and political characters, who used to meet there under the auspices of Lord Avonmore, also a native of this place; they held their meetings annually in the grouse-shooting season, and from their conviviality at the Priory obtained the appellation of "Monks of the Screw." Major Swan, who assisted in arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in 1798, was also a native of this town.

NEWMARKET, a village, in the parish of **AUGHAVILLER**, barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises about 20 houses, and contains one of the two R. C. chapels belonging to the union of Ballyheale. Here are the remains of an ancient round tower and of a castle and abbey, the latter containing the cemetery of the Castlemorris family, whose seat, surrounded by a well-planted demesne of about 400 plantation acres, is in the vicinity. The ruins of the castle consist chiefly of the keep, which attests its former magnitude; and at Danganmore are the remains of another castle, which formerly gave the title of baron palatine to the family of Comerford, dependents of the Earl of Ormonde. On the summit of an elevation in the vicinity, called the King's mountain, are four great natural ridges, one of red argillite and the rest of breccia; from this elevation a most extensive view is obtained of the rich and cultivated plain towards Kells and Kilkenny, embracing also part of the county of Waterford.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post-town, in the parish of **TOMFINLOE**, barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ennis, on the mail road to Limerick, and $105\frac{1}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1118 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile and a half from the eastern shore of the river Fergus, and in 1831 contained 170 houses, several of which are neatly built. A market was formerly held here on Thursday, but from its proximity to Ennis and Limerick, to which places there are several daily public conveyances, it gradually declined and is now discontinued; and of the fairs, held on March 31st, Aug. 27th, and Dec. 20th, the last only is now well attended: a "patron" is held

on Easter-Monday. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police; petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays, and a court for Lord Egremont's manor of Bunratty is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of small debts. A considerable number of females are employed in satin-stitching on muslin by Wm. Lloyd, Esq., of Limerick: and a school for embroidery is patronized by Lady O'Brien. An unsuccessful attempt was some time since made by Sir Edw. O'Brien to establish the linen manufacture in this town. Newmarket gives name to the R. C. union or district, held by the administrator of the Bishop of Killaloe, and comprising the parishes of Tomfinloe, Kilnasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Clonloghan, Kilconry, Bunratty, and Dromline. The principal chapel, a spacious and substantial building, is in the town; and there are chapels for the rural district at Kilmaleery and Bunratty. A large national school-house is now being erected at the expense of Sir Edward O'Brien, by whom also it will be chiefly supported; and a female school of industry is supported by a society of ladies: there is also a dispensary. Newmarket House, the spacious mansion of C. Studdert, Esq., is in the town; and in its vicinity are several handsome seats, among which are Dromoland, the superb castellated edifice of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.; Carrigoran, the beautifully situated mansion of Sir Wm. Fitzgerald, Bart.; Glenwood, the residence of Basil Davoren, Esq.; Ballykilty, of Fitzgerald Blood, Esq.; and Mogullane, of F. Healy, Esq.—See **TOMFINLOE**.

NEWMILLS, a village, in the parish of **TULLANISKIN**, barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Dungannon, on the road to Cookstown; containing 105 inhabitants. It derives its name (formerly Tullaniskin) from two corn-mills erected here, in 1758, by the proprietor of the adjoining lands; and in 1831 comprised 20 houses, most of which are indifferently built. Here is the parochial church, a large and handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; and nearly adjoining it is the parochial school, with a residence for the master, endowed with a portion of the glebe land, comprising one acre. The ruins of the ancient church adjoin the present edifice.—See **TULLANISKIN**.

NEWPORT, or **NEWPORT-PRATT**, a market and post-town, in the parish and barony of **BURRISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Westport (to which it has a sub-post-office), and $139\frac{3}{4}$ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 1235 inhabitants. This town, which is situated at the extremity of Clew bay, was the original port of discharge for the county of Mayo; it is intersected by a fine river, which rises in Lough Beltra and falls into the bay; the river Burrishoole also flows through the parish, and both abound with excellent salmon, for taking which weirs are placed about half a mile above the town. It consists of one principal street and several others, and contains about 230 houses, some of which are well built and of neat appearance. The trade, formerly very extensive, has, from the difficulty of communication with the interior, been in a great measure transferred to Westport, and at present consists principally in the export of grain, of which, on an average, 1000 tons are annually shipped to England. The pier was erected at the expense of Sir R. A. O'Donel and some of the merchants of the town; the quays are extensive and commodious,

and accessible to vessels of 200 tons' burden, which can be moored in safety alongside and take in or deliver their cargoes at all times of the tide, and within a few hundred yards may lie at anchor in perfect security. The channel is safe, and the harbour very commodious: the entrance into the bay, which is called Clew, Newport, or Westport bay, is spacious and direct; and within it are numerous islets and rocks, between which, on each side, are several good roadsteads, capable of accommodating large vessels, with good anchorage in from two to six fathoms. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on June 8th, Aug. 1st, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 20th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty sessions are held every Tuesday, and a manorial court on the first Wednesday in every month. The court-house, in which the sessions are held, is a small neat building. The parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are situated in the town. In the vicinity is Newport House, the seat of Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, Bart. Three miles distant, on the sea shore, is Rockfleet Castle, a small square fortress, said to have been built by Grana-Uile, better known as Grace O'Malley, and celebrated for her maritime exploits; and about a mile to the south-east of the town is Carrickaneady, one of the castles said to have been built by the Burkes.

NEWPORT, or ST. JOHN'S NEWPORT, a post-town, in the parish of KILVOLANE, barony of OWNEY and ARKA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (E.) from Limerick, and 86 (S.W.) from Dublin, on the road to Limerick; containing 852 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on a considerable stream that falls into the river at Castle Troy, near Mount Shannon, a little below the village of Anacotty; and contains 163 houses, most of which are neatly built. It is the property of Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., whose seat, Castle Waller, is in the immediate vicinity. There are barracks for two companies of infantry, to which purpose the buildings of the old charter school have been appropriated. Fairs are held on April 27th, May 29th, July 21st, and Oct. 23rd, which last is a very large fair for bullocks; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held every Tuesday. The environs are pleasant, and in the vicinity are several handsome seats, which are noticed in the parishes within which they are situated. The parish church, situated in the town, is a neat edifice, to which a handsome octagonal tower was added in 1823, and towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £410: it contains a handsome monument, erected in 1825, by Lady Waller, to her late husband, Sir Robt. Waller, Bart. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, a neat edifice; and in the barrack-yard is a school, to the support of which the Incorporated Society grants £20 per annum, and the rector and Lady Waller present a donation of £10 each; there is also a dispensary. The horns of a moose deer were found here in 1826. Newport gives the inferior title of baron in the peerage of Ireland to the Earl of Roden.

NEW-QUAY, county of CLARE.—See **ABBEY**.

NEWRATH-BRIDGE, county of WICKLOW.—See **RATHNEW**.

NEW-ROSS, county of WEXFORD.—See **ROSS (NEW)**.

NEWRY, a sea-port, borough, market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, and partly in that of UPPER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, but chiefly constituting the lordship of NEWRY, in the county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 30 miles (S.W.) from Belfast, and 50 (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Armagh, and on the



Seal.

great northern road to Belfast; containing 24,557 inhabitants, of which number, 13,134 are in the town. It was a place of some importance from a very remote period. The Annals of the Four Masters notice a monastery in it, in which was a yew tree planted by St. Patrick. The next intimation of its existence is the foundation of a Cistercian abbey, in 1157, by Maurice Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland, the charter of which is extant, and has been published by Dr. O'Connor in his work on the Irish writers. In this charter the place is named *Jubhar-cin-tracta*, "the pass at the head of the strand," or *Jubhar-cinn-tracta*, "the flourishing head of a yew tree," the former being traced from the position of the town, the latter from the circumstance respecting St. Patrick; by the Latin writers of that day it is called *Monasterium Nevoracense*, and in after times *Monasterium de Viridi Ligno*; it was also named *Na-Yur*, and at a still later period, *The Newrys*. The charter of Mac Loughlin was renewed and enlarged by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in 1237, by which the head of the house was made a mitred abbot with episcopal jurisdiction within the precincts of the lordship. When Sir John de Courcy took possession of this district, he secured the pass, justly considered as very important, being the only road through the mountains between Ulster and Leinster, by a castle, which was destroyed by Bruce, on the retreat of the Scotch after their defeat at Dundalk in 1318. After several changes of masters, during which the place was frequently in the possession of the O'Nials, chieftains of Ulster, a second castle was built in 1480, which was demolished by Shane O'Nial, who then held a strong castle at Freedom, now Fathom. Marshal Bagnal restored the castle, rebuilt the town and peopled it with Protestant settlers; for which Jas. I., in 1613, granted the entire lordship, together with the manors of Mourne, Greencastle, and Carlingford, in fee to him and his heirs for ever. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1641, Sir Con Magennis took the town and castle, destroyed the church and slew many of the inhabitants. It was shortly after recovered by Lord Conway, who did not hold it long, as O'Nial surprised it by night, and regained possession of it. In 1642, Munroe invested the town and took it by storm. After the Restoration, the town recovered from the sufferings inflicted on it, and continued to flourish till 1689, when it was burned by the Duke of Berwick in his retreat from Duke Schomberg: the castle and six houses only remained.

The town is advantageously situated on the Newry water. The western part, called Ballybot and sometimes Southwark, in Armagh county, is connected with the eastern, in the county of Down, by four stone bridges and a swivel bridge. The general appearance of the

place, as seen from without, is cheerful and prepossessing: the old town, on the eastern side, situated on the side of a hill, with its church and spire rising above the houses, leads to an expectation of a correspondence of character in the interior; but the reverse is the case. Like other old towns, the streets are narrow, precipitous and inconvenient; but the modern part of the town, generally called "the Low Ground," is very elegant; the houses lofty and built of granite; the streets wide, well formed, and paved, with flagged footways. Marcus-square, with several lines of new buildings, presents very elegant specimens of domestic architecture. A great number of excellent springs issuing from the rocks eastward of the town, and more than 200 wells, have been formed in various parts, but no artificial means have yet been adopted to provide a supply of water on a scale commensurate with the domestic and manufacturing demands of the population. The streets and public buildings are lighted with gas supplied by works established by a company in 1822. Much has been done within the last few years to improve the general appearance of the town and neighbourhood; a new line of road has been opened, and an excellent approach formed from Warren point, where the river expands into the bay: the north road has been widened and improved, and several very handsome terraces and detached villas have been built: among the bridges, already noticed, is one of a single arch of elegant proportions, called Needham bridge; and an iron swivel bridge is about to be thrown across the canal, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Monaghan road to the very centre of the town. The assembly, news, and coffee rooms were built by subscription in 1794; the assembly-rooms are spacious and elegant; the news-room is well furnished with newspapers and periodical publications, and is open on the most liberal terms to strangers: the offices of the Commissioners of Police and of the Savings' Bank are in this building. Two newspapers are published here, each twice in the week. A barrack affords accommodation for 44 officers and 670 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, and 10 horses, with an hospital for 30 or 40 patients.

Newry is much more a commercial than a manufacturing town. There are two iron-foundries, each on an extensive scale, for light castings. The manufacture of flint glass is also carried on largely; a distillery in Monaghan-street consumes annually 25,000 barrels of grain, the produce of which is consumed in the counties of Down, Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan: there are also large manufactories of cordage and of spades, shovels, and other kinds of ironmongery. One of the most complete and extensive bleach-greens in the country is at Carnmcen; and at Bessbrook is a mill for spinning linen yarn. The Newry flour-mills, worked by water, consume 900 tons of wheat annually, and there are several others in the immediate neighbourhood, the produce of which is mostly shipped to Liverpool. An oatmeal-mill grinds 17,000 barrels of grain annually, which is wholly purchased for the Liverpool and Manchester markets; and in the neighbourhood there are several others equally extensive.

The trade of Newry, now of much importance, has gradually risen to its present height from the protection afforded to the merchants by Wm. III. Prior to that time the river was not navigated above Warren point;

Newry being then considered as a creek to Carlingford, which was the port for all this part of the coast. But during the reigns of that monarch and his successors, several grants were made for clearing and embanking the river and improving the harbour. At length, in consequence of the many obstructions arising from the nature of the river, and the advantageous situation of the town as a central mart for the introduction of foreign commodities into the interior of Ulster, it was determined to form a line of inland navigation from Newry to Lough Neagh. The communication is carried on from the Newry water by an artificial cut by Acton, Scarva, Tanderagee, and Gilford to Portadown, where it is connected with the Bann, whence it proceeds in the bed of that river to the lake. It was commenced in 1730, and connected with Lough Neagh in 1741, but in consequence of the inconveniences arising from the accumulation of mud and sand in the mouth of the river, near Newry, it was deemed advisable to prolong the navigation towards the bay to Fathom: this portion of the work, which is two miles in extent, was completed in 1761; the entire length of the navigation, including that of Lough Neagh, is 36 miles, and the total expense was £896,000. In 1726, the customhouse was removed from Carlingford to Newry: the amount of the first year's customs paid here was only £1069. 12., and there were then but four trading barks belonging to the port; the gross amount of customs' duties for 1836 was £58,806. 2. 6. About 1758, a very considerable trade was carried on with the West India islands, and although at that time the vessels trading with foreign countries were prohibited from sailing direct to the Irish ports, being compelled to land their cargoes in some place in Great Britain, the Newry merchants succeeded in establishing a very lucrative traffic with the most celebrated commercial marts in other countries. This branch, however, was afterwards nearly lost by the competition of the superior capital of Great Britain, until it again revived after the restrictions were taken off the commerce of Ireland, in 1783. The port is very favourably situated for trade at the inner extremity of Carlingford bay, an arm of the sea extending nine miles south-east, and two miles in breadth at its mouth between Cooley point, in the county of Louth, and Cranfield point, in that of Down. Vessels of the greatest draught can come up to Warren point, within five miles of the town, where they can ride in from 6 to 8 fathoms of water in all states of the tide in perfect security. Proceedings are also in progress by D. Logan, Esq., in pursuance of a plan recommended by Sir John Rennie, for deepening and securing the channel from Narrow water, and scouring it by a steam dredge and other means calculated to facilitate the admission of vessels of a larger class than those which at present come up to the quays: the total expense of these improvements has been estimated at £90,000. The despatch of business is also facilitated by the construction of a line of quays on the eastern bank of the canal, bordered by stores and warehouses, at which vessels can unload: farther north are basins or floating docks, where boats navigating the canal can take in and discharge their cargoes. The custom-house, a neat and commodious building, is situated on the quay, in a position well adapted for business, and has extensive yards and stores for bonding goods adjoining it.

The most important branch of the commerce is the cross-channel trade, which has increased to a great magnitude since the introduction of steam navigation. The principal exports in this department are linen cloth, grain, live stock, butter, and eggs. In 1834 there were exported to Liverpool, of linen cloth, 4965 boxes; butter, 92,000 firkins; wheat, 4166 tons; barley, 6698 tons; oats, 38,000 tons; flour, 9163 tons; oatmeal, 18,654 tons; flax, 868 tons; eggs, 4688 crates; oysters, 482 hogsheads; horned cattle, 7115; pigs, 65,498; and horses, 498; besides which, large consignments of most of these articles were made to the Clyde. The principal imports in the same trade are tea, sugar, iron, salt, British hardware and soft goods, and general merchandise. Three steamers are employed in the Liverpool trade, and two in that with Glasgow; a steamer also trades regularly to Dublin. The average time of the passage to Liverpool is 16 hours; to Glasgow, 14; and to Dublin 12. The chief branch of foreign trade is with the United States and British North America. The chief exports are linen cloth, blue, starch and whiskey; the imports, timber, staves, tobacco, ashes, flax, and clover seed. The Baltic trade consists of the importation of timber, tallow, ashes, flax, and hemp: hides and tallow are imported from Odessa; mats, tar, pitch, flax and flax seed from Archangel; and wine, fruit, oil, lime juice, brimstone and barilla from the Mediterranean. The number of vessels belonging to the port is inadequate to the extent of its commerce, a great portion of which is carried on in vessels of other countries: the Baltic trade is carried on exclusively in foreign bottoms; the United States' trade in American vessels, the trade to British America and Russia in British ships, and the coal trade chiefly in Whitehaven vessels. The market day, under the patent, is Thursday, but a market is held on Tuesday for grain, and on Saturday for meat. The principal market-house is near the site of Bagnal's castle; there are also separate markets for butchers' meat, meal, potatoes, grain and hides, and two for linen yarn. Fairs are held on April 3rd and Oct. 29th.

The present flourishing state of Newry may be attributed originally to the favour shewn by Edw. VI. to Marshal Bagnal, to whom the abbey and surrounding territory were granted, with very extensive privileges, in consequence of his services in Ulster, and were continued to him by Jas. I., vesting the ecclesiastical and municipal authority in the proprietor, who, by virtue of these grants, appointed the vicar general, seneschal, and other inferior officers. A charter of the 10th of Jas. I. (1612) made the town a free borough, by the name of "the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Newry," granting the provost and 12 free burgesses the power of sending two members to parliament, and making the provost judge of a court of record, to be held weekly on Mondays, with jurisdiction to the amount of five marks. A charter granted by Jas. II., in 1688, is not considered to be of any validity. A grant of Jas. I., in 1613, to Arthur Bagnal, empowered a court to be held before the seneschal of the manor, for pleas to the amount of 100 marks: the jurisdiction of this court extends over the borough, and a number of other townlands in Down and Armagh, comprehending 9664 acres in the former, and 11,434 acres in the latter, of these counties. The court is held every third Wednesday: the seneschal

limits his jurisdiction by civil bill to £10; he also holds a court leet, once or twice in the year, at which constables are appointed. All the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV., c. 82, for watching, lighting, cleansing, paving and improving towns were introduced here shortly after the enactment of that statute: the number of commissioners was fixed at 21. The police of the borough is principally attended to by the constabulary forces of the counties of Down and Armagh: the leading streets are kept in repair by county presentments. These arrangements have tended much to the improvement of the neatness, cleanliness, and good order of the town: the expenditure is defrayed by a local tax, amounting to about £1150 annually. The elective franchise, conferred by Jas. I., was altered at the Union, when the representation of the borough was limited to a single member, which continues to be the present arrangement. It was a scot and lot borough, but the right of election is now vested in the £10 and certain of the £5 householders; the privilege of the latter cannot be perpetuated, but expires with the lives of the few remaining electors of this class, or with their removal from the premises occupied at the period of the general registration: the seneschal of the manor is the returning officer. The borough includes within its limits a large rural district, comprehending 2500 statute acres, the precise limits of which are detailed in the Appendix. The general quarter sessions for the county of Down are held here alternately with Downpatrick; and and those for the Markethill division of the county of Armagh, in Ballybot. Petty sessions are held every Friday. The court-house, built by subscription for a market-house, and converted to its present purpose in 1805, is an unsightly old building in an inconvenient situation. There is a bridewell for the temporary confinement of prisoners until they can be sent to the county prison at Downpatrick.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 22,491 statute acres, of which 968½ are in Oneiland West, and 4501¾ in Lower Orior; the remainder constitutes the lordship, in which is included a small isolated portion, locally in the barony of Upper Iveagh: about 489 acres are covered with water, and about 260 are bog; the remainder is mostly arable, under an excellent system of agriculture, with some rocky mountain. Though the site of the town is low, as compared with the surrounding country, the climate is pure and salubrious, and the prospects in most parts beautiful and picturesque. The river on which it is built, anciently called the Clanrye, but afterwards the Newry water, flows, after quitting the town, in a south-eastern direction through a highly cultivated tract of rising grounds, well planted and studded with numerous villas and seats, into Carlingford bay, which is bounded on each side by the mountains of Rosstrevor and Fathom: the mountain of Altnaveagh, in the lordship, affords excellent pasturage, and much of it is cultivated; but the greater part of the Fathom range is sterile. The geological features of the district are very striking; it forms the western boundary of the granitic range in this part of Ireland; and granite, sienite, and porphyry are found in it in all their varieties. The old town is almost exclusively built of porphyry; the new of granite. Whyn dykes, in which beautiful specimens of zeolite are frequently found imbedded, penetrate the granite

in several directions; in some places layers of quartz are interposed between the strata. Oxyde of manganese is of frequent occurrence; clay-slate, with mica extensively disseminated through it, appears on the Armagh side; and schist to the north of the town. In the townland of Creeve many springs burst out of the granite and quartz rocks, in the streams of which is found a metallic residuum in large quantities, resembling copper, which mixes with the sand and is very heavy; near the toll-gate on the Belfast road is a vein of the newly discovered mineral, tephine; and a still greater body of it was discovered, in 1835, near Mount Kearney. To the north of the town, on the Belfast road, is a very copious chalybeate spring, highly beneficial in scorbutic cases. The principal seats in the vicinity of the town all of which are embellished with rich and flourishing plantations, are Fathom, the residence of — Benson, Esq.; Greenpark, of — Thompson, Esq.; Derramore, of — Smith, Esq.; Drumbanagher Castle, of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell Close; Drummantine, of — Ennis, Esq.; and Narrow-water, of Roger Hall, Esq.

The peculiarities of the ecclesiastical arrangements of the lordship proceed from its connection with the monastery already noticed, which, after having risen to a great height of prosperity by the fostering care of many successive kings, underwent the fate of all the other monastic institutions during the reign of Hen. VIII. After the dissolution it was converted into a collegiate church for secular priests, which having soon fallen to decay, the abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by Edw. VI. to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, in as free, full and ample manner as it had been enjoyed by any abbot. Hence, the episcopal jurisdiction previously exercised by its clerical head devolved at once upon its new proprietor, whose representative, the Earl of Kilmorey, exercises it to its fullest extent, as lay abbot; appointing spiritual officers, holding ecclesiastical courts, granting probates of wills and licences of marriage, and performing every other episcopal act with as plenary power as any bishop, being subject only to the Lord-Primate, as metropolitan. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Earl of Kilmorey, as lay abbot, who, as such, possesses the whole tithes; yet in the royal visitation book of 1615 it is stated, that Nova Ripa, *alias* Nieu Rie, is among the parishes under the jurisdiction of the see of Dromore. St. Patrick's church, built by Sir Nicholas Bagnal in 1578, burnt in the civil wars, and restored after the Revolution, was originally the parochial church; but, in 1811, being much dilapidated and too small for the increasing congregation, an act was obtained under the provisions of which a new church was built on an enlarged scale and on a new site, to be henceforth the parish church of St. Mary's, Newry. This church, built in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire 190 feet high, was finished in 1819, at a cost of £12,566. 15. 4½., British currency, exclusively of £2469. 4. 7½. expended in the purchase of the site, and in obtaining two acts of parliament. The funds for liquidating this charge arose from a bequest of £3138. 9. 2½. from the late W. Needham, Esq., lord of the manor; a bequest of £1346. 15. 4½. from Sir Trevor Corry; a donation of £923. 1. 6½. from the Earl of Kilmorey, a donation of £461. 10. 9½. from Gen. Needham; £2520 raised by the sale of the pews, and £6646. 3. 1. by parochial assessment; it is endowed

with £300 per ann., payable by the lay abbot in lieu of tithe. In 1829, the old church of St. Patrick was repaired and fitted up as a chapel of ease: the living is a chaplaincy or donative, in the gift of the Earl of Kilmorey, who endowed it with £100 per ann., subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar-general of Newry. In the R. C. arrangements the parish is the head of the diocese of Dromore, being the bishop's parish or mensal, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; containing three chapels, two in the town and one at Shinn, 4 miles distant, which are attended by the same number of curates. The older R. C. chapel, a well-built but plain structure, with three galleries and a spacious cemetery attached to it, was erected in 1789. Being found too small for the accommodation of the numbers that attended it, a new chapel was erected in the low ground, in the pointed Gothic style, 120 feet long, 74 broad, and 46 feet high to the ceiling. The façade consists of a centre and two wings, with a deeply receding doorway, and is highly ornamented. The interior consists of a nave and two side aisles detached by rows of moulded granite pillars, supporting lofty pointed arches, over which are the clerestory windows by which the centre is lighted: the great altar is surmounted by a large window of three lights. This chapel is considered to be the diocesan chapel of the Bishop of Dromore, who resides at Violet Hill, to the north of Newry, where there was formerly a house of lay friars, which has been transferred to the town; in which also is a seminary for preparing the youth of the Catholic church for Maynooth college. A convent of the order of St. Clare was removed hither from Dublin, in 1830: the house, with its appendages, was presented to the community by the Rev. J. Gilmer, of Rosstrevor, since which time the nuns have built a large and handsome chapel in the Gothic style, and also a school-house for the education of female children, which receives aid from the Board of National Education. There are in the town a congregation of Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class, who have a large and elegant meeting-house; one in connection with the Remonstrant Synod, and one with the Seceding Synod, both of the first class; also places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Independent Wesleyan Methodists, and Kellyites. Three schools in the lordship, connected with the Board of National Education, are situated in Newry and at Grinane; there are four in connection with the London Hibernian Society, one of which, founded in 1825, is built on an acre of land given by the Marquess of Downshire; and another, in Ballybot, on land given by Lord Kilmorey. Other schools have been aided by donations from the Marquess of Anglesey, the late Rob. Martin, Esq., who left a bequest of £7 per ann., and J. Dickinson, Esq., who left one of £8 per ann., for their endowment. About 880 boys and 960 girls are educated in these schools: there is also a private school, which affords instruction to about 50 boys and 20 girls.

The Mendicity Association was established in 1820, and is now merged in the workhouse: it is supported by subscriptions and bequests, among which is one of the late Wm. Needham, Esq., who, in 1806, bequeathed £50 per ann. for 50 years to the poor of the parish. A bequest of £30 per ann. by the late W. Ogle, Esq., to the poor

is given in equal shares to the vicar, the parish priest, and the Unitarian minister, for the paupers of their respective congregations. The interest of £2000, bequeathed by Sir Trevor Corry, is distributed by his nephews, Trevor and Smithson Corry, Esqrs., among poor housekeepers. There are six almshouses, erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Pullayn, vicar-general, without any endowment attached to them; the inmates are appointed by the vicar of Newry. Among the more remarkable relics of antiquity may be noticed a large and perfect rath, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, on the Rathfriland road, called Crown Rath. It is an earthwork, 112 feet high, nearly circular at the base, which measures 585 feet in circumference, with a flat top of oblong form, and is surrounded by a fosse 20 feet broad and 10 deep. On the south side of the fosse is a square platform, surrounded with an intrenchment, the glacis of which declines towards the old ford of the river. Many other remains of forts and many cromlechs are to be found in various parts. Newry is said to have been the birthplace of Jarlath MacTien, who was prior of Armagh in 465; also of Dr. Parry, who was raised to the bishoprick of Killaloe in 1647. It gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Kilmorey.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of SHANDRUM, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Charleville, on the road to Newcastle; containing 31 houses and 175 inhabitants. A car to and from Rathkeale to Cork passes daily through the village, which is a station of the constabulary police, and has a fair on the 25th of Sept. Newtown House is the seat of Robt. Courtney, Esq.—See SHANDRUM.

NEWTOWN.—See KILLELAN.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of LUSMAGH, barony of GARRycastle, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Banagher, on the road from Parsonstown to Cloghan castle; containing 59 houses and 348 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police.

NEWTOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Kells, on the road from Bailieborough, by Navan, to Dublin; containing 217 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by a small river, which runs into the Blackwater at Bloomsbury; and it comprises $1010\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of tolerably good land, chiefly in tillage. Newtown, formerly belonging to the Meredyth family, is now the residence of Mrs. Groves. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1802, to the rectories of Kilbeg, Emlagh, and Robertstown, together constituting the union of Newtown, every third presentation to which is in the Bishop, and the other two in the Crown. The tithes amount to £66, and the gross value of the benefice, inclusively of the glebe, to £462. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1811, at an expense of £1384, of which £100 was a gift and £600 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church of the union, an ancient edifice, is in Kilbeg. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Stahalmock.

NEWTOWN, or NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of FARTULLAGH, but

chiefly in that of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the mail road from Dublin to Athlone; containing, with part of the post-town of Tyrrell's-Pass, 2752 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Brosna, and comprises $8318\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 6520 are apportioned under the tithe act: on the north and east is a great extent of bog, and there is a tract of marsh near the river. The land, which is of a light quality, is partly in tillage, and partly laid out in large grazing farms: limestone gravel is found here. The seats are Newforest, the residence of H. Daniel, Esq.; and Cornahir, of the Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D. Newtownloe, formerly the residence of the Low family, is now in ruins. On the western side of the parish are the villages of Ballingore and Newtownloe, and on the eastern side is that of Killevally. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £237. 6. $1\frac{1}{4}$. The glebe-house was built in 1818, at an expense of £1147, of which £323 was a gift, and £415 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $41\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church, a neat structure in the Gothic style, was completed in 1834, at a cost of £1370, of which £1000 was a gift from the late Board, and the remainder was defrayed by the present incumbent, the Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Castletown, and contains the chapel of Raheenmore. At Tyrrell's-Pass is a meeting-house for Methodists. About 60 children are educated in the parochial school, which is partly supported by the rector; and about 50 are taught in two private schools. In the Split hills is a spring remarkable for its great depth and the purity of its water, from which emerges a small stream; and near the old family mansion of the Lows are the remains of an ancient fortress with a circular tower.—See BALLINGORE, KILLEVALLY, and TYRRELL'S-PASS.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (E.) from Belfast, and 88 (N. E.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Donaghadee to Belfast; containing, in 1837, 11,000 inhabitants, of which number, 6000 are in the town. This place has been celebrated from a very early period for the number of religious foundations in its immediate neighbourhood. In 1244, Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here, in honour of St. Columb, for Dominican friars, which on its dissolution was granted to Lord Clandeboy, by whom it was assigned to Viscount Montgomery of the Ardes; no vestiges of the building can be traced. On the north side of the town was the cell of Kiltonga, which has been supposed to have originally given name to the parish; and within five miles were the abbeys of Bangor, Hollywood, Moville, Grey abbey, Cumber, and the Black priory. Jas. I., after the forfeiture of the surrounding territory by Con O'Nial's rebellion, granted several of the sites and possessions of the neighbouring monasteries to Sir James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Montgomery, from whom they passed to the Mount-Alexander family, and from them, by exchange, into the family of the Marquess of Londonderry. The

inhabitants received a charter from Jas. I., in 1613, incorporating them under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the borough of Newtowne."

The town is beautifully situated a little beyond the northern extremity of Lough Strangford, which, previously to the reclamation of about 100 acres, now under tillage, formed its boundary on that side; and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It consists of one spacious square, with several wide streets and others of inferior character, and contains at present about 1300 houses, many of which are handsomely built. Great improvements have been made under the auspices of the Marquess of Londonderry; a new line of road has been constructed to Belfast, avoiding the hills of Scrabo; and new roads also to Cumber and to Grey abbey, crossing the grounds reclaimed from the Lough: two neat bridges have been built over the river, and various other improvements are contemplated. The first attempt to establish a public brewery, and also a public distillery, was made in this town in 1769; but both failed, and, in 1819, John Johnston, Esq., purchased the premises and rebuilt the brewery on an extensive scale; more than 7000 barrels of beer are brewed annually, and adjoining are large malting premises for the supply of the brewery and for sale, in which the malt is made from barley grown in the neighbourhood. The weaving of damask is carried on to a small extent; about 600 looms are employed in weaving muslin, and 20 in weaving coarse linen for domestic use. More than 1000 females are constantly employed in embroidering muslin for the Glasgow merchants, who send the fabrics hither for that purpose. The market is on Saturday, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds; and fairs are held on the second Saturday in every month, also on Jan. 23rd, May 14th, and Sept. 23rd, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and pedlery.

By the charter of Jas. I. the corporation consists of a provost, twelve free burgesses and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace. The provost, who is also judge of the borough court of record, and clerk of the market, was to be chosen annually from the free burgesses on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the free burgesses, as vacancies occur, were chosen from the freemen by the provost and a majority of their own body, by whom also the freemen are admitted by favour only; and the serjeants-at-mace are appointed by the corporation. The public business is transacted by a "Quarter Court," consisting of 23 inhabitants, who are summoned and sworn by the provost as grand jurors, and act as a court leet in the election of various officers under the corporation, and exercise the power of presentment to be levied on the borough for various purposes. This court, which from its name would appear to have been formerly held quarterly, is now held annually, before the provost, between Michaelmas and Christmas. The corporation, under their charter, continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court of record, which had jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, has long been discontinued. The provost now is either re-elected annually, or, being once elected, continues to hold his office for life; the burgesses are no longer chosen from the resident free-

men, nor has the corporation, since 1821, exercised any municipal functions, except the holding of the Quarter court by the provost. A manor court is held before a seneschal appointed by the Marquess of Londonderry, every third Saturday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10; and a court leet annually, at which various officers are appointed for the manor, and also a constable for the borough, whose sole duty it is to assist in preserving the peace. The general sessions for the county are held here, in June and December, before the assistant barrister for the division of Downpatrick; petty sessions are held on the first and third Saturdays in every month, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The church, built by Sir Hugh Montgomery, has been converted into a court-house, recently fitted up by the Marquess of Londonderry, and in which the sessions are held. The town-hall, for the transaction of the corporation business, is a handsome structure in the Grecian Doric style, erected in 1770 by the first Marquess of Londonderry: it is surmounted by a cupola, containing a clock, beneath which is the entrance into an area leading through the centre, on one side of which is the flesh market and on the other a weigh-house and other requisite offices and stores; above is an elegant suite of assembly-rooms, and other apartments, in which the members of the Down hunt hold meetings. A handsome stone cross of octagonal form, decorated with canopied niches, was built by the corporation in the centre of the town, to replace the ancient cross destroyed by the insurgents in 1641.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 14,803 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture highly improved; there is no waste land, but about 700 acres of valuable bog, from which the neighbourhood is supplied with fuel. There are two quarries of excellent freestone in the mountain of Scrabo, equal in appearance and superior in durability to that of Portland, besides five others of inferior quality; large quantities are raised for the supply of the neighbouring districts, and several cargoes have been shipped to America. Some extensive lead mines are held under lease from the Marquess of Londonderry by a company in the Isle of Man; the ore is very rich, but the mines are very indifferently worked; the water being imperfectly carried off by a level, the lessees have sunk a new shaft and erected a steam engine to raise the ore and to drain the mine; the ore is shipped at Bangor and sent to Flint, where it is smelted. Under Scrabo are three thin veins of coal, which show themselves in the Lough; but they are at a great depth beneath the surface, and no attempt to work them has yet been made. Regent House, the seat of P. Johnston, Esq., an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, recently erected by its proprietor, is built of polished Scrabo stone, and situated in tastefully disposed grounds, commanding a fine view of Lough Strangford and the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Londonderry, in whom the rectorial tithes are inappropriate, with the exception of those of the townland of Ballyskeagh, which are appropriate to the see of Down, and are paid by the Marquess. The stipend of the curate is £64. 12. 3., of which £40. 12. 3. is payable by the impropriator, and £24 from Primate Boulter's fund: he has also the glebe, which comprises 28½

statute acres, valued at £40 per ann.; and the glebe-house, a good residence, situated in the town, and built at an expense of £700, of which £415 was a gift and £46 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, a handsome cruciform edifice, was built in 1817, at an expense of £5446, of which £831 was a gift and £3692 a loan from the same Board; the remainder, £923, was a donation from the late Marquess of Londonderry. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Dundonald, Bangor, and Donaghadee; the chapel is a small plain building. There is a place of worship for a Presbyterian congregation in connection with the Presbytery of Antrim, and two for those in connection with the Synod of Ulster, one of which, recently erected in Regent-street, has a handsome hewn stone front of the Doric order; there is also a place of worship for Seceders, another for Covenanters, and two for Methodists. About 620 children are taught in the public schools of the parish, for one of which, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, a spacious house, with residences for a master and mistress, was built at an expense of £1000, defrayed jointly by the Marquess of Londonderry and the trustees of that charity; and for another a house was lately erected by Francis Turnley, Esq., under the will of his late father, with a house each for a master and mistress, and endowed with £3 per ann. to be distributed in prizes to the children. There are also ten private schools, in which are about 450 children, and four Sunday schools. A house of industry, which has completely suppressed mendicity in this parish, is supported by general subscription, aided by an annual donation of £25 from the Marquess of Londonderry, who also gave the house and premises rent-free. In the bog at Lough-riescouse was found, in 1824, at a depth of 23 feet below the surface, the body of a highlander in a good state of preservation; parts of his dress were perfect, but the body crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. The head and horns of a moose deer were, in 1832, dug up on the townland of Ballymagreechan, and are now deposited in the museum at Glasgow. The cemetery of the abbey of Moville is now used for a parochial burial-ground; and near the old church, now the court-house, are the ruins of a private chapel, built by Sir Robt. Colville. In that church were interred the remains of the Earls and others of the family of Mount-Alexander, of several of the Colville family, of the first Marquess of Londonderry, and of his father.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, or ST. MARY'S, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 22 miles (N.W.) from Wexford, and 50 (S.) from Dublin; containing 3592 inhabitants, of which number, 1430 are in the town. This town owes its origin and name to its founder, James Barry, Esq., who was sheriff of Dublin in 1577, and progenitor of the Barons of Santry; it came into the possession of John Maxwell, Esq., afterwards created Lord Farnham, by marriage, in 1719, with the daughter and heiress of James Barry, Esq., and is now the property of the present lord. In the disturbances of 1798 this place was attacked, on the 1st of June, by the insurgents, who obtained possession of it for a short time, but were soon driven out by the troops of the line and yeomanry. The town, formerly called Buncloady, from its situation at

the confluence of the rivers Clody and Slaney, is situated on the confines of the counties of Carlow and Wexford, which are here bounded by those rivers. It was originally built in the form of an irregular square, but has since been extended in various directions, and in 1831 contained 250 houses, most of which are well built, and the whole has a cheerful and thriving appearance. The western suburb extends into the parish of Barragh, in the county of Carlow, with which it is connected by a bridge over the river Clody; and the town occupies a sequestered and beautifully romantic site on the banks of the Slaney, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, and at the base of a chain of mountains stretching along the borders of Carlow and Wexford. The environs are embellished with several elegant seats embosomed in thriving plantations, which acquire, from their proximity to the water, a freshness of verdure finely contrasting with the dark foliage of the surrounding woods. Adjoining the town, though in the parish of Kilrush, are barracks for the military, of whom a detachment is generally stationed here. The market, chiefly for provisions, is on Saturday, and is one of the best-attended in the south of Ireland, there being no other within ten miles of it; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on Jan. 4th, April 29th, and the 17th and 18th of June, and for coarse linen and flannel on Aug. 20th, Sep. 14th, and the 4th and 30th of Nov. A constabulary police force and a detachment of the revenue police are stationed here; and petty sessions, which, previously to 1831, were held weekly, are now held on alternate Saturdays.

The parish comprises about 8680 statute acres of good land, chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and green crops for winter feeding have been partially introduced; the only waste land is mountain on which is a bog that supplies the inhabitants with fuel. On the banks of the Slaney is found pebble limestone, which is burnt for manure by the proprietors of the adjacent lands; and a marl pit has been recently discovered on the estate of Rylands, which is the only one in the neighbourhood. Limestone and culm for the whole of this district are brought, at a very great expense, from the county of Carlow, between which and Enniscorthy a communication might easily be made by a railroad along the bank of the river Slaney, which from Enniscorthy to this place preserves a continued level, eminently adapted to the purpose. The expense would be very inconsiderable, when compared with the advantages resulting from it to so wide a district, and might be defrayed by the freight of limestone and culm alone, independently of the remuneration that might arise from the facility of conveyance it would afford for the produce of the extensive quarries in the neighbourhood. Slate of excellent quality, building stone and granite abound in the immediate vicinity: the principal slate quarries are at Drumcree and Glaslacken, the former the property of Lord Farnham, now under lease to Capt. Browne, and the latter the property of A. Colclough, Esq.; these quarries formerly were very extensively worked, and the slate in great estimation; but since the introduction of Welsh slate, the demand has considerably diminished. The granite is found in loose masses on the declivities of both banks of the river Clody, and some of the best quality is found in the deer-park of Carrigduff, adjoining the Woodfield

demesne; the quarries of building stone are very extensively worked. Coal is supposed to exist in the townland of Ryland, the property of Lord Farnham, but it has not yet been sought for. In the town is a mansion, formerly the residence of Lord Farnham before he succeeded to the title, and now in the occupation of Mrs. St. George Irwine; the gardens are laid out with great taste and richly stocked with many varieties of choice plants. In the vicinity, but principally in the parish of Kilrush, is Woodfield, the present seat of Lord Farnham, a handsome mansion beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne extending into the parishes of Barragh and Clonegal; the grounds are tastefully disposed and embellished with verdant lawns sloping to the margin of the river. Weston Cottage, the recently erected residence of R. West, Esq.; Rylandville, that of G. Warren, Esq.; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. Alex. McClinton, are in the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the stone and slate quarries, and near the town is an extensive flour-mill.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, separated from the parish of Templeshanbo by act of council, in 1776, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £369. 4. 7½. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, is a handsome residence, built in 1808; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, which, rising above the foliage of the grove in which it is situated, forms an interesting and conspicuous feature in the distant view of the town; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £548 for its repair; the churchyard is kept in neat order, and the graves are annually decked with flowers. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district formerly called Marshalstown, comprising also part of the parishes of Monart and Templeshanbo, and small portions of St. Mary's Enniscorthy and Kilrush. The chapel, recently erected near the north-eastern suburb, but within the parish of Kilrush, is a handsome edifice with a lofty pinnacled tower, of which the lower stage forms a hall to the adjoining residence of the priest. A chapel of ease has also been built in the village of Kilmashall, and the old chapel converted partly into a residence for the curate and partly into a school, to be placed in connection with the New Board of Education; there are chapels also at Marshalstown and Castle-Dockrell. About 260 children are instructed in three public schools, of which one is on Erasmus Smith's foundation; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden; the school-house was enlarged in 1814, by the trustees and the late Lady Farnham, who also presented to it a lending library of 200 volumes, for the use of the parish; and Lord Farnham contributes an annual donation of £10 for its further support, and also £12 per ann. for the support of another school. A school is also supported by the parish priest, who gives the use of a house and an acre of land. There are also five private schools, in which are about 330 children; and a Sunday school is held in the old parochial school-house, which has been enlarged for that purpose. A dispensary is open three days in the week for the medical relief of the poor, who, if unable to attend, are visited at their own dwellings. The fever hospital, built

by subscription about ten years since, contains beds for 12, and is capable of receiving 20, patients: the medical attendant is paid £120 per ann. for attending the dispensary and £20 for visiting the hospital. Near Clohamon bridge are some slight remains of a castle, now rapidly disappearing; the principal gateway retains the grooves for the portcullis, and the fosse by which it was surrounded is still remaining. In the wood adjoining the town is a very strong chalybeate spring, now grown into disuse; and at Kilmashall are the ruins of an ancient church, near which is a holy well, formerly held in great veneration, and much resorted to by pilgrims.

NEWTOWNBRED, a village, in the parish of KNOCKBRED, barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Belfast, on the road to Saintfield; the population is returned with the parish. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Lagan, and immediately adjoining Belvoir Park, the seat of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.; it consists chiefly of small detached white-washed cottages, with gardens in the rear, which give the village an extremely interesting appearance. It is a station of the constabulary police; and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. Fairs are held on July 5th, and Oct. 27th. Here is the parochial church, a small but elegant edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1747, under the direction of Mr. Cassels, by the Viscountess Dowager Midleton. The burial-ground, which is the cemetery of several of the most respectable families of the surrounding country, has a very neat and interesting appearance.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a town, in the parish of GALLOON, barony of COOLE, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Clones, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 412 inhabitants. In 1641, the Enniskilleners defeated the army commanded by Mac Carthy-more, about one mile north of the town, in retreating through which the latter set fire to the church and burned it to the ground, together with several inhabitants who had sought refuge there; they were afterwards totally defeated at Kilgarret Hill, half a mile to the south, and their leader made prisoner. The village consists of two streets, and in 1831 contained 76 houses: it has a penny post to Clones and Lisnaskea. There is a market on Friday; fairs for yarn and butter are held on the second Friday in each month, and on May 12th is a large fair for cattle. General sessions are held four times in the year, and petty sessions on alternate Wednesdays, in the court-house, to which a bridewell is attached. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. Here are the parochial church, and a large R. C. chapel; a handsome meeting-house was recently erected for the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, one-half the expense of which was defrayed by J. Butler Danvers, Esq. The old meeting-house has been converted into a school for gratuitous daily instruction, and is also used as a Sunday school; a national school is held in the chapel; and there is also a parochial school. This place gives the inferior title of baron to the family of Butler, Earls of Lanesborough, and it was once the seat of that family, of whose mansion no vestige can now be traced.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN, or NEWTOWN-TRIM, a parish, in the barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of

MEATH, and province of **LEINSTER**, adjacent to Trim; containing 373 inhabitants. The parish, which is also called **St. Mary's Newtown**, is situated on the river Boyne, and comprises $97\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of land, chiefly arable, and entirely the property of Sir Chas. Dillon, of Lismullen, Bart. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim: the tithes, amounting to £46.3.1., were purchased from the Ashe family by the late Board of First Fruits, as an augmentation to the vicarage of Trim. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Trim. About 80 children are educated in a private school. Within the limits of the parish are some interesting remains of religious houses, described in the article on Trim.

NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM, a village, in the parish of **ALL SAINTS**, barony of **RAPHOE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Letterkenny: the population is returned with the parish. It consists of a few scattered houses, situated near Lough Swilley, and has a penny post to Londonderry, a station of the constabulary police, a fair on the 29th of October, and a chapel belonging to the R. C. district of Lagan. According to Ware, a friary once existed at Bellaghan, of which there are no vestiges.

NEWTOWN-CROMMELIN, a parish, in the barony of **KILCONWAY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (N.) from Broughshane, on the road to Ballycastle; containing 727 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $3445\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of land, which is in general of an inferior description, nearly two-thirds consisting of mountain and bog. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and fairs are held on the second Tuesday in every month. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Connor, and in the gift of the Incumbent of Dunaghy. The tithes amount to £30; and the gross income of the curacy, augmented by £66 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund, and including the glebe of eight acres, valued at £8 per annum, is £104. The glebe-house was built in 1831, at an expense of £500, of which £450 was a gift and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church was erected about the same period, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board. About 270 children are educated in the schools of the parish, of which one for boys is supported by an annual allowance of £26 from the Methodist Missionary Society, and one for girls is aided by a small annual payment from a London Society; there are also a private school and two Sunday schools.

NEWTOWN-DROGHEDA, a village, in the parish of **TULLYALLEN**, barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Drogheda, near the road to Termonfechan; containing 24 houses and 126 inhabitants. It was formerly a chapelry belonging to the abbey of Mellifont, but is not now noticed in the ecclesiastical divisions: it is in a detached portion of the parish, near the river Boyne, and separated from the main body by the county of the town of Drogheda. Here is one of the three R. C. chapels belonging to the district of Tullyallen; and in the demesne of Newtown, immediately adjoining the village, are some vestiges of the ancient church. Newtown House, a handsome residence, is the seat of Fras. Donagh, Esq.; and Green Hills, that of Geo. Smith, Esq., is in the vicinity.

In this part of the parish, and near the Boyne Obelisk, is a small picturesque valley, called "King William's Glen."

NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, county of **WEST-MEATH**.—See **NEWTOWN**.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, a post-town, in the parish of **CLONGESH**, barony and county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Longford, and 61 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Longford to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 537 inhabitants. It derives its name from the family of the Earl of Granard, whose seat, Castle Forbes, is situated here. The estate was granted by Jas. I., in 1619, to Sir Arthur Forbes, an ancestor of that nobleman, and was created a manor, with the privileges of a market and fair. The proprietor built a strong mansion here, which, in 1641, sustained a severe siege by 500 insurgents, and was defended by Sir Arthur's widow, aided by her tenantry, to the last extremity. The village, which is pleasingly situated, comprises about 90 houses, and contains the parochial church, the R. C. chapel, and a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. It is a station of the constabulary police; and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The market and fairs have been long discontinued.

NEWTOWN-GIRLEY, a village, in the parish of **GIRLEY**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Athboy; containing 23 houses and 105 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a village, in the parish and barony of **CARRIGALLAN**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Ballinamona, on the road to Killeshandra; containing 40 houses and 207 inhabitants. Here is a small meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, in which a school is held. Garadice lake and several others are situated in the vicinity. There are some vestiges of the ancient abbey of Moy, and close to the village is a large druidical altar. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south are the ruins of the castle of Longfield, which, from the gable that still remains, appears to have been of strong but rude masonry: it was taken possession of by Major Martin Armstrong, after the battle of Cavan.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a post-town and parish, in the barony of **UPPER FEWS**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 9 miles (S. E.) from Armagh, and $52\frac{1}{4}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 7253 inhabitants, of which number, 1020 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the roads leading respectively from Dundalk to Armagh, and from Newry to Castle-Blaney and Monaghan, in the midst of the Fews mountains, owes its origin and importance to the late Mr. Hamilton, who laid the foundation of the present town about the year 1770, previously to which time, the whole district was a dreary, wild, and uninhabited waste. About the beginning of the last century, an attempt was made to establish a town at Blackbank, and a castle was erected for the protection of the new settlers; but the undertaking failed, and soon after an attempt was made for the same purpose at Johnston Fews, which resulted only in the erection of a few mud cabins. After the failure of both enterprises, Government erected barracks at those places, and troops were regularly stationed there till the establishment of the present town, when they were removed to this place; the ruins of the castle

and barracks of Blackbank, and also of those of Johnston, within a few miles of this town, are still remaining. The whole face of this extensive district was completely changed after the establishment of the town; the lands were rapidly brought into cultivation, several roads were opened, and great numbers of persons were induced to settle here under the advantageous leases granted by Mr. Hamilton; the town gradually increased in extent and importance, and the surrounding district was erected into a parish by Primate Robinson, who severed it from the parish of Creggan, built a church, and endowed the living. The present town contains about 60 houses, many of which are large and well built of hewn stone and roofed with slate found in the parish; it has a sub-post-office to Castle-Blayney and Newry. There is a large market every Saturday for provisions; and fairs are held on the last Saturday in every month for cattle, horses, pigs, and butter, and are numerous attended. A constabulary police force is stationed here; also a body of the revenue police, since the establishment of which, the depôt for two companies of the regiments stationed at Armagh, which were quartered in this town, has been broken up and the military withdrawn. Petty sessions are held on alternate Fridays; there is an excellent court-house, in which the quarter sessions for the county were held till 1826, since which time they have been removed. Near the town were formerly mills for smelting lead ore, which continued in operation so long as wood lasted for fuel.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,404½ statute acres, of which 10,397 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6320 per annum. The land in some parts is very good, but better adapted for oats than for wheat; the soil is light and friable, and the system of agriculture improving. There is abundance of bog for fuel; stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried; there are some quarries of excellent slate, not now worked; and in the mountain district is lead ore of rich quality, which might be worked with advantage. There are many good houses in the parish, of which the principal is Harrymount, the residence of Henry Barker, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithes amount to £537. 18. 7. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, is a handsome residence; it was built under the old acts in 1806, at the cost of £592 British, defrayed by the above grant and by £500 supplied out of the private funds of the then incumbent; in 1830 the sum of £316 was expended on improvements. The glebe comprises 31 acres of arable land, valued at £38. 15. per annum. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £106, is a plain edifice, erected by Primate Robinson, in 1775, out of funds provided by the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Lower Creggan: the chapel, in the town, is a spacious and handsome edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class; and there are two for those in connection with the Seceding Synod, both also of the first class. A school in the town is supported from the funds of Erasmus Smith, under the patronage of the Lord-Primate; a parochial school is supported by the rector;

and a school, built on his own estate, is supported by W. McGeough Bond, Esq. There are also five private schools, in which are about 180 children. There are some remains of an extensive encampment at Clogh-amether, said to have been the chief residence of O'Nial of Ulster, between whom and Baldragh, Prince of Louth, a battle is said to have taken place near the town. In this fort, which is nearly two miles in circuit, the army of Cromwell encamped in the winter of 1645, and was severely harassed by the Irish forces, who hemmed them in on every side, and cutting off their supplies, reduced them to such distress that many perished through hunger.

NEWTOWN-LENNAN, a parish, partly in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, and partly in that of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the high road to Kilkenny; containing 1931 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Lennan, by which it is separated from the county of Kilkenny, and the river Suir flows within a mile of its south-eastern boundary: it comprises 5670 statute acres of good land, of which more than two-thirds are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. The system of agriculture is improving, there is neither waste land nor bog. That portion which is within the barony of Slievardagh is separated from the other by a chain of hills running east and west, and cultivated nearly to their summits, which are planted with trees. Limestone of the finest quality is found in great abundance, and is burnt for the supply of the country for many miles round; and in the north-eastern part of the parish are extensive slate quarries in active operation; the refuse, together with that of the limestone, is used in making and repairing the roads. There are strong indications of coal, and a few years since attempts were made to procure it, but the works were impeded by water breaking into the shafts, and were afterwards discontinued on the death of the proprietor, the late Edmond Power, Esq. Cregg, the seat of T. E. Lalor, Esq., is a handsome residence, erected about 10 years since, and situated in tastefully disposed grounds. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Clonegam; the tithes amount to £441. 9. 5. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Carrick-on-Suir: the chapel is a neat edifice in good repair. There are two private schools, in which are about 60 children. There are ruins of the churches of Newtown-Lennan and Athenry, to each of which a large cemetery is attached; in the latter are two stone crosses, with inscriptions in the Erse character.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, a corporate, market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of DRUMACHOSE, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 12¾ miles (E. N. E.) from the city of Londonderry, and 131 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine; containing 2428 inhabitants. The district in which the town stands was anciently the territory of the O'Cahans or O'Canes, the head of a powerful and warlike sept, whose castle on the brow of a romantic glen was called *Lima-vaddy*, or "the Dog's Leap." The estimation in which these chieftains were formerly held appears from the fact that Dermot O'Cahan was summoned by Edw. II. to attend him with

his forces on his disastrous expedition against Scotland. He went, but instead of joining the army of the invader, was found in the ranks of the Scottish king at the battle of Bannockburn. After the general forfeiture of Ulster, in 1608, arising out of the attainder of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, Sir Thomas Philips, surveyor of the forfeited estates, obtained a grant of 1000 acres in this district, on which he erected a castle and a bawn on the eastern bank of the Roe, on a spot near the site on which a town, named Ballyclose, now a suburb of Newtown-Limavady, previously existed. The town took its name from the circumstance of its modern erection; and to distinguish it from several others, it acquired the adjunct of Limavady from its contiguity to O'Cahan's castle. It increased rapidly under the fostering care of its founder, who, in 1610, brought hither 25 English families. In 1613 the town obtained a charter, which is stated to have been granted on the petition of the inhabitants and for the better plantation of Ulster. By this charter the inhabitants were incorporated under the name of "the provost, 12 burgesses and commonalty," and a court of record was created, of which the provost was to be judge, and also to be clerk of the market and collector of the tolls and customs, which he retained for his own use: it also conferred a licence for holding a market on Monday, and a fair on July 1st (to which three others were added a few years afterwards), granted 300 acres of land for a common, and 375 for the maintenance of a free school, to be erected at Limavady, and the right of sending two members to parliament; a discretionary power of electing freemen was given to the provost and burgesses by the same charter. In the war of 1641, the castle was besieged by the Irish army under Col. O'Nial, but the garrison under Capt. Philips, the governor, supported by many of the townspeople, among whom were some women, held out during the entire winter, until relieved by the approach of the parliamentary forces under Col. Mervyn, who routed the besieging army with much slaughter: the castle, however, was subsequently taken by the Irish and burnt, together with the church and the entire town. A new town sprang up from the ruins, which suffered a similar fate in the war of 1688, being burned by the army of Jas. II. on its retreat from Derry. It was again rebuilt after the Revolution, and some of the houses then erected are still standing. The borough was disfranchised at the Union, from which period the corporation has declined; the only official proof of its existence being the collection of the tolls and customs, which was relinquished in consequence of the resistance given to the payment of them: on the death of the provost some years since, no successor was appointed, and the corporation may now be considered extinct. The land granted for commonage seems to have merged in the general estate on its sale by the Philips' family, in the reign of Chas. II. The school was never founded, nor can any particulars be procured relative to the lands set apart for its endowment. The borough and manor courts are discontinued, and the place is now, like all the rest of the county, governed by the magistrates and the police.

In point of size the town is the third in the county and the first in the barony. It comprises four principal and several smaller streets; three of the streets are large and well built. There is a handsome sessions-

house, where the general sessions for the county are held in June and December, and petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays; adjoining it is a small bridewell. It is a constabulary police station, which is provided with a good barrack in one of the main streets. The market-house is a large, old, inconvenient building, over an arch which connects two of the principal streets. Large and commodious grain stores and shambles were erected in 1820, by Edw. Boyle, Esq., who also established grain markets on Tuesday and Friday, which are well attended and productive of much advantage to the town and neighbourhood: connected with these buildings is a news-room, well supplied with journals and periodicals. The Monday market is the mart for cattle, butter, and flax: the potato market is held in an adjoining street. The fairs are held on the second Monday in February, March 28th, June 13th, July 12th, and Oct. 29th: they are all well attended and largely supplied with cattle of every description: that of February is a great horse fair. Distillation is carried on extensively in the neighbourhood. A dispensary in the town is maintained in the usual manner. The church, which is the parochial church of Drumachose, is a large and handsome edifice, built in 1750 on the site of a former one, and enlarged in 1825 by the addition of an aisle, by a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits: it now consists of a nave and a north aisle, in the Grecian style. In the suburb of Ballyclose are meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and with the Remonstrant and Associate Synods: near the church is a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists. Of the castle built by Sir Thos. Philips nothing now remains: the site is pointed out as being in the grounds and gardens of the Lodge, at the north-western extremity of the main street. The environs of the town are extremely beautiful: to the north-west is the rich vale of Myroe, extending to the shores of Lough Foyle; to the east and north-east the lofty range of Benyevenagh, and to the south the summits of Donald's Hill and Benbradagh, beneath which is spread out the vale of the Roe, with its numerous plantations, villas, mills, and bleach-greens, the rich foliage of the oak woods and the plantations of Roe Park, the beautiful residence of Edm. Chas. McNaghten, Esq., and the other seats interspersed throughout the district, which are noticed in the article on the parish, as are also the schools.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-BELLEW. — See MOYLOUGH.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, a post-town, in the parish and barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Wicklow, and 17 (S. by E.) from Dublin; containing 825 inhabitants. The town is situated on the mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford, and owes its origin and its name to Alderman Kennedy, who was knighted in the reign of Chas. II. and obtained a grant of the manor. In the disturbances of 1798 it was the scene of a sharp skirmish between the insurgents and the King's forces; the former, to the number of about 1000, variously armed, commenced an attack on the town, early in the morning of the 30th of May, by burning some houses; but on advancing to the market-house, they were opposed by the little garrison, consisting of a detachment of the Ancient Briton cavalry, another of the Antrim

militia, and some yeomen cavalry, in all 100. In the first onset the commander of the Ancient Britons was killed and the captain and lieutenant of the yeomen severely wounded, but after some loss on both sides the insurgents were totally routed. The town is pleasantly situated on a declivity towards the east, in the centre of some of the most beautiful scenery in the county. It chiefly consists of one wide street, with a small market-house in the centre, which being disused as such for a long time, is now called the court-house; and contains 123 houses irregularly built, some slated, but the greater number low and thatched. The market, which was held on Friday, has been discontinued. Fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, April 5th, June 29th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 21st. Petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, and road sessions every quarter. It is also a constabulary police station. There is a fever hospital and dispensary, supported in the usual manner. On an eminence near the northern entrance of the town a church is in progress of erection, as a chapel of ease to Newcastle, on a site given by Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq., the lord of the manor, who also contributed £100 towards its construction: it is in the later English style, and although not finished, divine service is performed in it. About 120 children are educated gratuitously in a school kept in the old market-house. The town has an excellent inn, well supplied with carriages of various descriptions. In the neighbourhood are some of the most beautiful and romantic places in the county, such as the Glen of the Downs, Belview, described under Delgany; Woodstock, under Newcastle; Dunran, Kiltimon, and the Devil's Glen, under Killeskey; and in its immediate vicinity are several fine mansions and elegant villas. Mount-Kennedy, formerly the residence of Sir Richard Kennedy, was purchased from his descendant by the late Gen. Cunningham, who was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Rossmore, and who expended upwards of £60,000 in plantations and other improvements: it is now the seat of R. Gun Cunningham, Esq. The house is a noble structure of the Ionic order, built after a design by Wyatt: from the portico on the western side is a fine prospect of highly ornamented grounds, closed in by the mountains in the distance; and from the eastern front another prospect equally rich in scenery and more extensive in scope, terminated by the sea: on the lawn grew an arbutus of extraordinary dimensions, which being shattered by a storm, the arms, having been laid down and taken root, serve by the extent of ground they spread over to convey an idea of the great size of the parent trunk: the demesne contains some very fine specimens of the sweet chesnut, oak, and ash in the highest degree of vigour. In the hall are the fossil horns of a moose deer, found with several others at Kiltimon. Altidore, the seat of the Rev. L. W. Hepenstal, is a large and plain building, but the grounds are peculiarly picturesque: in a wooded glen near the house is a succession of cascades of great height, over which the late proprietor, Mr. Blachford, threw alpine bridges, and also constructed seats and laid out a series of walks calculated to display its beauties to the utmost advantage: the glen, called the Hermitage, formerly contained the mansion of Col. Carey. Glendarragh, the elegant seat of St. George Knudson, Esq., on an eminence overhanging a richly wooded glen; East Hill,

of Jas. Lamb Audouin, Esq.; Monaline, of T. J. Stamper, Esq.; Hermitage, of the Rev. Joseph Callwell; Ballinahinch, of — Rider, Esq.; Truddar House, of S. Henry, Esq.; Newtown, of J. Armstrong, Esq.; and Warble Bank, of Mrs. Smyth, are all worthy of notice.

NEWTOWN-PLATTEN, a village, in the parish of DULEEK, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Navan; containing 21 houses and 116 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-SANDES, a village, in the parish of MURHIR, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Tarbert, on the road from Listowel to Glin; containing 72 houses and 375 inhabitants. It gives name to the R. C. district, comprising the parishes of Murhir and Knockanure, each containing a chapel: that of Murhir, situated in the village, is a large thatched edifice, which it is in contemplation to rebuild. Near the village is a large school-house, erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Long, P.P., and presented by him to the National Board of Education, which allows £12 per annum for the support of the school.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Clogher, on the new road from Dublin to Omagh; the population is returned with Clogher. The lands were part of those granted by Jas. I., in 1610, to Sir W. Cope, then called Derrybard; and, in 1619, a bawn was built thereon. It comprises $13,768\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and was formed, in 1820, by disuniting 29 townlands from the parish of Clogher, in the manors of Cecil and Cope, at which time the district was an entire waste of unenclosed and uncultivated common, having been since reclaimed by the judicious management of the proprietor. The land varies in quality, some being light, some indifferent, and some good, but there is none of the best description; a small portion is mountain: yet, in consequence of its judicious management, where nothing but bog and heath was to be found 20 years since, crops of corn, flax, and potatoes, and the richest verdure, are now general. The inhabitants combine spinning and weaving with agricultural pursuits. There are indications of coal, and pure specimens of carbonate of lead have been discovered: excellent freestone is found in several parts. Numerous escars run entirely through the district, curiously undulating, and rising into gentle swells consisting of sand and water-worn pebbles, principally of trap, greenstone, hornblende, quartz, porphyry and agate. The village is small, comprising only 17 poorly built houses: a court is held here, once a month, for the manor of Cecil and Cope, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Fairs were formerly held, but have been discontinued owing to the numerous quarrels to which they led. Cecil is the handsome residence of the Rev. F. Gervais, the spirited proprietor of the district; Raveagh, of Captain Edwards; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. H. A. Burke, around which are beautiful plantations. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Dean, who appropriates £60 per ann. towards the income of the curate. The glebe-house was erected in 1824, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £15 per annum. The

church was built in 1815, at an expense of £895, of which the same Board gave £738, and the proprietor of the estate the residue: it is a neat edifice, in the Gothic style, with a lofty square tower. At Escragh is a R. C. chapel, and there is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Associate Synod at Longridge. A school-house at Beltony, with a residence for the master and mistress, was built partly by the Rev. F. Gervais and partly by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school is endowed with two acres of land by the Rev. F. Gervais. Escragh male and female school is principally supported by the perpetual curate; Lislee school is supported by R. W. Maxwell, Esq.; Tullyvernon school was built and is supported by the Rev. F. Gervais; and there is one at Escragh Bridge in connection with the National Board, in which divine service is every Sunday performed by the curate, as it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a market and post-town, in the parish of **ARDSTRAW**, barony of **STRABANE**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Omagh, and $99\frac{1}{4}$ (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Londonderry; containing 1737 inhabitants. This town, which is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Mourne, about halfway between Omagh and Strabane, and surrounded by the lofty mountains of Munterloney, was anciently called Lislis, and appears to have been a place of early importance, commanding the only pass through this extensive and mountainous district. The adjacent lands were granted by Jas. I., on the settlement of Ulster, to Sir J. Clapham, who not having complied with the conditions of the grant, the property became forfeited to the Crown, and was granted by Chas. I. to Sir W. Stewart, from whom the present town takes its name. Sir Phelim O'Nial, having obtained possession of the castle in 1641, cut off all communication with this part of Tyrone, and compelled the King's forces to retreat from every post they occupied in this part of the country. In the war of the Revolution, Jas. II. lodged for one night in the castle on his way to Londonderry, and also on his return from Lifford, and on leaving it the following morning, ordered it to be dismantled and the town to be burned, which orders were carried into effect, and the town continued in ruins till it was restored by one of the Stewart family in 1722. After its restoration it soon became a place of considerable trade, from its situation in the centre of the great linen district; and in 1727, Dr. John Hall, rector of Ardstraw, built a handsome church here at his own expense, which has ever since continued to be the parish church. The town, which is the property of C. J. Gardiner, Esq., at present consists of three principal and three smaller streets, and contains 346 houses, which are neat and well built; the principal streets are well paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from a spring at the southwestern end of the town, conveyed by pipes to the more respectable houses, and into public reservoirs in several parts of the town for the supply of the poorer inhabitants; in the main street are two good hotels. A considerable trade is derived from its situation on a great public thoroughfare, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the numerous limestone and freestone quarries in the neighbourhood, which are extensively worked, the limestone found on the lands of Baronscourt is of

remarkably fine quality for building. The market, on Monday, is amply supplied with every kind of agricultural produce, and with unbleached linen. Fairs, which are numerously attended, are held on the last Monday in every month, and are chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. A small constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held monthly. The church is a large and handsome structure on a gentle eminence, and has a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire, which was added to it in 1803, in the time of the Rev. G. Hall, then rector, and afterwards Bishop of Dromore. There are also a R. C. chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians and two for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. In the town are the remains of the castle, which, with the exception of the roof, is nearly entire, forming a noble and highly interesting ruin. In the vicinity is Baronscourt, the seat of the Marquess of Abercorn, a stately mansion, situated in a widely extended demesne, combining much romantic and beautiful scenery, embellished with three spacious lakes, and enriched with fine timber. Moyle House, the residence of the Rev. R. H. Nash, D.D.; Newtown-Stewart Castle, of Major Crawford; and Cross House, of A. W. Colhoun, Esq., are also in the neighbourhood. Adjoining one end of the bridge is an ancient fort thrown up to defend the ford of the river; there is a similar one at Ardstraw bridge, and also at Moyle, to guard the ford of the river Glenally. There are also numerous other forts in the neighbourhood, and various cairns, which are more particularly noticed in the article on **ARDSTRAW**.

NEWTOWN-TRIM.—See **NEWTOWN-CLONBUN**.

NICHOLAS (ST.), a parish, in the barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Wexford; containing 311 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the southeastern coast, and comprises 1169 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardcolme: the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £66. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which £39. 1. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ is payable to the impropiator, and £27. 7. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the incumbent. There are no remains of the old church; that of the union is at Castlebridge. In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Castlebridge.

NICHOLASTOWN.—See **ATHY**.

NILTEEN, or **NALTEEN**, a grange, in the barony of **UPPER ANTRIM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Antrim, on the Six-mile Water; containing 1109 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 2737 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, all superior arable land. It is one of the four denominations which constitute the union of Donegore, in the diocese of Connor; the vicarial tithes, payable to the incumbent of Donegore, amount to £124. 0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; the rectorial tithes, payable to Jas. Moore, Esq., of Clover Hill, to £248. 1. 11. Within the grange are three pay schools, in which about 65 boys and 40 girls are taught; there is also a Sunday school.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, a village, in the parish of **GRANGEMOCKLER**, barony of **SLIEVARDAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Callan, on the mail road from Dublin, by Clonmel,

to Cork: the population is returned with the parish. This small village is situated within half a mile of the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and in the immediate vicinity of the mountain of Slieve-na-man, which rises on the south of it.

NOBBER, a post-town and parish, in the barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kells, and 31 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Clones; containing 4445 inhabitants, of which number, 371 are in the town. In the reign of Hen. VI. this place ranked among the boroughs of Meath, and was considered to be the key of the county, so that, when it had been burnt by the Irish, it was judged expedient, on its restoration, to construct fortifications for its defence; for which purpose the inhabitants were licensed to summon all the labourers within the town and barony, for three days in every quarter of the year, for three years. The town now consists of 62 houses; it has a sub-post-office to Kells, and a patent for a market, which is not held, and a fair on April 25th, for every description of cattle and for pigs, which is well attended: a constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish comprises, together with that of Loughbraccan, 10,843 statute acres. The land, which is principally under tillage, varies greatly in quality; in the southern part it is very superior, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats and barley, with fine pasturage; there is a considerable quantity of bog in the north, and some marshy bog near the town: the system of agriculture is improving. The lake of Whitewood, which is in the demesne of the same name, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, who has a large estate in the parish, is nearly an English mile in length and is the source of the river Dee, which flows eastward through the parish and discharges itself into the Irish sea near Annagasson, in the county of Louth. At Rockfield are three quarries near one another, one of which yields limestone, another grauwacké, and the third a black slaty stone; there are several other limestone quarries in the parish. The principal seats are Whitewood, already noticed, standing conspicuously on an eminence, and of which the demesne contains about 150 acres, about 80 being planted, chiefly with young oak; Brittas, the handsome villa of Thos. Bligh, Esq., whose demesne, containing about 400 acres, is well planted; Julianstown, the residence of Simon Owens, Esq.; Rockfield, of John Hopkins, Esq.; Possextown, of Joseph F. Hopkins, Esq., where there is an eminence called Cromwell's Hill, on which it is said a battle was fought; and Cellar, the neat residence of Rich. Ennis, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, appropriate to the see, and comprising, with the parish of Loughbraccan, the perpetual cure of Nobber, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £480. 12. 4., the whole of which is payable to the bishop: the income of the perpetual curate arises from £55. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. paid by the bishop, and the glebe, which comprises 40 acres, valued at £70 per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1789, by a gift of £150 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain neat structure, built in 1771 by parish cess. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Cruisetown, in each of which there is a chapel; that of Nobber is a neat and appropriate edifice, of modern erection, faced with hewn

stone. There is a school in the town, principally for the children of the tenantry of Lord Gormanston, who allows the master 20 guineas per ann.: the average attendance is 120, of both sexes: the school-house is a neat building, erected at his lordship's expense. There is also a hedge school at Possextown, in which are about 30 boys and 20 girls. Considerable remains of a religious foundation, supposed to have belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are in the churchyard; as is also a monument of the Cruise family, of the date 1619, erected to the memory of Gerald Cruise, of Brittas, and Margaret Plunkett, his wife. Near the town is a very large circular Danish fort, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect. Nobber is the birth-place of the celebrated Irish harper, Carolan, the last of the native bards, who was born in 1670, and became blind at a very early period of his life from the effects of the small pox.

NOGHEVAL, or NOUGHOUAL, a parish, partly in the barony of ABBEYSHRUEL, county of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of KILKENNY WEST, county of WEST-MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Ballymore, on the road from Athlone to Ballymahon; containing 4154 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by Lough Ree, and the navigable river Inny flows through its northern portion. A monastery of Dominican friars was founded at Ardnacraney, in the 14th century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumraney. Several battles were fought here between the Irish and the Danes. The parish comprises 11,520 statute acres, of which 11,371 are apportioned under the tithe act: agriculture is improving; the land is chiefly under pasture, with some bog, extending along the confines of Longford county to the shores of Lough Ree, the islets of Inchbofin and Inisturk in which belong to this parish. The soil rests on limestone; and quarries of a species of red marble have been opened on the lands of Cartron: there are several corn-mills on the Inny. The gentlemen's seats are Littleton Lodge, the residence of W. Lennox Napier, Esq.; Longfield, of J. Langstaff, Esq.; Ardnacraney, of J. T. Madden, Esq.; Noghaville, of W. Dawson, Esq.; Lessaquille, of Harding Fetherstone, Esq.; Annville, of S. Longworth, Esq.; Clonkeen, of E. Coffy, Esq.: and in that part which is in the county of Longford are Cartron, the residence of J. Wright, Esq.; and Rathmore, of R. C. Barbor, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in the Bishop: the tithes amount to £450, payable to the bishop's lessee. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Drumraney, and contains a chapel at Tung. There are seven private schools, in which about 314 children are educated. Ruins of a church stand on the lands of Noghaville, and of an ancient castle at Lisduffe. Old coins are frequently being dug up here.

NOHOVAL, a parish, in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (E.) from Kinsale, on the old road to Robert's-Cove; containing 1260 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern coast, and comprises $2439\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1537 per annum. The land is generally good, though the soil is light; about four-fifths are under tillage, the remainder being rough pasture and furze brakes: the manure chiefly used is sea sand, landed at the bays

along the coast, all of which are very much exposed and dangerous. The incumbent, the Rev. W. R. Townsend, has written a practical treatise on agriculture, which he has gratuitously distributed among the working farmers, hoping to improve the system of husbandry, but hitherto he has not witnessed the desired result, as the old system is everywhere followed. At Nohoval Cove are some extensive slate quarries, the property of W. Whitney, Esq., whence great quantities are shipped to Cork, the boats returning with limestone, burnt generally here for the purposes of building. Not far distant, on the same estate, are some veins of manganese, in a state of decomposition, but, from the numerous springs here impregnated with this mineral, it is quite evident that a great body of the ore is deposited in the immediate vicinity. Very clear and beautiful crystals of quartz are scattered among the soil in most parts of the parish. The Cove is a romantic retreat, at the termination of a deep winding glen, in which many thousands of young trees have lately been planted, which, if they thrive, will form a great ornament to this barren spot: the entrance to the Cove is marked by three pyramidal rocks of considerable height. In calm weather, coal, culm, and limestone may be landed here, but in the winter scarcely a vessel ever ventures into so dangerous a place. At Dunbogue is a small well sheltered cove, having a good landing-place. The village consists of 25 small houses. Nohoval House is the property of W. Hungerford, Esq.; the Lodge, the residence of W. Whitney, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. R. Townsend. It is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork, the rectory forming part of the union of St. Peter's and of the corps of the archdeaconry of St. Finbarr, Cork; the perpetual cure is united with Kilmonogue, and in the gift of the Archdeacon. The tithes amount to £215, of which £140 is payable to the archdeacon, and £75 to the curate, who has also the glebe-house and land. The glebe-house is a neat and commodious edifice, erected by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1817, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. 0r. 4p. The church is a small, but very neat, edifice, without tower, spire, or bell; it is furnished with a small, fine-toned organ. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Tracton: the chapel is a small building in the village. The parochial school is endowed with two acres of land by the rector: there are also a private school and a Sunday school, the latter under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman. The most prominent headland in the parish is Barry's Point, where formerly a very strong castle stood, which was taken down during the late war to build a signal tower, now also in ruins.

NOHOVAL-DALY, a parish, partly in the barony of MAGONIHV, county of KERRY, but chiefly in that of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Millstreet, on the river Blackwater; containing 3229 inhabitants. It comprises 16,225 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6720 per annum. The portion belonging to the county of Kerry forms part of a district called, in the civil divisions, the "East Fractions." The arable land is of medium quality, and there is a considerable quantity of marshy bog. The parish comprises the greater part of the Crown estate of Pobble O'Keefe, on which

the village of "King-William's-Town" has been recently erected by Government, and considerable progress has been made in draining, planting, and other improvements, noticed in the article on that place. The new Government road from Killarney to Mallow commences at Shanogh Cross, on the Kerry side of the parish, and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile crosses the Blackwater over a handsome stone bridge, called Duncannon Bridge; it traverses the southern part of the parish, running nearly parallel with the river, and at Clonbanin, in the adjoining parish of Cullen, forms a junction with the other new line of road from Mallow to Castle-Island, which passes through the northern part of the parish. The old road from Shanogh Cross to Mount Infant is now being extended to the last-mentioned road at King-William's-Town, thus forming a direct communication between those two new and important lines of road. At Knocknagree is a large flour-mill, and four fairs are annually held there, of which the principal is that on the 28th of April. During the disturbances of 1822, a detachment of the military was stationed at this village. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe: the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery of Ardfert, and partly inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Drishane. The tithes amount to £280, of which one-half is payable to the incumbent, £9. 2. 3. to the dean, and the remainder to the impropiator. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Boherbee, but chiefly in that of Knocknacoppel, or East Kilcummin: there is a small chapel at Knocknagree. About 120 children are educated during the summer in two private schools, and the late Mr. Cronin, of the Park, near Killarney, has recently bequeathed £30 per annum for the establishment and support of a school in each of the parishes of Kilcummin and Nohoval-Daly. There are some vestiges of the old church in the burial-ground.

NOHOVAL-KERRY, a parish, in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tralee, on the river Maine, and on the old road from Tralee to Castle-Island; containing 853 inhabitants. It comprises 2786 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about 600 acres consist of bog and coarse mountain pasture; the greater portion of the land is in pasture, and there are several dairy farms: the state of agriculture is gradually improving, from the abundance of limestone obtained in the adjoining parish of Ballymacelligott, and burnt for manure. Nohoval House is the residence of the Rev. J. R. Fitzgerald, the incumbent. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Ballymacelligott: the tithes amount to £68. 9. 10. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Ballymacelligott. About 40 children are educated in a private school. There are ruins of the old church still remaining in the burial-ground.

NOUGHAVAL, a parish, in the barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilfenora, on the road from Ennis to Burren; containing 408 inhabitants, of which number, 64 are in the hamlet. It comprises 4521 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, only a small portion of which is under tillage, the greater part con-

sisting of rocky limestone pasture, yielding a rich though scanty herbage: there are about 80 acres of pasturable mountain. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, united at a period unknown to the vicarage of Carrune, or Carne, together constituting the union of Noughaval and the corps of the precentorship of Kilfenora, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £35, and of the entire benefice to £70, the whole payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by whom the benefice is at present held in sequestration: the glebe comprises 26a. 0r. 22p. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrune, or Carne: the chapel is at the village of Noughaval. About 35 children are educated in a private school. The ruins of the church stand on the glebe: and at Banroe, Ballymurphy, and Ballygannor are the ruins of the castles respectively so called. Within the limits of the parish are three ancient forts, attributed to the Danes; and at Ballygannor is a cromlech of extraordinary dimensions, the table stone being nearly 40 feet long and 10 broad, and supported by upright flag stones, rising about six feet above the ground.

NURNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of CARLOW, and partly in that of FORTH, but chiefly in the barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road to Tullow; containing 975 inhabitants, of which number, 284 are in the village. This parish comprises 2758 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2215 per annum. There is no bog: agriculture is in a good state. Here are granite quarries for building, and limestone for burning; and the Barrow navigation affords the means of conveying goods to Waterford. The village, consisting of about 50 houses, stands at the junction of several roads; it is a constabulary police station, and has a patent for a fair on May 6th, which is not held. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the precentorship thereof, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £230. 15. 4½. The church is a small neat building of hewn stone, erected in 1788, by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits,; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £217 for its repair: the steeple was thrown down by lightning some years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dunleckney. The parochial school, in which about 30 boys and 40 girls are taught, is under the patronage of Col. Bruen, M. P., who erected the school-house, at an expense of £400. From the churchyard a noble view of the western part of the county is procured, with the windings of the river Barrow: in it is part of a rude stone cross, and without its boundary stands a perfect cross, six feet high.

NURNEY, a parish, in the barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Enfield, on the road to Edenderry; containing 685 inhabitants, and comprising 1748 statute acres. The principal residence is Williamstown House, that of J. Williams, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Carbery: the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £66. 16. 0¾, of which £44. 10. 8½, is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the

vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Cadamstown: the chapel is a good plain building. At Cloghrike is a national school, in which about 100 children are educated.

NURNEY, a parish, in the barony of WEST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Kildare, on the road to Athy; containing 622 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1600 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1032 per annum: there is a great deal of bog, but no waste, and agriculture is improving. It is a constabulary police station. Anciently a large castle stood here, which has been modernised, and now forms the residence of J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.; this property was forfeited, in 1641, by the Sarsfield family; it is called Nurney House, and has been greatly ornamented and improved by the Bagot family, who lived there till lately. Kildoon is the residence of Edw. Bagot, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united, in 1809, to the rectories of Kildangan and Walterstown, which three parishes form the corps of the prebend of Nurney, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £87. 13. 10½, and the gross tithes of the union are £198. 18. 1. A church is in progress of erection. In the R. C. divisions this parish is part of the union or district of Monastereven and Kildangan: the chapel adjoins the ruins of the ancient church and burial-ground. About 60 boys and 50 girls are taught in a national school at Cloughrincoe.

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OAGHILL, a village, in the parish and island of ARRANMORE, barony of ARRAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated nearly in the centre of the island, which forms the principal of the group called the Arran Islands. Here are a signal tower and lighthouse, the latter exhibiting a bright revolving light, which attains its greatest magnitude every three minutes, and being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, is seen at a great distance in clear weather. In the village is a neat R. C. chapel.

O'BRENNAN, a parish, in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Tralee, on the old road to Castle-Island; containing 847 inhabitants. It comprises 6543 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, the greater part of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog, mostly reclaimable. A portion of the mountain tract is now being reclaimed and brought into cultivation by John Cuthbert, Esq., who has a large property in this parish. Here is a large flour-mill belonging to Mr. John Mac Carthy. The principal residence is O'Brennan, that of Mr. Edw. Gorham. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £68. 16. 2½. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend that of Tralee. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballymacelligott. Within its limits is the entrance to the principal caverns in the

limestone strata in the adjoining parish of Ballymacelligott, *which see*.

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of **KILLALOE**, barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, on the road to Killaloe; containing 350 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the Shannon, derives its name from a bridge of 14 arches built over that river by one of the O'Briens, which for several centuries has withstood the violent impetuosity of the current. The arches vary in span from 19 to 28 feet, and four of them at the north end have been taken down by the Government engineers, who have replaced them by two cast-iron arches, each 60 feet span, and dredged the river to the depth of 7 feet. The village consists of one street and contains about 60 houses neatly built; the neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome seats, of which the principal are Clonboy, the residence of J. Brown, Esq.; Ross, of T. Westropp, Esq.; the residence of Major Boucher, on the margin of the Shannon; Fuhers Lodge, of M. Garvin, Esq.; and Fairy Lawn, of Capt. Twiss. An extensive flour and oatmeal mill, worked by steam, the property of Messrs. Hood and Boyd, late of Glasgow, affords employment to 50 men. Fairs are held on July 25th and Nov. 7th, and packet boats pass daily to Dublin and Limerick. Near the village is Montpelier, a strongly impregnated sulphureous spring, in high repute for its efficacy in cutaneous diseases, and much frequented. A church was erected here in 1822, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits made a free grant of £300. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; the stipend is £75, payable by the Bishop; a glebe-house has been built at Ross, on a site presented by Thomas Westropp, Esq., who also gave 6 acres of glebe.

ODDER, a parish, in the barony of **SKREEN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dunshaughlin; comprising 1204 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Towards the close of the twelfth century, a nunnery was founded here for Regular Canonesses of the order of St. Augustine by the family of Barnwall, of which some remains still exist: several cells of nuns in Meath were annexed to this house. It is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is entirely impropriate in the Misses Blundell: the tithes amount to £40.

ODOGH, or **THREE CASTLES**, a parish, in the barony of **CRANAGH**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Freshford and Durrow; containing 1367 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Nore, comprises 4439 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The river, over which is a neat stone bridge, adds much interest to the surrounding scenery, which is also enlivened by the seat of L. S. Ball, Esq., called Three Castles, which is situated in a pleasing demesne; and the Grange, the neat residence of W. Stannard, Esq. At Mount Eagle is an extensive distillery, the property of R. O'Donnell, Esq.: a constabulary police force is stationed in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1797, to the vicarages of Donoughmore and Coolraheen, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate

in the representatives of Sir James Tynte, Bart. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the impropriators, and £100 to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, in 1800, is a neat residence; the glebe comprises 20 acres; the gross income of the benefice is £370. The church, a neat building, was erected about the year 1796, and for that purpose the late Board of First Fruits made a free grant of £500. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Conahy, but chiefly in that of Freshford: the chapel, situated on the townland of Tullow, and called Three Castles, belongs to the latter union. About 30 children are taught in the parochial school, which is chiefly supported by the incumbent, and also by the rector of the adjoining parish of Mayne; and there are five private schools, in which are about 240 children, and a Sunday school.

O'DORNEY, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Tralee, on the new road to Listowel; containing 2986 inhabitants. At this place, otherwise called *Kyrie Eleison*, an abbey under the invocation of the Virgin Mary was founded in 1154, for Cistercian monks. Its possessions, formerly very extensive, were at the dissolution granted by Hen. VIII. to Edmond, Lord of Kerry, created Baron O'Dorney in 1537. In 1596, the abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1603 the rectory of O'Dorney was granted by the Queen to Wm. Taaffe, Esq.: it is now the property of W. Talbot Crosbie, Esq., of Ardfert Abbey. The parish comprises 10,140 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5236 per annum. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Mr. Crosbie, who receives the tithes, amounting to £184; he has appointed a curate, and a church and school-house are about to be built. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Abbey-dorney, which also comprises the parishes of Kilflyn and Killaghin, and contains the chapels of Abbey-dorney and Kilflyn. About 200 children are educated in three private schools. The ruins of the ancient abbey church are situated near the village of Abbey-dorney, *which see*.

OFFERLANE, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER OSSORY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Mountrath, on the road to Roscrea, and on that from Dublin to Limerick; containing 9915 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called *De Foralain*, is situated on the river Nore, and comprises 53,131 statute acres, (of which 36,987 are apportioned under the tithe act) 311 being woodland, 8000 brown mountain and bog, 4000 green mountain and moor, 16,820 arable, and 24,000 pasture, comprehending an extensive range of the Slieve Bloom mountains, stretching from east to west about seven miles in length, by about two miles in breadth, the greater part of the land in this extent being too rugged and barren to admit of cultivation. Gritstone is in great abundance, and there is a quarry for a fine stone similar to that of Portland: there are also limestone quarries and a slate quarry. Petty sessions take place on alternate Fridays at Castletown and Coolerrane; and fairs are held at Castletown on

June 29th, and at Rushall on the first Monday in every month. Police stations have been established at Castletown, Coolerraine, and Cartown. There are extensive flour and oatmeal mills at Coolerraine and Castletown, which manufacture at least 25,000 barrels annually. The principal seats are Roundwood, the residence of W. Hamilton, Esq.; Westfield Farm, of J. R. Price, Esq.; Laca, of J. Pim, Esq.; Cartown, of Col. Price; Coolnagour, of J. C. Seymour, Esq.; Shanderry, of A. P. Jessop, Esq.; Coolerraine House, of T. Palmer, Esq.; Donore, of W. Despard, Esq.; Moorefield, of R. Senior, Esq.; Peafield, of R. Belton, Esq.; Springhill, of Capt. J. Knipe; Monderhilt, of R. Walpole, Esq.; Larch Hill, of the Rev. J. Bourke; Laurel Hill, of — Bradish, Esq.; Altavilla, of Mrs. Watson; Derrynaseera, of A. Graves, Esq.; and Castleview, of P. Mansergh, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £900, of which £600 is payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. The old church, situated at Annatrim, is in so bad a condition as long to have been condemned as unsafe for use; a new building is about to be erected near it, by subscription and by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was never finished; it stands on a glebe of 254 acres, of which 120 are bog and mountain. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is called Underwoods, and contains four chapels, one at Cormorass, one at Rushall, one at Castletown, and one at Killinure. About 350 children are educated in four public schools, of which the parochial school at Coolerraine is aided by an annual donation from the Dean of Ossory, who gave the school-house and an acre of land; a national school at Castletown is aided by annual donations from the Ladies Fitzpatrick, who built the school-house, and another school is aided by the Dean of Ossory; there are also four private schools, in which are about 290 children; and two Sunday schools. There is a dispensary at Coolerraine. Ruins exist of the old monastery of Monderhilt, of which St. Laserian was abbot about the year 600, and of a church at Churchtown, near Castletown; there are also remains of the castles of Sharahane and Castletown, and ruins of a castle at Rushall. Several raths are in the parish.—See CASTLETOWN.

OGASHIN.—See QUINN.

OGONNILLOE, a parish, in the barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Killaloe, on the road to Scariff; containing 2966 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern side of Scariff bay, which opens into Lough Derg, and comprises 5554 statute acres, including the island of Coskerry, in Lough Derg, which contains 157 acres. The whole of the parish, with the exception only of about 97 acres, is the property of Major Purdon. The land is partly in pasture, but chiefly in tillage, and there is some mountain bog. An excellent new road has been lately constructed along the shores of Lough Derg, by which the hilly road from Scariff to Killaloe, through the centre of the parish, is avoided. Petty sessions are held generally on alternate Mondays at Annacarriga. The more elevated parts, and in particular the Gap of Ogonnillloe, command fine views of the lough, the Derry

hills on the opposite shore, and the Keeper mountain in the distance. Tinerana, the residence of Major Purdon, is beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Derg, in an extensive and well-wooded demesne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the remainder forms part of the union of Omulod: the tithes amount to £175. 7. 8½, of which £38. 15. 4½ is payable to the economy fund, £78. 9. 2¾ to the incumbent of Omulod, and the remainder to the vicar, who also receives £34. 6. from the economy fund. The glebe-house was built in 1814, when the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450, and a loan of £63, towards its erection: attached is a glebe comprising about 10 acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower surmounted by minarets, erected in 1810, by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms a separate district: the chapel is at the Gap of Ogonnillloe. About 70 children are educated in a school at Tinerana, under the superintendence of the vicar, and supported by subscription; the school-house was built by Mr. Purdon. A Sunday school is superintended by Miss Purdon, and about 230 children are educated in three private schools. At Ballybran are the ruins of an old church, and on a small island about 100 yards from the shore are the remains of Cahir castle. Until lately this castle was almost perfect, but having been used for illicit distillation, it was partly blown up a few years since, and now forms a picturesque ruin.

OGULLA, a parish, in the barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.) from Roscommon, on the road to Boyle, containing, with the village of Tulsk (which is separately described), 1832 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4862½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is principally excellent grazing pasture; there is very little bog. Petty sessions for the district and fairs are held at Tulsk. Cargins is the seat of D. Kelly, Esq.; and Toomona, of Peter O'Connor, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Elphin: the tithes amount to £91. 4. 6. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilcooly, also called Ballybrogh. Here is a private school, in which 20 boys and 10 girls are taught.

OLDBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of DONORE, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Drogheda, on the river Boyne; containing 22 houses and 107 inhabitants. In the account of the possessions of the abbey of Mellifont, taken at the time of the suppression of the monasteries, are enumerated sixteen fishing corrags at this place, producing an annual rental of £13. 13. 4. It is celebrated as being the principal scene of the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, for the details of which see the article on Drogheda.

OLDCASTLE, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (N. W.) from Trim, and 45¾ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Killesandra; containing 4718 inhabitants, of which number, 1531 are in the town. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the ruins of a castle, of which,

however, not a vestige can be traced. The town occupies about 6 acres, and contains 241 houses. The market-house, in the centre of the town, is a handsome oblong building, affording accommodations for the market below, and for the petty sessions above; here is a dispensary. The largest market in the county is held here, every Monday, for yarn, particularly the finer kinds; and it is also plentifully supplied with pigs, meal, potatoes, butter, butchers' meat, &c. There are three principal fairs, on the 2nd Monday in June, Aug. 20th, and Oct. 28th; and some minor fairs have been lately established, for cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, yarn, butter, and wool. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays. The parish, also called Clolyne, comprises 7559 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1. 10. per acre. Agriculture is in a prosperous state; about half the land is under tillage, and the other half is pasture; the supply of peat is abundant. There are several fine quarries of limestone, which is carried to a great distance, in the county of Cavan, for burning into lime. Extensive flour and oatmeal mills, at Millbrook, were erected, in 1777, by John Henry, Esq., on his estate, which consists of 200 acres; the establishment is conducted by his grandson, W. Henry, Esq.; they have the convenience of a sixty-horse power by water supplied from Lough Crew; the concern employs 50 hands: the mansion, on an eminence, commands extensive views of the surrounding country; and here the river Inny takes its rise. Newcastle is the residence of T. Battersby, Esq.; Millbrook House, of W. Henry, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. N. J. Halpin. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Lord Dun-sany: previous to the demise of the late incumbent, it was united to the rectory of Castlecorr, otherwise Kilbride, but is now a separate benefice: the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £415. 19. 11., of which £184. 16. 8½. is payable to the impropriator and the residue to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected at an expense of £738, of which £277 was a gift, and £461 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £12 per ann., but subject to a small quit-rent. The church is a plain substantial building, with a tower and spire, in very good repair; it was rebuilt by a loan of £1000 from the same Board, in 1816, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £284 for its repair: the spire was erected at the expense of J. L. W. Naper, Esq., of Loughcrew, lord of the manor. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also those of Loughcrew and Moylough, in which union are two chapels; that of Oldcastle is a large plain building, erected in 1815, at an expense of £2000, on a site given by J. L. W. Naper, Esq., who also contributed £1000 towards the building. The altar-piece is by Craig, a native of this parish; it is copied from the original by Angelo, and represents the Taking down from the Cross. There is a neat chapel for the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, who are in strict communion with the Established Church. Here is a large school upon the Lancasterian principle, established by the late Lawrence Gibson, Esq., a native of the parish, who realised a large fortune in London, which he left to endow a male and female school: the school-house is a very handsome

building, erected at the cost of £6000, and capable of accommodating 1000 children; the average attendance being 800. It stands upon an enclosed space, containing 2 acres, divided into gardens and shrubberies, and a play-ground: the land was the gift of J. L. W. Naper, Esq.: the annual income of this foundation, from debentures in the three and a half per cents, is £800. There are also five private schools, in which are about 150 children; and a Sunday school.

OLD CONNAUGHT.—See CONNAUGHT, OLD.

OLD ROSS.—See ROSS, OLD.

OMAGH, an assize, market and post-town, partly in the parish of CAPPAGH, but chiefly in that of DRUM-RAGH, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 26½ miles (S. E.) from Londonderry, and 86 (N. N. W) from Dublin, on the mail road between these two cities; containing 2211 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called *Oigh-Magh* and *Oigh-Rath*, signifying "the seat of the chiefs," is supposed to have owed its origin as a town to an abbey founded here in 792, which was converted into a house for the third order of Franciscans in 1464, and continued to flourish as such until the dissolution, when its site and possessions were granted to Sir Henry Piers. No notice is taken of the town as a fortress or place of defence until 1498, when Mac Art O'Nial, having taken up arms against the English government, fortified himself in the castles of Omy and Kinnard, upon which the Earl of Kildare, then Lord-Deputy, marched against the former, took it, razed it to the ground and compelled Mac Art to submit to the King's authority. In 1602, Lord Mountjoy, Lord-Deputy, placed a strong garrison in Omy, under the command of Sir Henry Docwra, whence he marched with all his forces against the Earl of Tyrone and succeeded in taking the whole of his magazines, military chest and other valuables; and after driving the discomfited Earl to Castle Roe, on the Bann, penetrated as far as Enniskillen. Tyrone never recovered after this defeat, and soon after made his final submission at Mellifont. On the plantation of Ulster in 1609, the town, with its surrounding district, was granted to Lord Castlehaven in the following divisions; 2000 acres at Addergoole, being Omagh and the adjoining townlands: 2000 acres at Fintona; 2000 at Brade and 3000 at Ravone. But this nobleman having neglected to erect castles and settle British subjects on the land, according to the articles of plantation, the grant reverted to the Crown; and the district of Addergoole was granted by Chas. I., in 1631, to James Mervyn, Esq., under the name of the manor of Arleston or Audleston; and the greater part of Fintona or Ballynahatty, to the same person, under the name of the manor of Touchet. Gen. Archdall, the descendant of the grantee, is now lord of the manor. In 1641, Sir Phelim O'Nial, shortly after the commencement of the war, marched against the castle of Omagh, which by an immediate surrender escaped the sufferings inflicted on those places in the county that made a more vigorous resistance. Jas. II. passed through the town in the spring of 1689, on his march northward to Strabane. The garrison which he placed here was soon afterwards driven out with great slaughter, but before they evacuated it the soldiers set it on fire and destroyed it, with the church and the castle built by Mervyn. In 1743, the town, having been rebuilt in the intermediate period, was again destroyed

by fire, two houses only having escaped the flames. It was soon after rebuilt on a new plan, and has become a thriving and rapidly improving place.

It is situated on a gentle eminence on the southern bank of the river Stroule, here known by the name of the Drumragh water, a branch of the Foyle, and consists of three principal streets with several smaller branching from them: many of the houses are large and well built; the streets are paved, but not lighted; and the inhabitants have but a scanty supply of water, as there are no public fountains or wells. It is now the county town, a distinction formerly enjoyed by Dungannon, but at what time the change took place has not been ascertained, farther than that it occurred previously to 1768. It contains 715 houses, of which 585 are of respectable appearance and slated. The communication between the parts of the town in the parishes of Drumragh and Cappagh is maintained by a fine bridge over the Stroule. A reading-room is furnished with newspapers, but not with periodicals or other literary works. The trade is very limited; the only manufactures are those of tobacco and of ale and beer, of which latter there is an extensive brewery, the produce of which has acquired some celebrity. The land in the vicinity is tolerably cultivated and well planted; the seats not noticed under the head of either of the parishes of which the town forms part, are New Grove, the residence of Sam. Galbraith, Esq.; and Mount-Pleasant, of the Rev. C. Cregan. The market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions, and on alternate Saturdays brown linens are exposed for sale: a market-house was built in 1830, in which grain and vegetables are sold, and a very convenient range of shambles was opened in 1834. Fairs are held on the first Saturday of every month for all kinds of cattle. The assizes for the county are held here; as are the quarter sessions for the baronies of Omagh and Strabane, alternately with the town of Strabane. A court baron is also held every third Thursday for the manor of Audleston, at which the seneschal of the lord of the manor presides: debts to the amount of £4 are recoverable in it. The court-house is a large and handsome edifice, erected on the highest ground in the town: it has in front a fine portico of four Doric columns, with the royal arms in the tympanum: the stone of which the front is formed was raised from the quarries of Kirlis, eight miles distant. On the northern side of the town is the county prison, built in 1804, and enlarged in 1822, according to a plan adapted to the better classification of the prisoners: it has a tread-mill, which is not applied to any profitable use. To the north of the gaol are the barracks, originally intended for artillery, but now enlarged and fitted up for infantry, being the dépôt and head-quarters of the north-west military district; they contain accommodations for a field officer, 7 other commissioned officers, 110 privates and 60 horses, with an hospital for 12 patients. Here is a chief constabulary police station, with a barrack. The county infirmary was established here in 1796, and though considerably enlarged in 1810, its arrangements being still considered imperfect, further additions are now being made to it; a building for a fever hospital is also in progress. A dispensary, established in 1831, is supported in the usual manner. The parochial church of Drumragh, in

the town, is a large and handsome edifice, erected in 1777, by the Mervyn family, and enlarged in 1820 with a north aisle and galleries, at the expense of the parish: it is in the Grecian style, with a lofty tower and spire, built at the expense of Dr. Knox, late Bishop of Derry. In the town is a large and handsome R. C. chapel for the union or district of Drumragh and Omagh; there are also two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and two others belonging respectively to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The male and female parochial schools, near the church, were built and are supported by the rector and parishioners: there is also a school in connection with the Board of National Education. No trace of the ancient abbey is now in existence, and even the locality of its site is matter of doubt: a small fragment of the ruins of Castle Mervyn is still visible on the side of a brook near the pound. Dr. John Lawson, author of "Lectures on Oratory," was born in this town, in 1712.

OMEY, an island, in the parish of OMEY, barony of BALLINAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Clifden, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. The island, which comprises 296 statute acres of arable land, lies very low, and is connected with the mainland at low water: the channel forms a natural harbour at each end. The female inhabitants are generally employed in spinning wool and knitting stockings, in the manufacture of which they are very expert, and produce an excellent article known by the name of Connemara stockings. There are three burial-places on the island, two of which are kept as distinct cemeteries for men and women, according to an ancient custom, supposed to have originated with a religious fraternity established by St. Feighan, who died in 664. The island is said to have been given to St. Feighan, after he left Fore, by Guaira, King of Connaught.

OMEY, or UMMA, a parish, in the barony of BALLINAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the sea-port and post-town of Clifden (which is separately described), 6721 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Umond, is situated on the coast of Connemara, and forms the extreme western portion of that very extensive and highly interesting district. It comprehends within its limits the islands of Omev, Tarbert, Ennisturk, Cruagh, Ardilane or High island, and Friar island, with the harbour of Ardbear or Clifden; and is 9 miles in length and 3 in breadth, comprising 3553 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The surface is strikingly diversified with numerous mountains, lakes, and bogs; and the coast, which is rugged and abrupt, is deeply indented with bays and creeks, forming excellent harbours. Though extremely wild and but very badly cultivated, it contains many tracts of fertile land, and the substratum is rich in mineral wealth. A great portion of the mountain land and bog might be easily reclaimed, and from the abundance of sea-weed and coralline sand found in the numerous creeks and bays, might soon be brought into a state of profitable cultivation. The oats grown in this parish and district are of remarkably fine quality, and in the London market obtain higher prices than any others. Copper ore abounds, and on the estate of T. B. Martin, Esq., in this

parish, two shafts were sunk from which about 60 tons of very rich ore were raised. Coal has also been found, and there is every probability that, when good roads shall have been opened throughout the district, and its natural advantages fully developed, it will be found rich in agricultural produce and in mineral wealth. The scenery in many parts is boldly and impressively majestic, and in others beautifully picturesque and romantic. On the High island, which comprises about 50 acres, and which is of very dangerous access except in very fine weather, are the remains of an ancient religious house; the stone cells of the monks are still in a perfect state. The entrance to the bay of Clifden is obstructed by many shoals and rocks; at the distance of five miles to the south of that island are the Carrigarone rocks, always above water. The inlet, a little farther up, divides into two branches, of which the southern or Ardbear has a bar of one fathom at the entrance, but within has deep water; the upper part is rocky and has a good salmon fishery at its head; the northern branch runs up to Clifden and is dry at low water, but the tide rises 12 feet at the quay. Leaving Clifden, there is a channel for small vessels on the north of Carrigarone, between Rualie and Tarbert island; and between Tarbert island and Kingstown is a bar, passable only by small vessels at high water. The sound between Ennisturk and the mainland is called Kingstown, and forms a good harbour for small vessels, but is difficult of access from the rocks at its mouth. Streamstown bay or river is an inlet navigable for five miles, but almost dry at low water: the channel at Omev island forms a natural harbour at each end. From this place to Aghris Point, in lat. $53^{\circ} 32' 45''$ (N.), and lon. $10^{\circ} 8' 30''$ (W.), the coast to Cleggan bay is a low granite shore with rocks in the offing, outside of which are the small isles of Cruagh, High, and Friars; between these and the main land is deep water, but with several rocks and breakers. This district, which is regarded as the Irish Highlands, was the strong hold of the celebrated Grana-Uile, or Grace O'Malley, whose heroic exploits by sea procured for her the honour of an interview with Queen Elizabeth. The parish is the nearest point of land in Europe to the continent of America.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Ballynakill: the tithes amount to £50. 15. 4½. The glebe-house, a very comfortable residence, situated in the town of Clifden, was built in 1823, at an expense of £507, of which £415 was a gift, and £92 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, which also granted £554 for the erection of the church, also in the town of Clifden, and which serves for the whole union. The glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £40 per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, called Clifden, comprising also the parish of Ballindoon, and containing three chapels, two in this parish and one in Ballindoon. About 30 children are taught in the parochial school, under the Tuam Diocesan Society, to which Mr. D'Arcy has given a house and two acres of land; and there are five private schools, in which are about 200 children, and a dispensary. At Errislaneen are the ruins of a church, and within a mile of the town are evident traces of a Druidical station; there are chalybeate springs at Clifden and Kingstown.

OMULLOD.—See CLONLEA.

ONOUGH, a village, in the parish and island of ARRANMORE, barony of ARRAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the western extremity of the island, which is the principal of the group called the Islands of Arran, at the entrance of the bay of Galway. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. Near the village are the ruins of seven churches and of a monastery of the Augustinian order.

OOLLA, or ULLOE, a parish, in the barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road to Limerick; containing 2735 inhabitants, of which number, 192 are in the village. James, Earl of Kildare, Deputy Governor of Ireland, in 1497, took Ballyneety castle, and destroyed the fortress. In 1691, Gen. Sarsfield surprised this castle in the night, blew it up, and destroyed all the cannon destined for the siege of Limerick, together with the ammunition, stores, &c., which had been brought hither, at an enormous expense, by Wm. III.; who afterwards partially repaired the castle. The parish is situated on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick: the land is tolerably good, and is chiefly meadow and pasture, about a fifth only being under tillage. The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, though not in much use for manure. The village consists of 35 houses, mostly small, but well built; it has much improved since the formation of the new road: there is a constabulary police station. Newtown-Ellard is the ancient seat of the Lloyd family; and Castle Lloyd is the handsome residence of T. Lloyd, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Crown, during the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is inappropriate in Edw. Deane Freeman, Esq. There are two excellent glebes, comprising together $35\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The parishioners attend the church of Cullen, the curate of which performs the occasional duties of the parish: divine service is also performed in Castle Lloyd, and in the spacious parochial school-house, which is principally supported by the Lloyd family and others, and in which are about 50 children. Near it stands the R. C. chapel, a large old edifice. The remains of Ballyneety castle present a stately heap of ruins, with here and there a wall nearly entire. The ruins of the church, and of Oolla castle, stand close to the R. C. chapel. In 1825, some large and perfect antlers of the elk were discovered; and, in 1828, a brazen trumpet, and spear and arrow heads of bronze were found, which are now in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

ORAN, a parish, in the half-barony of BALLYMOE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Roscommon, on the road to Castlerea, and on the river Suck; containing 1560 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Huaran-Hichlaback*, and is of great antiquity. St. Patrick is said to have founded a church here, of which St. Cethecus was bishop; this prelate was interred here. The old cemetery, adjacent to the high road, is still a favourite place of burial, and the reputation of its sanctity attracts many pilgrims. The parish comprises $4859\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of good land, chiefly under tillage, there being neither waste nor bog: the soil rests on lime-

stone, of which there are quarries. It is a prebend and rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Drimtemple, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithes amount to £146, and the gross tithes of the union to £179. 6. 8. The church of the union is at Drimtemple; it was erected in 1815, at an expense of £554, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Glinsk and Kileroan. There are still some ruins of the old church, and the remote antiquity of the place is proved by the fragment of an ancient round tower, now only 12 feet high, and 11 feet 3 inches in internal diameter, having walls 4 feet 6 inches thick, well built of two different kinds of limestone.

ORANMORE, a post-town and parish, partly in the county of the town of GALWAY, but chiefly in the barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Dublin to Galway, and on the bay of Galway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Galway, and 100 miles (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 6993 inhabitants, of which number, 673 are in the town. Here was an ancient fortress of the Earl of Clanricarde, who placed it, on the breaking out of the war in 1641, under the command of Capt. Willoughby, who also held the fort of St. Augustine, at Galway; and both these he surrendered to the Catholic forces in 1643. The parish comprises 14,220 statute acres, of which 14,197 are apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of very good quality; there are about 100 acres of bog. The town comprises 97 houses, and is well built. A manor court is held here every three weeks, petty sessions every Thursday, and it is a constabulary police station; fairs take place on May 23rd and Oct. 20th, for the sale of corn and farming stock. The bay of Oranmore is shallow and full of rocks. The seats are Wallscourt, the residence of Lord Wallscourt; Ranville, of T. L. Athy, Esq.; Merlin Park, of C. Blake, Esq.; and Oran Castle, of W. Blake, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory forms part of the union of St. Nicholas and of the corps of the Wardenship of Galway; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £380. 5. 3., of which £300 is payable to the warden, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe, which belongs to the warden, comprises 27 statute acres. The church is a neat building, lately erected. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, and is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Ballinacourty, in each of which there is a chapel; that of Oranmore is a neat slated building. There are four private schools, in which are about 188 children. At Murrough are the ruins of an ancient round tower, of which about 40 feet remain; the internal diameter is about 10 feet: the thickness of the walls is four feet, and the height of the door from the ground is about six feet: in the interior there appear to be courses of stone, on which to rest the timbers of a floor. Ruins of the ancient castle of Oran also exist. Oranmore gives the title of Baron to the family of Browne, of Castlemacgarret.

OREGAN.—See ROSENALLIS.

ORITOR, a village, in the parish of KILDRESS, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and pro-

vince of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Cookstown, on the road from Omagh to Belfast; the population is returned with the parish. The village comprises 22 houses; fairs are held here on the second Wednesday in July, Aug. 3rd, Oct. 10th, and the third Wednesday in Nov., for cattle, sheep and pigs. A court for the manor of Oritor is held on the first Monday in each month, for the recovery of debts under 40s: its jurisdiction extends over 12 townlands in the parish of Kildress, which were granted by Jas. I. to the Annesley family, and are now the property of Lord Castle-Steuart. Here is a large Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1825.

OSBERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Naas; containing, with part of the village of Sallins, 518 inhabitants. This place is not known as a parish in the ecclesiastical divisions, but is considered to form part of that of Naas, in the diocese of Kildare.

OUGHTERAGH.—See OUTRAGH.

OUGHTERARD, a village and post-town, in the parish of KILCUMMIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Galway, and 118 (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Galway to Clifden; the population is returned with the parish. This place is beautifully situated on Lough Corrib, and is intersected by a river descending from a neighbouring mountain, which rushing over a mass of rocks above the town, forms a picturesque waterfall. The river appears to have had originally a subterraneous source, the limestone rock projecting over the stream for about 100 yards in length, in the form of a broken arch. The pearl muscle is found in this river, in some of which pearls of large size have been found. Here are infantry barracks, at present unoccupied, for 7 officers and 142 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for three horses. A chief constabulary police force, and a party of the revenue police, are stationed here. The town is much frequented by invalids for its chalybeate spa; the well is but indifferently constructed, and little care is taken to secure it from admixture with the water of the mountain stream. About a mile from the town, a fine quarry of black marble has been opened within the last few months, and is now worked by the proprietor of the estate, T. B. Martin, Esq.; the marble is of the same quality as that of Menlough and Merlin Park; there is another quarry of the same marble in the neighbourhood, belonging to T. H. O'Flaherty, Esq. About two miles from the town, the road to Galway passes over a natural bridge of rocks, and the river flows under the castle of Aghenure, which is built on a ledge of limestone rock. This castle, which is about two miles from the town, was anciently a seat of the O'Flaherty family, and was at a later period inhabited by the Earl of Clanricarde; it was a place of great strength. The river, after flowing under it, falls into Lough Corrib. The parish church, a small neat edifice, and the R. C. chapel, a handsome building with a steeple, are situated in the town, in which are also the parochial school and a dispensary.

OUGHTERARD, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Rathcoole, on the road from

Dublin to Naas; containing 223 inhabitants, and comprising 1075 statute acres. In the ecclesiastical divisions it is not known as a separate parish, but is enumerated as a townland in the parish of Kill, in the diocese of Kildare, the tithes of which are payable to the vicar of that parish. Here are the ruins of a small church, rebuilt in 1609 on the site of a chantry of great antiquity; under the west end is an ancient crypt, now used as the cemetery of the family of Ponsonby, of Bishops-court, in this county. In its vicinity are the remains of an ancient round tower, on a steep hill; the doorway is formed by a circular arch, 10 feet from the ground, and 10 feet higher on the south side is a window of the same shape and dimensions: from the summit is obtained an extensive prospect, including the promontory of Howth.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or AUGHTERLEIGH, (also called BILL) a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Cashel; containing 975 inhabitants. It comprises 2252 statute acres, including the fine demesne of Killenure Castle, the seat of Wm. Cooper, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple: the tithes amount to £138. 9. 3. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Ballintemple: in each is a chapel. About 190 children are educated in two private schools.

OUGHTMANNA, or OUGHTMAMA, a parish, in the barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Burren; containing 793 inhabitants. It is chiefly situated on the confines of the county of Galway, but two detached portions, forming the headlands called respectively Aughnish point and Finvarra point, are situated on Galway bay: on each of these points is a Martello tower. The parish comprises 9558 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a large portion of which consists of rocky mountain pasture: sea weed is in general use for manuring the parts in tillage. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Kilcorney and of the corps of the chancellorship of Kilfenora: the tithes amount to £120. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Abbey. About 120 children are taught in a school under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman. On the border of a lough, in this parish, are the ruins of Turlough castle, of which no account is extant.

OULART, a town, in the parish of MILLENAGH, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Enniscorthy, on the road from Gorey to Wexford; containing 161 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, a large body of the insurgents encamped on Oulart hill, on Sunday, the 27th of May; and on the same morning a detachment of the North Cork Militia, consisting of 110 chosen men, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Foote, marched from Wexford and attacked the insurgents on the south side of the hill, who fled at the first onset, and were pursued at full speed by the militia, but the latter being flushed with their success, neglected to preserve any order in the pursuit. While the insurgents were endeavouring to escape on the north side of the hill, they were informed that a large body of cavalry from Gorey was advancing to cut off their retreat, and turning round on

their pursuers, who had nearly reached the summit of the hill almost breathless and in disorder, charged them with their pikes, and destroyed the whole detachment, with the exception only of the Lieut.-Colonel, one sergeant, and three privates. The town, which in 1831 contained 30 houses, is a chief station of the constabulary police, and has a penny post to Enniscorthy. Fairs are held on Twelfth day, Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Monday, Ascension-day, and Michaelmas-day, for cattle, pigs and sheep. Oulart gives name to the R. C. district, comprising the greater part of the parish of Melina, the whole of Kilnemanagh, the greater part of Killesk and Kilcormuck, part of Castle-Ellis, and a small portion of Ballyhuskard: the chapel adjoins the town. A school is about to be established in the house now occupied by the parish priest, a new residence having been recently built for him. In the vicinity of the town, but within the limits of the adjoining parish of Kilnemanagh, is a fever hospital and dispensary, established in 1827: it is under the care of a physician, who also acts as apothecary, and has a residence rent-free, with a salary of £100 per annum.

OUTRAGH, or OUGHTRAGH, a parish, in the barony of CARRIGALLEN, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Killesandra; containing, with the market and post-town of Ballinamore (which is separately described), 8449 inhabitants. A small river runs through the parish, which comprises 16,331 statute acres of middling land, mostly under tillage; there is a large quantity of bog and a considerable mountain tract. Limestone abounds, of which there are fine quarries, and there is a flagstone quarry in the mountain, where mines are also said to exist. General and petty sessions, and fairs, are held at Ballinamore. The gentlemen's seats are Clover hill, the residence of E. Lawder, Esq.; Riversdale, of J. Shanly, Esq.; Willyfield, of H. Percy, Esq.; Kilrush, of W. Shanly, Esq.; Willsbrook, of W. Slack, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. F. Percy. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the Bishoprick. The tithes amount to £248, payable to the vicar, by whom £9. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ is paid to the bishop in lieu of the rectorial tithes. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750, late currency, from the late Board of First Fruits; the cost of its erection was £1089, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 407 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, valued at £240 per ann.; about 60 acres are mountain pasture. The church is an ancient building, in bad condition, erected in 1787 by parochial assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £318 towards its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a good and spacious chapel in Ballinamore, and another at Dernasmalan. Here is also a Methodist meeting-house. In Kilrush is a public school, in which about 70 children are instructed; and in 18 private schools are about 800 children. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner, and Mrs. Percy has given £6 per ann. to the poor of the parish.

OUTRAGH, or OUGHTERAGH, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Cahir,

on the road from Cashel to Clonmel; containing 602 inhabitants. It comprises 1482 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united to that of Mortlestown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £92.6.1., and of the union to £142.6.1.; there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12 acres. The Protestant parishioners attend the church at New Inn. About 50 children are educated in a school supported by Wray Palliser, Esq., and the rector.

OUTRATH, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLOGHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Kilkenny; containing 1529 inhabitants, and comprising 2008 statute acres. It is a prebend, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Inchiolaghan and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ossory: the tithes amount to £200. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of St. Patrick's, and contains the chapel of Grange. About 50 children are educated in a private school.

OVENS.—See **ATHNOWEN**.

OWEN (ST.).—See **ATHNOWEN**.

OWENDUFFE, or **AWINDUFFE**, a parish, in the barony of **SHELburne**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Taghmon, on the road to Ballyhack; containing 2348 inhabitants. It is situated on a stream called the Awenduffe or Blackwater, which is tributary to the Bannow or Scar river, and separates the baronies of Shelburne and Shelmallee; and it comprises 7799 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. At Yoletown are two flour-mills, worked by the Blackwater, and there are also two bleach-works on the banks of that river. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an inappropriate cure, forming part of the union of Tintern: the rectory is inappropriate in Cæsar Colclough, Esq., to whom the tithes, amounting to £340, are payable. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions also it is in the union or district of Tintern. About 100 children are educated in three private schools.

OWEY, or **WYE**, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECOAN**, barony of **BOYLAGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (N.) from Rutland; containing 76 inhabitants. It forms one of the group of islands called the Rosses, situated off the north-western coast.

OWNING, or **BEAULIEU**, also called **BEWLEY**, a parish, in the barony of **IVERK**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, and near the confines of the county of Tipperary; containing 1281 inhabitants, and comprising 3652 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2867 per annum. The village comprises about 12 houses. The parish is in the diocese of Ossory, the rectory being one of the four denominations constituting the union of Fiddown: the tithes amount to £180. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Templeorum, and contains a chapel. About 140 children are educated in two national schools; there is also a Sunday school.

OWREGARE, or **UREGARE**, a parish, partly in the barony of **SMALL COUNTY**, but chiefly in that of **COSHMA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Bruff, on the road from Limerick to Kilmallock; containing 1874 inhabitants. This place,

in 1660, was the scene of an obstinate and severe skirmish between the celebrated Pierce Lacy and a detachment of the English garrison of Kilmallock, which pursued him to this place, where he was defeated and many of his followers were slain. The parish comprises 4748 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is chiefly under tillage, with some large tracts of meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. The principal seats are Greenpark, the residence of R. Ivers, Esq.; the Cottage, of Miss Ivers; Owregare House, of Mrs. Gubbins; Mil-town, of G. Gubbins, Esq.; and Ballincolloe, of J. Gubbins, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; the rectorial tithes are inappropriate in the Grady family. The tithes amount to £385. 4. 3., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Bruff. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Dromin, and partly in that of Bruff. Near the ruins of the church, of which the foundations only now exist, are the extensive remains of the castle of Ballygrenane, the once splendid residence of the De Lacy family, and now the property of Lord Carbery; and near the southern extremity of the parish is Bulgadine Hall, also the property of that nobleman, but in a neglected and ruinous condition. Within ten yards of Owregare House, two skeletons of unusually large size were discovered in digging. Admiral Sir Edward Nagle was a native of this place.

OYLGATE, a village, in the parish of **EDERMINE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Enniscorthy, on the mail road to Wexford; containing 14 houses and 86 inhabitants. Fairs for cattle are held on March 1st, May 21st, and Aug. 15th. Here is the principal R. C. chapel of the district, which has been recently rebuilt; and adjoining it a residence for the parish priest and a school-house have been erected by subscription.

OYSTER-ISLAND, in the parish of **KILLASPICBROWN**, barony of **UPPER CARBERY**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in the Pool of Sligo, and is remarkable for the purity of its herbage, and for restoring diseased cattle. Its ancient name was Inishroras, and it is enumerated among the lands granted by Chas. II. to the Earl of Strafford and Thomas Radcliff, Esq., in 1666.

P

PACE-KILBRIDE.—See **KILBRIDE-PILATE**.

PAINSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, but chiefly in the barony and county of **CARLOW**; and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Carlow, on the road to Dublin and Athy, and on the river Barrow; containing 177 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2232 statute

acres, under a highly improved system of agriculture; there is no bog. The Barrow navigation affords great facility for the transmission of goods to Waterford and Dublin. Oak Park, the seat of Col. Bruen, is more particularly noticed in the article on the town of Carlow. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Leighlin. The tithes amount to £89. 0. 0½., of which £59. 6. 8. is payable to the dean and chapter, and £29. 13. 4½. to the impropriate curate. Divine service is performed in a private house licensed for the purpose. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carlow. Here is a school, supported by Col. Bruen. There are ruins of a church and a burial-ground, on the townland of Painstown; and the ruins of a church at Duganstown.

PAINSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Slane, on the road from Trim to Drogheda by Navan; containing 1184 inhabitants. This parish is intersected, in the northern portion, by the river Boyne, and comprises 3342 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of good quality, nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; and there is neither waste land nor bog. Copper is supposed to exist here, but it has never been raised; and there are quarries of building stone. Beauparc, the spacious and elegant mansion of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., is situated on very elevated ground, overlooking the river Boyne, and commanding a view of some richly varied scenery; the grounds are celebrated both for natural and artificial beauty; the demesne contains about 300 Irish acres. Dollardstown, a spacious mansion, the property of Sir W. Meredyth Somerville, Bart., and formerly a seat of the Meredyth family, is now occupied by a farmer. Seneschalstown, now leased to L. Kelly, Esq., is the property of the Aylmer family: Tersington is the seat of T. Russell, Esq.; and the glebe house is the residence of the Rev. G. Brabazon. In 1546, licence was granted to the bishop and clergy of Meath to alienate for ever the advowson of Painstown, reserving to the bishop and his successors out of the rectory a yearly pension of £20: the living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory of Ardmulchan, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, the former having one, the latter two turns. The tithes amount to £276. 18. 5½., and the entire value of the benefice is £563. 9. 2¼. The glebe-house is close to the church, and was built in 1810, at a cost of £1260, of which £100 was a gift, and £625 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe of the union comprises 23 acres, valued at £32. 13. 10¼. per ann., but subject to a rent of £27. 13. 10¾. The church is an old, but very neat edifice, with a handsome tower; in 1823, a gallery was erected at the west end, and the steeple was roofed and repaired, by aid of a loan of £400 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Blacklion, and has a chapel at Yellow Furze, a neat modern structure. A school at Yellow Furze, in which are about 30 boys and 12 girls, is aided by an annual donation from the R. C. clergyman.

PALATINETOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of URGLIN, barony and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Carlow, on the road to Castledermot; containing 88 inhabitants. It is said to derive its name from a colony of German refugees, who were driven from their native country, and settled here, in the reign of Louis XIV. The Rt. Hon. B. Burton obtained a patent for four fairs, of which that on the 26th of March is the only one at present held. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village.

PALLASGREINE, PALLASGREANE, or PALLASGREEN, a post-town, in the parish of GREANE, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (S. E.) from Limerick, near the new mail road from Limerick to Tipperary; containing 379 inhabitants. In 1831, it comprised 62 houses, the whole of which are small thatched buildings, with the exception of Pallas House, the residence of T. Apjohn, Esq., which stands at the head of the village. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a sub-post-office to Limerick and Clonmel. Three small fairs are held in the year. The parochial church is near the village; and at Nesker, in the vicinity, is the principal chapel of the R. C. union or district of Pallasgreine, which also contains the chapel of Templebrinden.

PALLASKENRY (formerly called **NEWMARKET**), a market and post-town, in the parish of CHAPEL-RUSSELL, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W.) from Limerick, and 103¾ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 630 inhabitants. This town, which is one of the most improving in the county, is situated on the road from Limerick to the quay of Ringmoylan, and on the lower road from the same city to Castletown; and comprises 115 houses, the greater number of which are well built, but covered with thatch. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight: it is a chief constabulary police station, and contains the dispensary for the barony, which has a resident physician and is open daily. The market, held on Thursday, is well attended and amply supplied with provisions. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and there was a large bleach-green near the town: though the population is chiefly engaged in agriculture, yet flax-dressing, spinning and linen-weaving still give employment to many of the inhabitants. The spirit of industry has been powerfully excited latterly by an institution called the Chapel-Russell Loan Fund. It was commenced in 1823, by means of a fund of £218 subscribed by the Earl of Charleville, the county of Limerick Trustees, the London Committee, the Irish Peasantry Society, and the County of Limerick Ladies' Committee. The fund is lent out in small portions, sometimes in money, but more frequently in wool, flax and implements for manufacture, such as wheels, reels and looms, and is repaid by weekly instalments, in which the manufactured goods are taken at a liberal valuation. In seasons of scarcity provisions are issued, and articles for clothing and bedding occasionally. In consequence of the judicious management of the trustees, it appears that, at the end of thirteen years, a profit of £76 has accrued from it, and the habits of those for whose benefit it has been so successfully carried on have been much improved. The new and elegant parish church stands at a short dis-

tance eastward; and in the town is a small but very neat meeting-house belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Male and female parochial schools are kept in the town, in connection with different societies, aided by the Earl of Charleville and the rector. Not far distant are the ruins of the castle of Pallaskenry, originally built by the O'Donovans, but for many generations in the possession of the Fitzgeralds. In a quarry near the town was found an ancient silver bodkin, weighing 5oz. 2dr., now in the possession of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart.; and in 1834, part of a golden fibula, weighing 3oz., was found in a drain near the church. Numerous petrifications have been found in a stream which flows through Currah and Hollypark wood, and also in the neighbourhood of Dromore lake, about a mile from the town.

PALMERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 11 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 321 inhabitants. Good building stone is found in the parish. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Dublin, and the vicarage forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Clonmethan: of the tithes, amounting to £135, two-thirds are payable to the vicars choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rollestown. Some remains of the church still exist.

PALMERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Lucan, and on the river Liffey; containing 1533 inhabitants. It comprises 1465 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3594 per annum. Near the village, which is irregularly built, and in which the dwellings are of a humble character, there was an hospital for lepers, previously to the Reformation. At the commencement of the present century here were extensive printing-works, large iron-works, oil and dye stuff mills, and wash-mills; lead and copper works have been established for 16 years; there are large cotton-mills, employing about 120 persons, and a flour-mill on the Liffey, which bounds the parish on the north. A fair for the sale of cattle and horses takes place on Aug. 21st. The city police have a station near Chapelizod bridge. Palmerstown House, erected by the late Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, now the seat of his grandson, the Earl of Donoughmore, is a spacious mansion on elevated ground, commanding most extensive and rich views; besides which there are several pleasing villas, including Riversdale, the seat of Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.; Brook Lawn, of M. Hackett, Esq.; Palmerstown, of Major Wilcox; and Bellgrove, of Major Watts. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Chapelizod: the tithes amount to £170. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin, and contains a chapel; the parish priest is rural dean over his own union and those of Maynooth, Celbridge, and Saggard. There are two schools, in which about 150 children are taught. On the townland of Irishtown are the remains of an old castle, clothed with ivy, near which coins and bullets have been found; and at Cruise river a battle is said to

have been fought between the Danes and the Irish. This place gives the title of Viscount Palmerston to the family of Temple.

PARK-GATE, a village, in the parish of DONEGORE, barony of UPPER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Antrim; containing 35 houses and 162 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police; petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on the 7th of Feb., May, and Aug., and on the 4th of November.

PARSONSTOWN, or **BIRR**, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 18 miles (S. W.) from Tullamore, and 60 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tullamore to Roscrea; containing, with the village of Crinkle, 9457 inhabitants. The place derived its name of Birr from the abbey of Biorra, founded here by St. Brendan Luaigneus; or from *Bior*, the Irish term for the bank or margin of a river. It formerly constituted part of the ancient district of Ely O'Carrol in Ormond, in Munster, and did not form any portion of the King's county as at first erected into shire ground in the reign of Philip and Mary, being annexed to it under an inquisition of the 2nd of Jas. I. The castle of Birr was considered to be the chief seat of the O'Carrols, chieftains of the sept. A great battle was fought near it, in 241, between Cormac, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and the people of Munster: the place suffered much from the ravages of the Danes in 841 and 842, and in 1154 O'Hedersgool, king of Cathluighe, was killed at the church door. Soon after the English invasion, Hen. II. granted this district to Philip de Worcester and Theobald Fitzwalter, after which he sold it to William de Braosa and others. It was afterwards transferred to Hugh de Hose or Hussey, in which family it continued till the time of Jas. I. In 1533, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, then lord-deputy, laid siege to the castle in support of Ferganaim O'Carrol, his son-in-law, but soon raised the siege, in consequence of a wound received from one of the garrison. Lord Grey, when lord-deputy, took the castle in 1537, and one of the charges against him, which led to his execution, was that he had sanctioned the outrages committed by Ferganaim O'Carrol. This chieftain afterwards surrendered his territory to Edw. VI., who restored it to him with the addition of the dignity of Baron of Ely during life. In the proceedings under the commission for the plantation of Ely O'Carrol, in the reign of James I., Birr and its appendages were assigned to Lawrence Parsons, brother of Sir Wm. Parsons, the surveyor-general, in 1620; and, as in the grant the place is described as the castle, fort, village, and lands of Birr, it must have been of some importance. In the same year the new proprietor obtained a licence to hold a market on Tuesday and two fairs, and seven years after, a further licence for a Saturday market and two additional fairs. The assizes for the county used to be held here at that period. On the breaking out of the war of 1641, William Parsons was made governor of Ely O'Carrol and Birr castle, which he garrisoned with his own tenantry. The next year an engagement took place between the garrison and the sept of the O'Carrols; and in the same year the castle was besieged by the Irish, but was relieved by Sir Chas. Coote, who threw into it a supply of ammunition and provi-

sions. This action was deemed so important that it procured for Sir Charles the dignity of Earl of Mount-rath. But the next year the place fell into the hands of Gen. Preston, the commander of the forces of the confederate Catholics in Leinster, who kept possession of it until it was taken by Ireton in 1650; and a subsequent attempt by the Marquess of Clanricarde, to recover it for the king was baffled by the approach of Col. Axtell. At the time of the Restoration, it seems that the place was of some commercial importance, from the number of brass tokens then coined for the convenience of trade. In the war of 1688 the castle was again besieged by Cols. Grace and Oxburgh, and surrendered on terms which afterwards were made grounds of accusation against Sir Laurence Parsons, the governor, on which he was found guilty of high treason, but received a pardon after several reprieves. At this period Birr is mentioned by Sir Wm. Petty as sending two members to parliament. In 1689, the R. C. clergymen took possession of the church, tithes, and glebe, which they held till the battle of the Boyne. In 1690, the castle was again besieged by Gen. Sarsfield, the Duke of Berwick, and Lord Galway, but the siege was raised by Sir John Lanier for King William. A meeting of delegates from several volunteer corps was held here in 1781, and again in 1782, at which strong resolutions were passed relative to the great questions which then absorbed public attention. In 1799, a meeting of magistrates, convened to petition against the legislative union, was dispersed by the high sheriff and a body of artillery with three pieces of cannon, for which that functionary and the commander of the military were brought to the bar of the house of commons on the motion of Sir Laurence Parsons, when, instead of punishment, they received a vote of thanks for their conduct.

Parsonstown, the name by which the place was called so early as the reign of Chas. I., on the Birr river, formerly called Comcor, a branch of the Lesser Brosna, is pleasantly situated, well built, and inhabited by some wealthy and many respectable families. It is also the centre of a fertile and extensive district, whence it draws large quantities of agricultural produce to be distributed in other parts, and sends into it in return the foreign articles required by the inhabitants. Archbishop Ussher says, that Birr was considered the centre of Ireland; and Sir Wm. Petty, in his survey, marks the church with the words "Umbilicus Hiberniæ:" it is in $53^{\circ} 6' 16''$ (N. Lat.), and $7^{\circ} 38' 23''$ (W. Lon.); its geocentric latitude is $52^{\circ} 55' 30''$ (North). It is the largest town in the county, and has risen to the highly improved state in which it now is chiefly during the period in which the present proprietor, the Earl of Rosse, has superintended its progress. The principal streets, which are formed of modern houses and laid out in straight lines, terminate in Duke-square, in which there is a statue of the Duke of Cumberland, on a Doric pillar, 55 feet high, set up in 1747, in commemoration of his victory at Culloden. The castle, situated at one side of the town, may be said to have been rebuilt by the Parsons family: the centre of the building, which was consumed by an accidental fire in 1832, has been restored and improved. About 50 years since a brisk trade was carried on here in woollens, which gave employment to several hundred

weavers and combers. At present the trade is principally confined to two distilleries, each of which produces about 95,000 gallons of spirits annually; but a great variety of minor manufactures is carried on. There was also formerly an extensive manufacture of glass, of which the only remains are the ruins of the glass-house. The market is well supplied with provisions of good quality: the fairs are held on Feb. 11th, May 5th, Aug. 25th, and Dec. 10th. Large quantities of corn, flour, spirits, butter, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold here; and in return, timber, iron, drapery, groceries, coal, and most other articles for domestic consumption are brought in. The want of water carriage to facilitate the conveyance of commercial commodities is severely felt; a plan has consequently been proposed to form a navigation along the valley of the Brosna from Croghan bridge, about half a mile below the town, to the Shannon, from which river the Brosna is navigable for two miles for the largest barges; thence the line is proposed to be carried by a still water navigation until the channel of the river can be again made available, at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the town. The sessions-house consists of a hall, a court, and offices for transacting business: at one end of it is the bride-well, the only one in the county; it has two day-rooms, eight cells, and two airing-yards. General sessions for the county are held here in rotation with Tullamore and Philipstown four times in the year; and petty sessions occasionally. A manor court, under a senechal appointed by the Earl of Rosse, is also held here. The town is a chief constabulary police station. There are a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a mendicity institution. A reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. In the centre of the town is an observatory, belonging to Thos. L. Cooke, Esq. The barracks, which are about an English mile distant, have accommodations for 48 officers of infantry, 1110 privates, and 15 horses, with an hospital for 100 patients: the building consists of two large squares, attached to which is an area for exercise.

The parish, which comprises 4018 statute acres, does not present any striking features of fertility or improvement. The principal seats are Ballyegan, the splendid residence of Bernard Mullins, Esq.; Tinnakilly, of Arth. Robinson, Esq.; Oakley Park, of the late Mr. Stoney; and Elm Hall, of Joseph Burke, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house, in the town, was an old building in very indifferent repair, but a new one has lately been erected: the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, erected in 1815, by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, is a stone edifice in the pointed style of architecture, with a steeple 100 feet high. In the R. C. divisions the parish, which is still called Birr, is part of the bishop's mensal, and the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Loughkeen. Each of the parishes has a chapel: that at Birr is a splendid edifice, in the later English style, having two minarets and a steeple, 150 feet high, with a fine bell; it is the cathedral of the diocese: and adjoining it is the neat and retired residence of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, R. C. Bishop of Killaloe. There are six other places of worship; three for Independents, one for the Society of Friends,

and two for Wesleyan and Whitfield Methodists; that of the Wesleyans, erected in 1820, is a handsome building with a well-executed pediment of hewn stone. The walls and steeple of the old church are still standing; on the latter is a sculpture in stone of the arms of Sir L. Parsons, to whom the town was granted in 1620, and who died in 1628, impaled with those of his lady, Anne Malham. There are about 20 schools in the town and parish, four of which are free schools. The parochial school for boys is aided by an annual donation from the rector, as is also an infants' school; a male and female school is aided by an annual donation from E. Synge, Esq., and a female parochial school is supported by subscription: in all these there are about 400 children; and 15 private schools give instruction to 350 boys and 250 girls: there is also a Sunday school. Many curious relics of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood of this parish, a collection of which, consisting of swords, spears, skeins, celts, and the Barnaan Cuilawn, found at Glankeen, are in the possession of Mr. Cooke, who has also a number of the brass tokens already noticed. Some instances of extraordinary longevity have been recorded; one person is named who lived to the age of 114 years. At Clonbela, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, is a mineral spring. Lord Oxmantown, who devotes much time and thought to studies connected with astronomy and other branches of science, has a laboratory in which he has constructed machinery for polishing the largest specula for telescopes, by means of which he constructed a 25-foot reflector, the great speculum of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. It stands on the lawn in front of Birr castle, and is moved by machinery somewhat similar in principle to that of Herschel's celebrated telescope, but simpler in construction, which also is the invention of his lordship. Mr. Cooke has here a seven-foot reflector, which is equatorially mounted on a cast-metal pillar in a very simple manner. Some documents and MS. accounts relative to the wars of 1641 and 1688 are in the possession of the Earl of Rosse. A history and description of Parsonstown was published in 1826: the work is anonymous, but is supposed to have been written by Tho. L. Cooke, Esq.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dunleer; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 524 statute acres, some of which is good land, but the remainder consists of a cold tenacious clay. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, constituting part of the union of Dunany; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithes amount to £48. 12., of which £29. 7. is payable to the impropriator, and £19. 5. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Rathdrummin, or Clogher.

PARTICLES (The), a parish, in the barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kildorrery: the population is returned with the several parishes of which it formerly was part. This place derives its name from particles or parts of several religious foundations of which it was formed; these are the townlands of Down Gadmond, Down Innish, Cha-

pel Martel, and Ineycahal, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged respectively to the abbeys of Buttevant, Kilmallock, Manister-Nenagh, and Adare, to which they were given at a very early period by the family of O'Kelly, or O'Hely. The village of Glenasheen, in this parish, was built by a colony of Palatines brought hither in 1769, by the late Silver Oliver, Esq., from Lord Southwell's settlement at Rathkeale, by whom also the surrounding country was greatly improved. The descendants of these colonists are still in possession of their farms; but these have been so frequently subdivided, that the tenants are becoming very poor. The parish is situated among the Castle Oliver mountains, and extends northward to within three miles of Kilmallock; it comprises 8278 statute acres; the soil is fertile, being based on a substratum of limestone, which is also found in round nodules and burnt into lime both for agricultural and building purposes. The principal seats are Sunville, near the hill of Ardpatrick, anciently belonging to the Godsall family, now the property and residence of E. Sayers, Esq.; and Bettyville, the residence of J. Austen, Esq. Castle Oliver, anciently called Castle-na-Doon, originally the residence of the Roche family, afterwards of the family of Fitzharris, became, after the Restoration, the property of the Olivers, from whom it takes its present name; it now belongs to R. O. Gascoigne, Esq., of the county of York, whose bailiff resides in it. The estate, including the demesne and park, comprises 20,000 acres; but the building is in a very dilapidated state, and the whole much neglected. At Sunville is a very extensive flour-mill, with machinery of the most improved description, producing 3000 barrels of flour annually, and affording employment to a part of the inhabitants, of whom the rest are wholly employed in agricultural pursuits. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Lismore, instituted in 1835, and endowed with £75 per annum by the dean and chapter of Limerick, to whom the rectory was appropriated by charter of Chas. II., in 1674, as part of the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithes amount to £323. 5. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Divine service is regularly performed in a building attached to the police station at Glenasheen. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Kilfinnan. The parochial school is supported by the dean and chapter, assisted by Miss Betty Oliver. On the summit of the high grounds of Chapel Martel is a circular enclosure, having the appearance of a military station, within which it is said that a converted Dane founded a chapel and afterwards gave it, with the adjoining lands, to the abbey of Buttevant. From the summit of the hill above the village of Glenasheen is a very interesting prospect, embracing every county in Munster; on one of the smaller hills in the centre of the group is a small gateway tower, erected by the late Silver Oliver, Esq.

PASSAGE (EAST), a small maritime town, in that part of the parish of KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS which is within the county of the city of WATERFORD, in the province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E.) from Waterford, to which it has a penny post; containing 306 inhabitants. When Perkin Warbeck abandoned the siege of Waterford, in 1497, he embarked at this place for Cork. A fort here, which commanded the passage up the harbour, was taken in 1649 by a party of

Cromwell's army, on commencing the siege of Waterford: the serious inconvenience this produced to the besieged caused Ferral, the governor, to attempt the recovery thereof, but his forces were repulsed by a large body of Cromwell's army. In 1663, the Duke of Ormonde was made governor of the port and town of Passage for life. The town is situated on a narrow piece of low land between the river Suir and a lofty precipitous hill which overlooks it: the streets are confined and the houses poor and neglected, affording outward evidence of the declining circumstances of the place. It is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held on May 6th, June 12th, Sept. 8th, and Nov. 12th. The parish church stands on the summit of a hill. A block-house, mounted with several great guns, commonly under the command of the governor of Duncannon Fort, about a league distant, on the Wexford side of the river, formerly stood where the old pier or mole now is. The river here affords commodious shelter and anchorage to vessels of large burden, which may, without difficulty, unload at the quay. Passage is partly within the liberties of the county of the city of Waterford. Here is a R. C. chapel, situated in part of the parish of Crook; also a school in connection with the Hibernian Society.

PASSAGE (WEST), a sea-port and post-town, partly in the parish of MONKSTOWN, and partly in that of MARMULLANE, barony of KERRYCURRIHY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cork, and $131\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the western shore of the estuary of the Lee; containing 2131 inhabitants. The period of the extension and improvement of Passage, which is not even mentioned in Smith's History of Cork, is uncertain; the cause, however, is sufficiently obvious in its excellent and sheltered situation, just at the termination of the deep harbour; in its great salubrity; and in its being the only direct communication between Cork and Cove, to each of which places it has a sub-post-office. It owes much of its importance to W. Parker, Esq.; but this spirited gentleman having engaged in foreign speculations, and for a time removed to the Cape of Good Hope, the improvements remained stationary, until a few years since, when further improvements were effected under the active exertions of Thos. Parsons Boland, Esq., proprietor of the western portion of the town, and Messrs. Brown and Co.: so that to the fostering care of these gentlemen, from an inconsiderable village, Passage has become a considerable mercantile town, much frequented during the summer for the fine air and sea-bathing. The town comprises one principal street, nearly a mile long, extending along the shore, and intersected by several smaller streets and lanes, which are mostly in a very dirty state. It contains 311 houses, of which 165 are in the parish of Monkstown, and the remainder in that of Marmullane; the parish church of Marmullane, a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, and a R. C. chapel, erected in 1832, a commodious and handsome building; two schools, and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held every Friday, and it is a constabulary police station. Its salubrity is attested by the longevity of the inhabitants: it is said to be no uncommon circumstance that people of 80 years of age are in rude health and earning their livelihood by labour; few have suffered during the visitation of contagious diseases; and, out of a large population,

during the prevalence of cholera, in 1832, only 60, and those very aged and infirm, were afflicted. A large dry dock has just been constructed by Mr. Brown, by which it is expected that the trade, which principally consists in ship-building, will increase considerably; much employment is afforded to the labouring classes by the discharging of the cargoes of all large vessels bound for Cork, the river up to Cork not being navigable for those above 400 or 500 tons' burden. The ferry to Great Island and Cove is at the eastern extremity of the town, and the thoroughfare during the summer months is very great: the want of a steam-boat to transport passengers and carriages having been much felt, the St. George's Steam-Packet Company have lately built a very elegant pier, under the direction of G. R. Pain, Esq., of Cork, where their own packets can lie alongside in all weathers and discharge their passengers or cargoes at all times, even during the lowest ebb tide; and, at the quays adjoining the dry dock, the largest ships can lie or anchor in the channel in 20 fathoms of water. Connected with this dock is a ship-building establishment, where two or three vessels are always on the stocks, furnishing employment to a great number of men. Near the Ferry point is a rope-walk, with suitable buildings and machinery. Since the establishment of this dock and ship-yard, several spirited merchants of Cork have become shipowners, and now carry on an extensive trade in their own vessels, which, before, was principally done by strange ships. Spring tides rise 16 feet at the quay.

The intercourse between this place and Cove is kept up by the ferry; on the other side is an excellent level road all the way to Cove, a distance of two miles. A new and excellent line of road has been lately completed around the precipitous shores of the bay, leading to Monkstown. Many boats were formerly employed here in fishing, which has nearly ceased, being engrossed by the men of Cove, whence the inhabitants of Passage obtain their principal supply. Upwards of 100 covered cars, called jingles, are engaged almost daily in the communication between Passage and Cork; they carry four inside, and the charge is only 2s. 6d. for the entire vehicle, or in proportion for single passengers. Steam-boats sail and return several times daily, and several small boats constantly pass and repass. A fund has been established here for the support, or assistance, of poor room-keepers, whose rent is paid, and who receive coal, potatoes, &c., during the winter: it is liberally supported by voluntary subscriptions among the resident gentry.—See MARMULLANE and MONKSTOWN.

PATRICK'S (ST), or SINGLAND, a parish, in the county of the city of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the southern bank of the Shannon and close to the city, a part of which is built on it; containing 2331 inhabitants. The Shannon sweeps round the eastern, northern, and western sides of the parish, and the small river Groody, a branch of the preceding river, passes through it. The extent, as applopped under the tithe act, is 1359 acres, of the estimated annual value of £4629. The land, which is very fertile, is chiefly under tillage, and supplies the city with large quantities of vegetables; along the banks of the Groody is a tract of rich meadow, liable, however, to casualties from floods. On this river are a bleach-green, a paper-mill, and a

flour-mill : at the salmon-weir near the Shannon, is a very extensive flour-mill, which commands the whole water of that river : in the city suburbs is a large brewery. A short canal from the Abbey river to the Shannon, formed in 1758, intersects the parish from west to east. The city water-works and the county infirmary are in the parish. There are several very elegant seats, with small but highly ornamented demesnes : the principal are Park House, the residence of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, R. C. bishop of Limerick ; Corbally House, of Poole Gabbett, Esq. ; and Corbally Park, of Pierce Shannon, Esq. The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Limerick ; the rectory was united, at a period prior to any known record, to the entire rectory of Cahirvally, the rectory and vicarage of Emly-Grenan, and the chapelry of Kilquane, which constitute the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop, who is also patron of the perpetual cure, which comprises the parishes of St. Patrick and Kilquane. The tithes amount to £156. 18. 5½. per ann., and of the benefice to £585. 12. 6½. The church has been in ruins since the war of 1641, when it was destroyed together with an adjoining round tower : the cemetery is still used as a place of burial for Roman Catholics. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Kilmurry and Derrygalvin, in which union there are two chapels. Singland was the scene of a battle fought in 943 between the Munster Irish and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated, driven into the town, and forced to pay a heavy contribution. Cromwell, Ireton, Wm. III and de Ginkell all had their camps and intrenchments here when they invested Limerick ; military weapons have consequently been frequently found in the grounds. Some remains of the ancient military roads from Dublin and from Cork which passed through the parish are still traceable. The lands of Singland are held under the vicars choral of Limerick by a lease, from which that body derives little advantage.

PATRICK'S ROCK (ST.), county of TIPPERARY.— See CASHEL.

PATRICK'S WELL (ST.), a village, partly in the parishes of KILLELONEHAN and MUNGRETT, but chiefly in that of KILKEEDY, barony of PUBBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, on the road to Rathkeale ; containing 515 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a well dedicated to St. Patrick, and still held in great veneration by the peasantry, over which has recently been placed a figure of the tutelar saint, rudely carved in stone. The village consists of one long and irregular street, and contains 89 houses, most of which are old thatched buildings, and the remainder neat, well built cottages roofed with slate and of recent erection ; the mail from Limerick to Tralee passes daily through it, and a penny post to the former place has been lately established. Fairs are held on Feb. 26th, May 28th, June 16th, Oct. 14th and 20th, and Dec. 18th, principally for cattle and pigs ; petty sessions once a fortnight ; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. In the neighbourhood are several large and handsome houses with well-wooded demesnes, and numerous good farm-houses with thriving orchards, producing abundance of apples from which excellent cider is made.

PEPPERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N. E.) from Fethard ; containing 1156 inhabitants. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard : the tithes amount to £250. The ruins of the church still remain. The ruined castle of Knockelly, consisting of a large and nearly perfect square tower of superior masonry, forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery : it is encompassed by a strong wall, about 30 feet high, with bastions at the angles, and part of the enclosed area is now occupied by a farm-house. There is also an ancient fort or moat within the limits of the parish.

PETER'S (ST.) a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, immediately adjoining the town of Wexford ; containing, with the ecclesiastical parishes of Kerlogue and Maudlintown, 1445 inhabitants, of which number, 697 are within the town. The parish, which, as apportioned under the tithe act, comprises 1246 statute acres, extends in a south-western direction from Wexford towards the mountain of Forth : the soil is good and the system of agriculture much improved. The principal seats are Great Clonard, that of W. H. Kellett, Esq. ; and Little Clonard, of Capt. Richards, both embracing fine views of Wexford Harbour : Roseville, the property of Major Wilson, and Newbay, of the Hatton family, are also within the parish ; and that part of the town within its limits contains the Franciscan convent, nunnery, R. C. chapel, Lancasterian school, fever hospital, and the distillery, which are respectively noticed under the head of Wexford. The ecclesiastical parishes of Kerlogue and Maudlintown have for all civil purposes long since merged into St. Peter's. It is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Wexford ; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £91. 4., of which £10. 8. 4. is payable to the impropiator and the remainder to the curate. There are no remains of the church. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Wexford. In the demesne of Great Clonard are the ruins of a castle or tower, near which Cromwell is said to have had an encampment : various coins of his period have been found on the spot.

PETTIGOE, a town, partly in the parish of DRUMKEERAN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, but chiefly in the parish of TEMPLECARNE, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kesh, on the road to Ballyshannon and Donegal ; the population is returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on the united rivers of Pettigoe and Omna, which are here crossed by two bridges in their course to Lough Erne. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a penny post to Kesh. Fairs are held on the 25th of each month, besides which there are three large markets (here called "*Marga More*") on the Wednesdays respectively preceding All Saints'-day, Christmas-day, and Lent. The parochial church of Templecarne, the R. C. chapel, and a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, are in the town.

PHIBSBOROUGH, a village, in the new parish of GRANGEGORMAN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Dub-

lin, on the road to Navan, and near the Royal canal; the population is returned with the city of Dublin. Here is a neat R. C. chapel belonging to the district of St. Paul, with a residence for the chaplain annexed; also a lending library, and a male and female national school, in which about 200 children are educated.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market and post-town (formerly the assize town of the county and a parliamentary borough), in the parish of **KILLADERRY**, barony of **LOWER PHILIPSTOWN**, **KING's** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7 miles (S. E.) from Tullamore, and 47 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1454 inhabitants. This place, the ancient name of which was Dingan and Killaderry, was the chief seat of the O'Copors, chieftains of the surrounding district, then called Offaly, of which they retained possession until the year 1546, when Brian O'Connor having united his forces with Patrick O'More, chieftain of the neighbouring territory of Leix, made an incursion into the county of Kildare and burned a great part of Athy, whereupon Sir Wm. Brabazon, then Lord-Justice of Ireland, caused them to be proclaimed as traitors, marched a large force into Offaly, which he laid waste with fire and sword, and forced O'Connor to take refuge in Connaught. Sir William then, to secure his newly acquired possessions, erected a castle here, the name of which, in the subsequent reign of Philip and Mary, when the territories of Offaly and Leix were reduced to shire ground under the names of the King's and Queen's counties, was changed from Dingan to Philipstown, in honour of the king, and the place made the assize town of the former of these counties. In 1569, it obtained a charter of incorporation from Elizabeth, which conferred the same liberties and free usages as the town of Naas enjoyed; also a Thursday market and other minor privileges; this charter was followed by a grant of lands in the next year. In 1673, Chief-Justice Byssie obtained for it a licence to hold two fairs. Another charter granted to it in the 4th year of Jas. II., conferred on it the privilege of returning two members to parliament. Afterwards, during the war of that period, it was burned by the same king's troops. At the Union it was deprived of the right of returning representatives, in consequence of which the borough gradually declined, until at length the corporate jurisdiction fell into total desuetude. The act of the 2nd and 3rd of Wm. IV., by which the assizes have been removed from Philipstown to Tullamore, has completely extinguished its political importance and reduced it nearly to the rank of a village.

The town has little to recommend it. In size and population it is small, and its situation, being nearly surrounded by bog, is extremely uninteresting. Its public buildings are a court-house, formerly the county court, but now used only for holding sessions; a prison, until lately the county gaol, erected at the commencement of the present century; a large cavalry barrack, containing accommodations for 12 officers, 131 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 82 horses, with an hospital for 16 patients; the church, a neat small building; and a large and handsome R. C. chapel. The town is paved at the expense of the county, but it is not lighted. The market, which continues to be held on Thursday, is large and improving. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd, March 18th, May 15th, June 14th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 18th, and Dec. 3rd: four of these,

termed the new fairs, from having been instituted about the year 1820, are held in a part of the town called Molesworth-street, so named from Viscount Molesworth, of whose estate the town formerly formed a part. Quarter sessions are held here four times in the year and petty sessions every second Thursday: the magisterial duties within the borough have been performed by the county justices for a series of years beyond the memory of man. A large dispensary is supported in the usual manner. The Grand Canal passes close to one end of the town. During the progress of that work, the line terminated for some time at Philipstown and produced a sensible effect on the growth of its prosperity; but when the canal had been extended to Tullamore, that place drew to it all those advantages, and Philipstown sank still lower in trading importance. Here is a school for boys, under the superintendence of the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; and there are two other public schools. The ruins of the old castle are still to be seen covered with ivy. Philipstown gives the inferior title of Baron to Viscount Molesworth.—See **KILLADERRY**.

PHILIPSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Ardee, on the road to Carrickmacross, and on the river Glyde; containing 1659 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-west by the county of Monaghan, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3660 statute acres, which, excepting a portion of bog, is good arable and pasture land: agriculture is improving, under the auspices of the neighbouring gentry, who are also endeavouring to introduce the improved system of breeding cattle. The mill of Louth stands at the north-eastern extremity of the parish. The principal seats are Thomastown Castle, the residence of M. O'Reilly, Esq., in a well-wooded demesne of about 300 plantation acres; and Rathnestin, of J. Henry, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charlestown: the tithes amount to £271. 17. 6., of which £234. 17. 6. is payable to the impropiator, and £37 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is one of four, forming the union or district of Tallanstown; there is a large chapel at Reastown. About 70 children are educated in two public schools, of which the parochial school-house at Reastown was built and is supported by G. H. Macartney, Esq., and the incumbent, by the latter of whom also and Col. Filgate the other school is supported. There are also two private schools, in which are about 100 children.

PHILIPSTOWN, an extra-parochial district, in the barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH** (though locally situated within the county of the town of Drogheda), and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Drogheda, on the road to Dunleer; containing 70 inhabitants, and comprising $268\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres.

PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Castle-Blayney and on the river of Philipstown; containing 459 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $1035\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land, chiefly in tillage. Here are the extensive flour-mills of Messrs. Keiran, fitted up in a superior manner; and at Hackball's Cross is a station of the constabulary police. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of

the union of Baronstown; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Christ-Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £107. 13. 5. The glebe-house is a handsome residence surrounded by neatly planted grounds; and nearly adjoining it is the church of the union, which is noticed in the article on Baronstown. In the R. C. divisions also the parish is in the union or district of Baronstown.

PIERCETOWN, a parish, in the barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (W. by N.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon, and on the river Inny; containing 1089 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the county of Longford, and comprises 3778 statute acres, besides a great extent of bog: the land is principally under tillage; there is abundance of limestone. Ballinacurra House is the residence of B. Digby, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Almoritia: the tithes amount to £95; the glebe comprises 12 acres, valued at £24 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Forgney, and contains a chapel at Ballinacurra. A school, at Ballinacurra, in which about 50 children are educated, is aided by an annual grant of £30 from Mr. Digby; and there is a private school, in which are about 30 children.

PIERCETOWNLANDY, or **LECKNO**, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Duleek, on the new great north road from Dublin to Belfast by Ashbourne; containing 518 inhabitants, and comprising 2445½ statute acres. An abbey is said to have been founded here in 750, and some remains of an old church still exist. Meadsbrook, the seat of Mrs. Madden, is within the limits of the parish. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilmoon: the tithes amount to £169. 8. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ardcah.

PILLTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of FIDDOWN, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Waterford, on the road to Clonmel; containing 634 inhabitants. It derives its name from a branch of the river Suir, called "The Pill", at the head of which it is situated, about 1½ mile from the river, and consists chiefly of one wide street, about a quarter of a mile in length, and in 1831 containing 102 houses, which being mostly of modern erection, with neat gardens in front and interspersed with some fine old trees, have an extremely neat and pleasing appearance: at the east end of the town is an excellent hotel. A patent for a market has been obtained, but it is not yet established; a handsome building, erected at the expense of the Earl of Besborough and intended for the market-house, is appropriated to the use of the R. C. day-school, the Protestant Sunday-school, and all public meetings: it is also used for performing the evening church service. At the rear of the market-house, is a commodious quay, erected a few years since at the expense of Viscount Dungannon, at which not less than 126 vessels discharged their cargoes in one year, the Suir being influenced by the tide as far as the Pill, and navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden, and for smaller vessels up to the town. Here is a chief con-

stabulary police station; and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays at the market-house. In the town is a neat R. C. chapel, being one of the three belonging to the union or district of Templeorum; also the male and female Protestant parochial schools, chiefly supported by the Earl of Besborough and the rector; and a dispensary for the poor. A loan fund has been established, with a capital of £100 raised by subscription; and, in consequence of a bequest of £1000 to the poor of the parish from the late Robert and Elizabeth Landers, almshouses are about to be erected. A neat museum has been fitted up at the hotel by Mr. Redmond Anthony, the proprietor, who has here a valuable collection of paintings, curiosities, and Irish antiquities; a small charge is made for admission, and the proceeds, averaging upwards of £40 per ann., are applied by him towards the support of the fever hospital at Carrick-on-Suir. The scenery in the vicinity is varied and beautiful; and immediately adjoining the town is the splendid seat of the Earl of Besborough, which is described in the article on Fiddown.

PLEBESTOWN, a reputed parish, locally situated in the parish of ABBEY-JERPOINT, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 237 inhabitants, and comprising 1432 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, to whom the tithes, amounting to £43. 3. 10., are entirely payable: for the performance of ecclesiastical duties it forms part of the union of Burnchurch.

POBBLE - O'KEEFE.—See **KING - WILLIAM'S-TOWN**.

POLEROAN, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Carrick-on-Suir, and on the north-eastern bank of the river Suir; containing 1245 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1680, to the vicarages of Portnescully and Illud, together constituting the union of Poleroan, in the gift of the Corporation of Waterford, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes amount to £300, of which one-half is payable to the impropiators, and the other to the vicar: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £270. There is a glebe-house with a glebe of 4½ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Moncoin. About 60 children are educated in a private school.

POLLARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Kildare, on the road to Milltown; containing 278 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal and near the border of the Curragh of Kildare, and comprises 1273 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Within its limits is Rathbride House, the seat of Thos. Pottinger, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Thomastown: the tithes amount to £75. 3. 4½. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Allen and Milltown, and partly in that of Rathangan. About 40 children are educated in a private school.

POMEROY, a parish, in the barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7¼ miles (N. W.) from Dungannon, on the road to Omagh; con-

taining 7182 inhabitants, and comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,951 statute acres. The district was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord-deputy, and soon after was created a manor under the name of Manor Chichester. It was then altogether an extensive forest, some of the oaks of which, when cut down several years since, measured 29 feet in circumference. During the unsettled period of 1641 it was nearly stripped of its timber, and for many years after remained in a neglected state, until 1770, when the Rev. James Lowry undertook its management: he planted a great portion of the demesne, which now exhibits some very fine timber, and bequeathed a sum to erect the present mansion. In the demesne, which consists of 556 acres, is a small lake, the borders of which resemble in shape the coast of Ireland, on a scale of about one foot to a mile. Near it is a very abundant spring of water, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The village, which is small and meanly built, on the summit of a hill, consists of a square and a long street, the roadway of which having been cut down in order to diminish the ascent, has placed the houses on each side in an unsightly and even dangerous situation. A court leet and baron for the manor is held here every three weeks, in which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable: petty sessions are held on the third Wednesday in every month. It is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Dungannon and Omagh. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of every month, for the sale of cattle; and two annual fairs on June 1st and Oct. 31st. The eastern and southern parts of the parish are fertile and well cultivated; the western, which forms part of the Altmore mountain, and comprises nearly 3000 acres, is uncultivated mountain and bog. Granite, basalt, quartz, limestone, freestone, clay-slate, iron-stone and coal have been found within its limits. The principal seats are Pomeroy House, the fine residence of R. W. Lowry, Esq., already noticed; Mulnagore Lodge, of Mrs. Stafford; Drummond Lodge, of J. Suter, Esq.; and the glebe, of the Rev. Thos. Twigg. The parish was erected in 1775, by an order of council, at the application of Primate Robinson, by severing 41 townlands from that of Donaghmore: it is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £389. The glebe-house, built in 1786 at an expense of £414, supplied by Primate Robinson, and enlarged in 1793 at a cost of £322 by the then incumbent, has a glebe of 560 statute acres (of which 145 are irreclaimable), valued at £198 per annum, also purchased by the same Primate: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe included, is £586. 17. 1½. per ann. The townland of Gortfad, in this parish, forms part of the glebe of the rectory of Desertcreight. The church, built in 1775 on a site three miles from the village, is a handsome edifice, yet, though spacious, it does not afford sufficient accommodation for the congregation during the summer months. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Donaghmore, and has a chapel in the village of Pomeroy; where also there is a meeting-house for Seceders. The parochial school, situated near the church, was built and endowed with six acres of land by Primate Robinson, and is supported by the rector: there are schools at Pomeroy and Lisnaglees, in connection with the Board of National Edu-

cation, in all of which are about 280 boys and 100 girls; also three private schools, in which are 100 boys and 70 girls, besides two Sunday schools, one supported by the rector, the other by R. W. Lowry, Esq. In the higher chain of the Altmore mountains are the ruins of the castle erected by Sir Thos. Norris, in the reign of Elizabeth, to protect the mountain pass; and not far distant are the remains of two barracks, erected during the last century for stations for troops placed here to put down the bands of robbers that then infested the country.

POOLBOY, a village, in the parish of KILCLOONY, barony of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (S.E.) from Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish. Here are the ruins of a priory, of which no account is extant; and a school supported by the Earl of Clancarty. On the verge of a bog near the village is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spa, noticed in the article on Kilcloony.

PORT, a parish, in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (E.) from Dunleer, on the eastern coast; containing 809 inhabitants, of which number, 193 are in the village. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1803½ statute acres of tolerably good land, principally in tillage. Within its limits is Seafeld, the neat and pleasantly situated residence of H. L. Brabazon, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Rathdrummin: the rectory is inappropriate in the Crown. The tithes amount to £145. 9. 4. the whole of which is received by the vicar, on his paying an annual quit-rent at the custom-house of Drogheda of £2. 19. 6., and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £5 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dysert. About 290 children are educated in the national school at Boycetown; the school-house, a handsome and spacious building, was erected by subscription, to which Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., liberally contributed.

PORTADOWN, a market and post-town, and district parish, in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N.E.) from Armagh, and 69 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Belfast; containing 4906 inhabitants, of which number, 1591 are in the town. This place, anciently called *Port-ne-doon*, or "the port of the fortified eminence," derived that name from an ancient castle of the McCanns or McCanes, who were tributaries of the O'Nials and occupied this very important station, commanding the pass of the river Bann. The adjoining lands were, under the name of the manor of Ballyoran, granted by Jas. I. to William Powell, Esq., and afterwards by Chas. I., in the 7th of his reign, to Prudence Obyns and John Obyns, Esq., who erected a large mansion in the Elizabethan style for their own residence, and built 14 houses, in which they settled fourteen English families. Of the ancient mansion there is scarcely a vestige, except the gardens, and the avenue, which is still tolerably perfect. The town, which has been greatly extended, and the manor, are now the property of Viscount Mandeville. The former is very advantageously situated on the river Bann, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, connecting it with the small suburb of Edenderry, in the parish of Seagoe.

It consists of one spacious and handsome street, with several smaller streets branching from it in various directions; and contains 315 houses, of which those in the principal street are large and well built. The town has been greatly improved within the last 40 years, previously to which it was comparatively of little importance; it is paved and cleansed by a committee appointed under the act of the 9th of Geo. IV., which raises money for that purpose by an assessment on the inhabitants. The river, which falls into Lough Neagh about seven miles below the town to the north, and communicates with the Newry canal about one mile above it to the south, is navigable for vessels of 80 tons' burden; but from a bar at its mouth, and from want of depth in the canal, the vessels generally navigating it seldom exceed 60 tons. The bridge, which is the only one across the river between Knock and Toome, a distance of full 30 miles, was built in 1764, but has suffered so much from the winter floods, that it has become necessary to rebuild it, and the expense is estimated at £8000. The chief trade is in corn, pork, cattle, and agricultural produce, and is greatly promoted by the situation of the place in the centre of an extensive and fertile district. The corn trade is particularly brisk during the winter; on an average, from £10,000 to £15,000 is laid out weekly in the purchase of grain, which is shipped to Newry and Belfast for exportation to England, the vessels returning with cargoes of timber, coal, slates, iron, and articles for inland consumption. The manufacture of linen, lawn, cambric and sheeting is extensively carried on, chiefly for the bleachers and factors of Banbridge; and the weaving of cotton goods for the merchants of Belfast also affords employment to a great number of persons. A very large distillery has been established, consuming annually more than 3000 tons of malt, bere, and oats; there is also a very extensive porter brewery; and since the Tyrone collieries were opened, brick-making has been extensively carried on. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with linen yarn, which is sold in great quantities. Fairs are held on the third Saturday in every month, and also on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, for cattle, pigs, and pedlery, and during the winter great quantities of pork are sold. A large and commodious market-place, with shambles and every requisite, has been recently erected by subscription, and is under the regulation of a committee. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; petty sessions are held every Saturday; and courts for the manors of Ballyoran and Richmount, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable, every third Monday, before a seneschal appointed by Viscount Mandeville.

The district parish comprises 3836 statute acres, mostly in a profitable state of cultivation; the demesne attached to the ancient mansion of the Obyns family, with the exception of a tract of woodland, has been parcelled out into farms. The principal seats are Ballyworkan, the residence of G. Pepper, Esq.; Carrick, of Lieu. Col. Blacker, a fine old mansion, embellished with some stately timber, Clowna, of J. Woolsey, Esq.; Eden Villa, of W. Atkinson, Esq.; and Fair View, of T. Carleton, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Drumcree, who pays the curate a stipend of £150. The

church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east end, and for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £831, and a loan of £461, was built in 1826; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £173 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish gives name to a union or district, including also the parish of Drumcree, where is the chapel. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 550 children are taught in seven public schools, of which two are supported by the rector, four by Lord and Lady Mandeville, and one partly by Mrs. Henry; there are also five private schools, in which are about 100 children, and two Sunday schools. A dispensary for the tenants of the Portadown estate is wholly supported by Lord Mandeville, by whom also a lending-library and a loan fund have been established.

PORTAFERRY, a sea-port, market, and post-town, partly in the parish of ARDQUIN, and partly in that of BALLYPHILIP, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (N.E.) from Downpatrick, and 102 (N.N.E.) from Dublin; containing 2203 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern side of the inlet to the sea that forms the entrance to Lough Coyne or Strangford Lough, and opposite to the town of Strangford, on the western side of the same inlet, between which two places a constant intercourse is kept up by means of a ferry. The town owes its origin to a castle built by the first of the Savage family who came into this part of the country with John de Courcy, shortly after the arrival of the English, and the place being well secured and garrisoned by that powerful family, its situation on the strait made it a post of great importance in all the subsequent wars, during which neither it nor the neighbouring district of the Southern Ardes ever fell into the hands of the Irish; but the town, until lately, was only a small collection of cottages, built under the shelter of the castle, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It is now, owing to the exertions of the proprietor, Andrew Nugent, Esq., and the spirit of commercial enterprise in the principal townsmen, a place of considerable business, and increasing yearly in prosperity. It consists of a square and three principal streets, besides a range of good houses on the quay, which is built along the edge of the strait, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Nugent. The only public buildings are the market-house, a substantial old structure in the middle of the square, which in the disturbances of 1798 became a post of defence to the yeomanry of the town, who repulsed a body of the insurgents that attempted to take possession of it; the church of the parish of Ballyphilip, a neat building erected in 1787; a large and commodious Presbyterian meeting-house, and another for Wesleyan Methodists: at a little distance from the town is the R. C. chapel (a large building) for the parishes of Ballyphilip, Ballytrustan, Slane, and Witter. The town is a constabulary police and a coast guard station. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions; fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 13th, Tuesday after May 12th, and Nov. 13th. There is a distillery; and a brisk trade is carried on, chiefly with Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast, whither it sends wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and kelp, and receives in exchange timber, coal, and general merchandise. The situation of the town gives it the com-

mand of a fine prospect southward down the strait to the open sea, and in the contrary direction over the greater part of Lough Coyne, stretching ten miles inland and embellished with numerous thickly planted islands. Adjoining the town, on a rising ground, is Portaferry House, the residence of Andrew Nugent, Esq., a large and handsome building, finely situated in an extensive and highly ornamented demesne. The glebe-house of Ballyphilip, the residence of the Chancellor of Down, stands on the site of the ancient parish church, which is said to have been once an abbey. The first Marquess of Londonderry received his early education in this house. The ancient castle, which for more than half a century has been uninhabited, is rapidly falling to ruin: near it are the ruins of a chapel roofed with stone. A school is maintained here under the patronage of Mr. Nugent, who pays £20 annually to the master.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough, market, and post-town, partly in the parish of CLONEHORKE, barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, but chiefly in the parish of LEA, barony of PORTNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Maryborough, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3091 inhabitants. This place, anciently named Coltodry, or Cooleetoodra, corrupted into Cooletooder, as it is still sometimes called, derives its present appellation from Lord Arlington, to whom, with a large extent of country, it was granted in the reign of Chas. II.; and its prefix from a small landing-place on the river Barrow, on which it is situated. Its only claim to antiquity attaches to the decayed castle and village of Lea, in the neighbourhood, the town of Portarlington having arisen only since the grant above named, which included a charter of incorporation constituting it a borough, though then only in its infancy. Lord Arlington subsequently disposed of his interest in the town to Sir Patrick Trant, upon whose attainder, as a follower of Jas. II., the possessions became forfeited to the Crown and were granted by Wm. III. to Gen. Rouvigny, one of his companions in arms, whom he created Earl of Galway. The Earl settled here a colony of French and Flemish Protestant refugees, and though the estates were taken from him by the English act of resumption, yet the interest which the new settlers had acquired by lease was secured to them by act of parliament in 1702, and they were made partakers of the rights and privileges of the borough. The estates which had been sold to the London Hollow Sword-blade Company, passed from them to the Dawson family, now Earls of Portarlington, by purchase, since which time the town has attained a very considerable degree of prosperity. The French language continued to be spoken among the refugees for a considerable time; but at present they are scarcely to be distinguished from the other inhabitants, except where their names afford evidence of their foreign extraction.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow, by which it is divided into two portions, and which, in an easterly direction, makes a sweep round that portion which is in Queen's county, forming a tongue of land on which is a large square with a market-house in the centre. It consists principally of one main street, which forms part of the Dublin road by Monastereven, and enters the market-place on the south, and being continued

at a right angle from the market-place on the west, is carried by a bridge over the river through that part which is in King's county; and at the western extremity of the town branches off on the north-west, forming the road to Clonegown, and on the south-west to Mountmellick. A short street on the north side of the square leads over another bridge into the road to Rathangan and Edenderry, and on the east of the square are various ranges of building. The streets are well formed, the roadway being made and repaired with broken stone, and the footpaths partly flagged and partly paved; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps, which are very numerous; the houses are well built, and the external appearance of the town is superior to any of the same size in the county; the whole number of houses is 485. It is principally inhabited by private families, as a pleasant place of residence, and as affording, from the number and high reputation of its scholastic establishments, great facilities for public education. Above the Tholsel, or Town-house, are three rooms, the largest of which is occasionally appropriated as an assembly-room; a reading-room is well supported by subscription. There is a small manufactory for tobacco, and another for soap and candles; the only trade is merely what is requisite for the supply of its numerous respectable inhabitants. A branch of the Dublin Grand Canal from Monastereven to Mountmellick passes close to the town. There are two markets, one on Wednesday by charter, and the other on Saturday by custom; they are well supplied with butchers' meat and provisions, and occasionally with fish. Fairs, four of which are by charter and four of recent appointment by act of parliament, are held annually on Jan. 5th, March 1st, Easter-Monday, May 22nd, July 4th, Sept. 1st, Oct. 12th, and Nov. 23rd, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. A chief constabulary police station has been established here in the Queen's county part of the town, and a station also on the King's county side.

By charter of incorporation granted by Chas. II., in 1667, the government of the borough is vested in a sovereign, twelve burgesses, two portreeves, and as many freemen as the burgesses may choose to nominate. The sovereign is elected annually from among the burgesses; and a recorder, who may be either a burgess or not, is appointed by the Earl of Portarlington; the appointment of freemen has been for some time discontinued, and there is at present only one. The borough by its charter was empowered to return two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do from the year 1692 till the period of the Union; since which time it has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, formerly vested in the corporation, was by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap 88, extended to the £10 householders; and as the ancient limits of the borough were but very imperfectly defined and had little relation to the elective franchise, a new boundary has been drawn round the town, comprehending an area of 933 statute acres, of which the limits are minutely detailed in the Appendix. The number of electors registered up to June 1836 was 202, of whom 189 were £10 householders and 13 resident freemen or burgesses: the sovereign is the returning officer; and he is also a justice of the peace within the precincts of the borough.

The lord of the manor has power to appoint a seneschal, and to hold courts leet and baron; and also a court of record, the former for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., and the latter for the determination of all pleas or actions wherein the debt or damage does not exceed the value of £200. There being no prison within the manor, all decrees or executions issuing from these courts are directed against the goods of the defendant; an appeal from the decision of these courts lies to the judge of assize on the circuit. The courts are held in a suite of rooms, well adapted to the purpose, above the market-house. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday in the market-house, at which six magistrates frequently attend.

Two churches were built in the town at the time of the settlement, dedicated respectively to St. Michael and St. Paul, in the reign of Wm. III., and endowed severally with a rent-charge of £40 late currency reserved upon lands let in perpetuity; St. Paul's was appropriated to the French and Flemish settlers, and St. Michael's to the use of English Protestants in the town; in consequence of this arrangement the former of these is called the French church, and the latter the English. The income of the French church was augmented with £50 per ann. by parliament many years since; and the late Board of First Fruits increased the stipend of the minister of the English church to £100 per annum. It is in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The English church, situated on the eastern side of the square, has a handsome spire; the French church is in the street leading westward to the river, and till within the last twenty years divine service was performed in the French language. In the R. C. divisions Portarlinton is the head of a union or district, called Portarlinton, Emo and Killinard, and comprising parts of the parishes of Clonehorke and Coolbanagher, and the parish of Lea, with the exception of the townland of Inchcoolley. Chapels are respectively situated at Portarlinton, Emo and Killinard: that in Portarlinton having been found too small for the increasing congregation, a new chapel is now being erected near the old one, and, when finished, will be a handsome edifice in the pointed style; the principal front will consist of a tower, with pinnacles at each angle and surmounted with a fine spire, 140 feet high. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Two free schools, one for boys and the other for girls, maintained by grants made by the Earl of Galway, are kept in a house that was once a boarding-school for young gentlemen: there are also two schools supported by subscription and aided by the Board of National Education, in which are about 160 children of both sexes; and a Sunday school, commenced many years since by some ladies of the town, and carried on by gratuitous teachers. A mendicity institution, with a fund of about £300 per ann., raised by subscription, has done much towards diminishing the pressure of extreme poverty in the town. A savings' bank, opened a few years since, has now a capital of deposits from the poorer classes, amounting to £6100. A loan fund, which commenced with a capital of £100, is operating very beneficially: Col. Armstrong, and Chidley Coote and Maunsell Dames, Esqrs., have taken an active part in its formation. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. About a mile to the south of the town is Spire Hill, so called

from the erection of an obelisk on it by the late Viscount Carlow, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor in a season of scarcity: the flatness of the surrounding country renders it visible at a great distance; the sides of the hill are richly wooded, and it has winding walks through the plantations to its summit. The more remarkable seats in the vicinity are Woodbrook, the residence of Major Chetwood; Indiaville, of Capt. C. L. Sandes; Lawnsdown, of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Moore; Rathleix, of Jas. Dunne, Esq.; Doolagh, of M. Dames, Esq.; Garryhinch, of Chas. Joly, Esq.; Huntingdon, of Capt. C. Coote; Labergerie, of J. D. Clarke, Esq.; Barrow-bank, of J. W. Johnstone, Esq.; Annamoe, of Capt. Chas. Hendrick; Clonehurk, of H. Warburton, Esq.; and Benfield, of L. Dunne, Esq. A chalybeate spring in Mr. Shewcraft's grounds is said to be efficacious in scorbutic cases; its chief component parts are nitre and sulphur. Portarlinton gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family.

PORTCLARE, a manor, in that part of the parish of ERRIGAL-TROUGH which is in the barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER: the population is returned with the parish. This ancient district, which comprises 3000 acres of arable land and extends over the present towns of Aughnacloy and Augher, including the districts of Lismore and Garvey, with all the intermediate country, was granted, in 1613, by Jas. I. to Sir Thomas Ridgwaie, Knt., and confirmed in 1665 by Chas. II., who changed the name of the manor from Portclare to Favour Royal, by which it is at present known. A spacious and handsome mansion, called, after the estate, Favour Royal, was erected here by the proprietor, in 1670, but being destroyed in 1823 by an accidental fire, a larger and more magnificent structure was erected in 1825, by John Corry Moutray, Esq., its present resident proprietor. This mansion is situated on the bank of the river Blackwater, and is built of freestone found on the estate, in the Elizabethan style, highly embellished with a noble portico, and with elegant architectural details; the demesne comprises 740 acres of fertile and highly cultivated land, and is finely diversified and richly wooded. Within it Mr. Moutray has erected a handsome cruciform church, in the later English style, with a square tower rising from the north-eastern angle, forming an interesting and beautiful object in the grounds, and corresponding in character with the house. It is built of the freestone procured on the estate, and was completed at an expense of £1000, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who have no other church within a distance of three miles. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the founder, who has endowed it with £50 per ann. charged on his estate, to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have added £30, making the stipend of the minister £80 per annum. The church was consecrated on the 3rd of July, 1835, and is designated St. Mary's, Portclare.

PORTERIN, or PORTRUN, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Roscommon, on the river Shannon: the population is returned with Killenvoy. It comprises $1133\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 1092, consisting of good arable and pasture land, are apportioned under the tithe act; and it contains a quarry of excellent limestone, which is extensively worked and

burnt for lime. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is inappropriate in the Incorporated Society, to which and to the vicar the tithes, amounting to £36, are payable in equal portions. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Killenvoy. There are some remains of the old church in the burial-ground, which latter is very extensive.

PORTGLENONE, a market and post-town, and district parish, in the barony of LOWER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Belfast, and 104 (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Ballymena to Castle-Dawson; containing 6860 inhabitants, of which number, 773 are in the town. This place is situated on the river Bann, which is navigable to Lough Neagh; the fords, which are now superseded by a bridge, were regarded as one of the most important passes between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, on the confines of which it is situated. The town consists principally of one long street, and contains 148 houses, of which several are neatly built; the inhabitants carry on a small trade on the river by lighters, which bring up timber and slates, and at the bridge there is a considerable eel fishery; the weaving of linen is also carried on in the town and neighbourhood, and large quantities are exposed for sale in the linen market, which is held on the first Friday in every month. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A constabulary police force is stationed here; petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays; and the manorial court of Cashel is held monthly, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5 late currency.

The parish was instituted in 1825, by separating 21 townlands from the parish of Ahoghill, with which its acreable extent is returned in the Ordnance survey; that part which is on the Londonderry side of the Bann is called Glenone; on the other, Portglenone. Portglenone House, the residence of the Rev. Archdeacon Alexander, occupies the site of an ancient castle of the O'Nials; and Mount Davies, the present residence of Alex. McManus, Esq., was originally built by Col. Davies, about the year 1700, and rebuilt in 1758 by the late Alex. McManus, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Ahoghill; the curate's stipend is £92. 6. $7\frac{1}{2}$., of which £69. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. is payable by the Incumbent of Ahoghill, and £23. 2. from the augmentation funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, a neat plain edifice, was built as a chapel of ease to the mother church of Ahoghill, prior to 1739, by the late Bishop Hutchinson, who was interred under the chancel. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ahoghill: the chapel is situated at Aughnahoy, about a mile from the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and with the Seceding Synod, of the second class, and for Wesleyan Methodists. About 600 children are taught in ten public schools, of which one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who pay the master £32 per ann.; seven are under the London Hibernian Society, and two under the National Board. There are also three private schools, in which are about 70 children; and eight Sunday schools.

PORTLAW, a post-town, partly in the parish of CLONEGAM, and partly in that of GUILCAGH, barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (W.) from Waterford (to which it has a sub-post-office), and $83\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing, in 1837, 3250 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the small river Clodagh, is altogether of modern origin; within the last 10 or 12 years there was scarcely a cabin to be seen on that spot which is now the site of a handsome and flourishing town. It is solely indebted for its growth and prosperity to the residence of Messrs. Malcolmson and sons, who introduced the cotton manufacture, and erected buildings for carrying it on upon a very extensive scale. The town is situated on the confines of Curraghmore Park, the princely seat of the Marquess of Waterford, from which it is separated only by the Clodagh, a deep and rapid stream, on the margin of which the mills are erected: the total number of houses is 465, of which many are handsome and well built, and the remainder neat cottages roofed with slate. The manufactory is a very spacious and lofty building, with a flat roof, on which is a reservoir for water, 260 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth; it is fitted up with the most improved machinery, propelled by three large water-wheels, and three steam-engines, the united power of which is estimated at more than that of 300 horses. These extensive works afford constant employment to considerably more than 1000 persons; the amount of capital expended weekly is not less than £600. Connected with them are numerous trades to which they furnish employment; and in all the various departments upon which they have an influence, it is calculated that more than 4000 persons are procuring a comfortable subsistence. The cottons, when manufactured, are bleached on the premises, and are chiefly sold in the home markets, though large quantities are sometimes sent to America. The health, education, and morals of this newly created colony have been strictly attended to by its patrons; a dispensary for the benefit of the working people has been established under the care of a resident surgeon within the walls of the concern; a school, in which from 80 to 100 children are educated, has also been established there; and the formation of a temperance society has been so successful that its members are nearly 500 in number: meetings of the society are held once every fortnight in a spacious apartment fitted up for its accommodation. The fairs of Clonegam are now held here on Easter-Monday, May 28th, and Aug. 26th; there is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held generally once a month. There is also a R. C. chapel.

PORTLEMON, or **PORTLOMON**, a parish, in the barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballymahon; containing 417 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of Lough Hoyle, and comprises 1943 statute acres of good land, chiefly under tillage; there is also some bog. Within its limits is Frum hill, on the summit of which is a rath: near its base, on the shore of the lake, is Portlemont, the seat of Lord De Blaquiére; the mansion is situated in a finely wooded demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1823, to the rectory of Portshangan, and

in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £85; and the gross value of the union, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £193. 1. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church, glebe-house, and glebe of the union are in Portshangan, and are noticed in the article on that parish. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Mullingar. There is a school aided by an annual donation of £25 from Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, and one also by a donation from Lord Forbes, in which 35 boys and 23 girls are taught. Besides the rath on Frum hill, there are several others within the parish.

PORTMAGEE.—See KILLEMLAGH.

PORTMARNOCK.—See PORT-ST.-MARNOCK.

PORTNESCULLY, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Waterford, on the river Suir; containing 1084 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Poleroan; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £200, of which £125 is payable to the lessee of the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Moncoin, and contains the chapel of Carrigeen. About 240 boys are educated in two private schools; there is also a Sunday school.

PORTNESHANGAN.—See PORTSHANGAN.

PORTRANE, PORTRAHAN, or PORTRAVEN (anciently called Portrachern), a parish, in the barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Swords; containing 725 inhabitants. It comprises a great variety of substrata, including red sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, greenstone in rugged rocks, on the north side of the promontory; and grauwacke-slate, clay-slate, greenstone-slate, and a great variety of conglomerates, and minor minerals, on the coast, all curiously intermingled. The coast is remarkably grand and bold, and the sea has worked its way into the rocks, so as to form several excavations of large extent, in one of which is a curious well of fresh water, called Clink. Portrane House, the property and residence of Geo. Evans, Esq., M.P., is a spacious brick building nearly in the centre of a fine demesne of 420 acres, well stocked with deer, and commanding extensive and splendid views; some of the best land in the county is within this beautiful demesne, and its large plantations are more thriving than is usual in situations so much exposed to the sea blasts. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Donabate; the rectory is inappropriate in G. Evans, Esq., and W. Ward, Esq., who pay a small rent. The tithes amount to £137. 7. 7., of which £107. 3. 9. is payable to the impropiators, and £30. 3. 10. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms a portion of the union or district of Donabate: the chapel is in the form of a T, and was erected, about 12 years since, on land given for that purpose by the late Lord Trimleston; it has a burial-ground attached, and there is a residence for the priest. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, of which one for boys is supported by G. Evans, Esq., by whom the school-house, a neat rustic building, situated in a garden of about an acre in extent, was erected, and who gives the master a lodging and half an acre of land for a garden; the other school, for girls, is supported by Mrs. Evans, who built the school-house, with apartments for the mistress; at a proper

age the children are taught embroidery, and several very elegant dresses and aprons have been worked here, one of which was for her Majesty Queen Dowager Adelaide: these schools are conducted on the Lancastrian system, and are open to all religious sects. Remains of the old castle exist, consisting of a small square tower, long since deserted as a habitation: the last occupant was Lady Acheson.

PORTRUE, a village, in the parish of CASTLETOWN-ARRA, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Nenagh, on one of the public roads to Killaloe; containing 150 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police: fairs are held on March 22nd, May 14th, July 23rd, and Nov. 11th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs, but chiefly for the last. The parochial R. C. chapel is situated in the village.

PORTRUSH, a sea-port, in the parish of BALLYWILLAN, barony of LOWER DUNLUCE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Coleraine, to which it has a penny-post; containing 337 inhabitants. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on a peninsula of basalt jutting a mile into the sea toward the Skerries, having on the west a small



Seal of the Harbour Company.

but deep bay. According to the early annalists, this was the chief landing-place in the territory of the Rowte or McQuillan's country; it was also chosen by Sir John Perrot, as the landing-place of his artillery at the siege of Dunluce castle. On the plantation of Ulster by Jas. I., it was made a creek to Coleraine, but it latterly has absorbed all its trade, as the accumulation of sand on the bar of the latter port has rendered it very dangerous. A large artificial harbour has been just finished at Portrush, the entrance to which is 27 feet deep at low water, which has not only secured to it this advantage but has considerably increased its trade. The number of vessels now trading hither is 120, of the aggregate burden of 10,260 tons. The principal trade is with Liverpool, Whitehaven, the Clyde and Campbeltown. The chief imports are timber, coal, iron, barilla and general merchandise; the exports, linen cloth, provisions, grain, live stock, poultry, eggs and salmon, the export of which last is very great during the season, which commences in May and ends in September; the numbers of salmon taken off the shore have been much increased by an improved kind of net, but the principal supply is from the Bann and Bush rivers. The grain shipped in 1834 exceeded 6000 tons; the butter, 8166 firkins. Steam-boats ply weekly to Liverpool and Glasgow, and three times a week to Londonderry, Moville and Ennishowen. The town, owing to these causes, is rapidly improving. Many villas and lodges have been built in it or its immediate neighbourhood; and the beauty of its situation, commanding an extensive and varied range of scenery, makes it a favourite place of resort for strangers, particularly during the bathing season. A chapel of ease is about to be built in it, the parish church being a mile distant: there is a meet-

ing-house for Wesleyan Methodists. It is a station for the constabulary police and for the coast-guard. A male and female school, founded by the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and supported by the Irish Missionary Society, is kept in a large and handsome brick edifice with a cupola and bell. A handsome hotel is now in progress. Close to the town is a beautiful and extensive strand, and at its southern extremity is a range of cliffs of white limestone, in which are several extensive caves; near it are some hills formed wholly of sand drifted by the northern winds; some of these are of recent formation, as the rich vegetable soil, bearing evident marks of cultivation, can be traced beneath them. After a violent storm in 1827, which swept away some of the sand, the remains of an ancient town were exposed to view, shewing the foundations of the houses, in which were found domestic utensils, moose deer's horns, spear heads of brass, and other military weapons. In the immediate neighbourhood is also a rock in which are imbedded large and perfect specimens of the cornu ammonis: various other species of fossils are frequently discovered. A new line of road from this place to Portstewart was made along the cliffs close to the shore, and a railroad from it to Coleraine is in contemplation.

PORTSHANGAN, or **PORTNESHANGAN**, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAREE**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Mullingar, on the mail coach road to Longford; containing 463 inhabitants. Lough Hoyle washes the south-western parts of the parish, which comprises 2340 statute acres, mostly under tillage and pasture, there being only a small quantity of bog. Here are quarries of a fine black stone, used also for flags. Petty sessions are held at Knockdrin every Tuesday. On its eastern limits stands Ballinagall, the seat of James Gibbons, Esq.; it is a modern mansion, erected at a cost of £30,000, in one of the finest and most richly wooded demesnes in the county. Woodlands is the residence of W. Moxton, Esq., agent to Lord Forbes; Mountmurray, of Alex. Murray, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. H. Daniell. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Portlemon; the tithes amount to £92. 6. 1½. The glebe-house was erected in 1826, at an expense of £784. 12. 4. British, of which £184. 12. 3¾. was a loan and £415. 7. 8½. a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and £184. 12. 3¾. was a gift from J. Gibbons, Esq.: there are two glebes, one of 5¾ statute acres, valued at £5. 5.; the other of 4 statute acres, valued at £10. 10., per annum. The church of the union is in this parish: it is a handsome building, in the Gothic style, surmounted with a spire erected in 1824, at an expense of £2908, of which £1892 was contributed by Jas. Gibbons, Esq., (who also gave the site), £277 by Sir Richard Levinge, and £738 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Multifarnham. The parish school is aided by subscriptions annually from the incumbent and the Earl of Granard, and is endowed with £700 by Mr. Gibbons, who built the school-house, and £5 per ann. from Lord Forbes, who gave the land. There is a private school also, in which 15 boys and 8 girls are educated. At Mountmurray are remains of an ancient castle.

PORTSTEWART, a sea-port and town, in the parish of **BALLYACHRAN**, liberties of **COLERAINE**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3½ miles (N.) from Coleraine, to which it has a penny post; containing 475 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of a branch of the great basaltic range of promontories, and commands an extensive view of the estuary of the Bann, the entrance into Lough Foyle, and the promontory of Downhill, with the peninsula of Ennishowen in the distance. The exertions of the proprietors, John Cromie and Henry O'Hara, Esqrs., have raised this place, in the space of a few years, from a group of fishermen's huts to a delightful and well frequented summer residence. Its principal street, which commands the view already described, consists of well-built hotels and shops, having the mansion of Mr. Cromie near its centre; at a little distance to the south is another street of smaller houses, and westward are a number of detached villas, lodges, and ornamented cottages, chiefly built for bathing-lodges by the gentry of the surrounding counties. In this portion is a castle, built in 1834 by Mr. O'Hara, on a projecting cliff over the sea, the road to which is cut in traverses through the rock on which it stands, thus giving it the character of a chieftain's fortress of the feudal ages. A mail coach passes through the town every day; numerous vehicles ply to Coleraine; and steamers frequently arrive from Liverpool, the Clyde, Londonderry, and occasionally from Belfast. A mile from the town is the parish church of Agherton; divine service is also performed in a school-house in the place. There are a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The town is plentifully supplied with wild fowl, round and flat fish and herrings, of which last one of the most productive fisheries is off this port and on the coast of Ennishowen. The air here is serene and pure, the scenery grand and picturesque, the country well cultivated, planted, and embellished with elegant mansions, the principal of which, besides those already noticed, are Cromore, the seat of John Cromie, Esq.; Flowerfield, of S. Orr, Esq.; Low Rock, of Miss McManus; and Blackrock, of T. Bennet, Esq. The vicinity presents a variety of objects of geological interest, especially at the castle and near the creek of Port-na-happel, where there is a rock of the colour and appearance of Castile soap, which, on being burnt, emits a sulphureous smell, and leaves a purple cinder: here also are large layers of zeolite, steatite and ochre among the rocks of basalt. Not far from the town is the old channel of the Bann, from which the new channel has shifted nearly a mile westward: between both are large drifts of sand blown in from the sea, and covering many acres of excellent land.

PORT-ST.-MARNOCK, a parish, in the barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Dublin; containing 482 inhabitants. On a rock, close to the sea-shore, stands the small gloomy castle of Rob's-Wall, or Robuck's Wall, founded either in the 15th or early in the 16th century by Mac Robuck, descended from Robuck de Birmingham, and the head of a sept of this ancient family. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to the abbey of St. Mary, Dublin, and is now chiefly vested in a branch of the Plunkett family. The parish, which is bounded on the east by St. George's channel, comprises 1729 statute

acres. The sea-reed, or bent, grows plentifully, in conjunction with *Carex Arenaria*, on the sands near Rob's-Wall. There is a good limestone quarry, in which fossils are frequently found, and good potter's clay is procured within the parish. Here are several respectable seats, the principal of which are Broomfield, the residence of J. Frazier, Esq.; Beechwood, of N. J. Trumbull, Esq., in the grounds of which are some remarkably fine beech trees; Portmarnock House, of L. Plunkett, Esq.; Hazel Brook, of James Frazier, Esq.; St. Helen's, of T. Macartney, Esq.; the Grange, of F. Beggs, Esq.; and Drumnigh, of M. Farran, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithes amount to £98. 1. 7., of which £23. 1. 7. is payable to Mr. Hudson, and £75 to the perpetual curate, who also receives £20 per ann. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Cloghran, was erected in 1791, by aid of a gift of £150 and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises nine acres. The church, a small edifice with a tower and spire, was erected in 1788, by a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Baldoyle and Howth. A school, in which 23 children are educated, is supported by private subscriptions and an annual charity sermon. Here are two Martello towers, and remains of an old church, near Carrickhill; from which elevation is obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country, with a vast expanse of sea.

PORTUMNA, a market and post-town, in the parish of LICKMOLASSY, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (S. E.) from Loughrea, and 78 (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1122 inhabitants. This place was granted by Hen. III., about the year 1226, to Richard de Burgo, by whom a castle was soon afterwards erected, of which the ruins may still be traced. The manor descended by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, from whom it passed to the Mortimer family, and subsequently to the Earl of Clanricarde, to whom it was confirmed, in 1610, together with the castle, monastery, fair and markets. The monks of the Cistercian abbey of Dunbrody had for a long time a chapel here, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and which, on their abandonment of it, was given by O'Madden, chief of the country, to friars of the Dominican order, who established a monastery here and a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In 1634, the Earl of Strafford held a council in the castle of this place, in order to establish the King's title to the estates of Connaught, which being negatived by the jury empannelled for that purpose, the Earl placed both the jury and the sheriff under arrest and sent them prisoners to Dublin. The Earl of Clanricarde died in 1636, and was succeeded by Ulic, the fifth Earl of that family, who, on the breaking out of the war in 1641, fortified his castle and took every precaution to secure the peace of the county. When appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland, after the departure of the Marquess of Ormonde, in 1650, he made this castle his principal residence, which, in 1659, was besieged by Gen. Ludlow. In the war of the Revolution, the castle was garrisoned by the adherents of Jas. II., but surrendered to Brigadier-Gen.

Eppinger, who had been sent by William with a force of 1200 horse and dragoons to reduce it.

The town is beautifully situated on the river Shannon, which here divides into two channels, forming an island, through the centre of which the line of separation between the counties of Galway and Tipperary passes; it contains about 190 houses, of which the greater number are well built and covered with slate. The wooden bridge over the Shannon, built in 1796, by Mr. Cox, the American architect, is 766 feet in length, 391 feet from the Galway shore to the island in the river, and 375 feet thence to the Tipperary shore. The Galway part was destroyed by a great flood in 1814, but was rebuilt and the whole repaired in 1818, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Alex. Nimmo; it is now in a very dilapidated condition, to the great injury of the trade of the town, but it is about to be rebuilt; for which purpose a plan has been submitted to the Board of Works by Mr. Rhodes, which includes a swivel bridge of 40 feet span, to allow vessels navigating the Shannon to pass without lowering their masts; this is the only bridge between Munster and Connaught from Bannagher to Killaloe, a distance of 37 miles. The chief trade is in corn, great quantities of which are sent in from the county of Galway, and since the improved navigation of the river by steam-vessels, it has very much increased; there are some large flour-mills and an extensive brewery. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds: the average quantity of beef slaughtered for the weekly market is from 12 to 15 cwt., and of mutton, from 18 to 20 stone of 14lb. each. Fairs are held on Feb. 15th, May 6th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 17th, and Nov. 15th, at which great numbers of pigs are purchased for the Limerick and Dublin markets. This is the station at which passengers from Dublin to Limerick and the south of Ireland are transferred to the larger steam-vessels navigating the Shannon; and the residence of the chief constable of police for the barony of Longford. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays. Portumna Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Clanricarde, a noble structure in the Elizabethan style, and probably erected during that reign, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1826; the walls only remain, and the offices have been fitted up as a temporary residence for the Countess Dowager. The remains of the ancient castle built by De Burgo, which was situated close to the river, were taken down a few years since. The parish church, a handsome structure of hewn limestone, with a spire, is situated in the town; it was rebuilt in 1832, at an expense of £1500, advanced on loan by the late Board of First Fruits. The R. C. chapel, built in 1826, at an expense of £1200, is an elegant cruciform building in an enclosed square of an acre of ground, given by the Marquess of Clanricarde for a site for the building and a burial-ground: there is also a national school. There are considerable remains of the Dominican friary, the walls of which are in a tolerably perfect state; the church was cruciform and of elegant design; three of the arches which supported the tower are still entire, and several of the windows, particularly the east window of the choir, are enriched with tracery; the ruins are partly concealed by trees, and intertwined with ivy, and from their retired situation have a very interesting

appearance. The tenants of the Marquess of Clanricarde in this neighbourhood, who have their land on reasonable terms, and are in comfortable circumstances, testify a growing taste for improving the cultivation of their farms.

POTTERCHA, a village, in the parish of **KILSKYRE**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 22 houses and 124 inhabitants.

POULLADOUGH, a village, in the parish of **KILLERERAN**, barony of **TYAQUIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tuam, on the road to Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish.

POWERSCOURT, a parish, in the barony of **RATHDOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Bray, on the road from Dublin, through the Scalp, to Roundwood; containing, with the town of Enniskerry (which is separately described), 4375 inhabitants. This place, which in the ecclesiastical records is called Stagonil, and in other authorities Templebeacon, takes its present name from the De la Poer family, to whom it was conveyed by marriage with the daughter of Milo de Cogan, one of the followers of Strongbow, who built a castle here to protect his territories from the incursions of the mountain septs of the surrounding district. The castle was, in 1535, surprised and taken by the Byrnes and O'Tooles, but was soon recovered by the English and subsequently granted by Hen. VIII. to a branch of the Talbot family, from whom it was taken, in 1556, by the Kavanaghs and garrisoned with 140 of that sept; but after an obstinate resistance it was taken by Sir George Stanley, and the garrison were sent prisoners to Dublin, where 74 of them were executed. In 1609, Jas. I. granted the castle and all the lands of Fercullen, with the exception of 1000 acres of the parish, now belonging to the Earl of Rathdown, to Sir Richard Wingfield, ancestor of the present Lord Powerscourt, as a reward for his services in suppressing a rebellion in Ulster raised by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty and Sir Nial O'Donell, in 1608, of whom the former was killed in the field, and the latter made prisoner in his camp: the lands were soon afterwards erected into a manor, and in 1618 the proprietor was created Viscount Powerscourt.

The parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Dublin, and intersected by the Dargle river, comprises 20,800 statute acres, of which 7853 are fertile arable land, 5635 are of inferior quality, and 7312 are mountain. The surface is beautifully diversified, and richly embellished with handsome seats, highly cultivated demesnes, luxuriant plantations and wooded eminences, finely contrasting with the rude grandeur of rugged masses of rock rising majestically from the narrow glens, and the loftier elevation of the surrounding mountains. Powerscourt, the splendid seat of Viscount Powerscourt, is a spacious mansion of hewn granite with two fronts, one consisting of a centre with a portico supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the family arms, and of two wings, each terminating in an obelisk supporting the crest; the other front has at each extremity a circular tower, surmounted by a cupola and ogee dome. The interior contains many stately apartments, among which are a noble hall, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, richly decorated; a spacious

ball-room of equal dimensions, with galleries on each side, supported on lofty fluted columns, and sumptuously embellished; the floor is of chesnut wood highly polished and inlaid, and the whole displays much beauty of arrangement and elegance of decoration. In this room King Geo. IV. was entertained at dinner by the late Viscount; the splendid chair of state provided for his use on that occasion is still preserved. There are some splendid paintings lately brought over by the present Viscount, and a handsome octagonal room entirely wainscoted with cedar. The demesne, to which the principal entrance is through a lofty and handsome gateway on Enniskerry hill, comprises 1250 acres, of which 500, constituting the home demesne, lie around the mansion, 550 in the deer-park, and the remainder on the north side of the Dargle, which belongs to his lordship. From the terrace in front of the mansion is a fine view down a romantic glen, enclosed by impending mountains, among which the two Sugar Loaves are conspicuous, and terminating with the rugged outline of Bray Head; and in every part of the demesne, which is richly embellished with stately timber and flourishing plantations, the scenery is replete with beauty and grandeur. The Glen of the Waterfall, to which the approach is through the deer-park, is embosomed in mountains clothed almost to their summit with woods of oak; emerging from these the cataract is seen in all its picturesque grandeur, precipitating its waters in an unbroken volume from a height of more than 300 feet, with scarcely any interruption from projecting crags, into a chasm at its base between lofty detached masses of rock. When not augmented by continued rains, the sheet of descending water is clear and transparent, and the face of the precipice is distinctly seen; but after heavy falls of rain it descends with tumultuous violence, and the whiteness of the foam forms a striking contrast with the dark foliage of the surrounding woods. A slippery path beneath impending rocks leads to the summit of the precipice, from which the view downwards to its base is awfully terrific. The scenery here is wildly romantic; a picturesque wooden bridge over a stream that runs from the foot of the waterfall leads to a banqueting-room commanding a fine view of the glen. The stream in this part of its course is called the Glenistorean, but meeting on the outside of the deer-park with another from Glencree, it takes that name, and after flowing through a succession of richly cultivated demesnes assumes the appellation of the Dargle river on its approach to the celebrated glen of the same name. The entrance to the upper end of this very remarkable glen is about a quarter of a mile from Enniskerry, and to the lower end about two miles from Bray. The glen itself is about a mile in length, enclosed on both sides with towering precipices clothed to their summits with woods of oak, darkening the narrow vale at their base, and occasionally broken by stupendous masses of bare and rugged rock, which rise perpendicularly through the luxuriant foliage. Confined between its rugged bounds, and obstructed in its course by fragments of loosened rocks, the Dargle river rushes through the glen with all the noise and impetuosity of a torrent; on a ledge of overhanging rock a small Moss House has been placed, affording a limited view of the scenery, which is seen in all its varieties from numerous winding paths commanding in succession its most inter-

esting features. From the Moss House is a path winding through the woods up the northern side of the glen, to a projecting platform of shapeless and rugged rock far above the summit of the highest trees on either side, and protruding into the very centre of the chasm; from this elevated station, which is called the Lovers' Leap, the extent and beauty of the glen are seen in pleasing combination with the softer features of the Powerscourt demesne at its western extremity. From another elevation, at no great distance from the former, called the View Rock, are seen the demesnes of Powerscourt and Tinnehinch, with the lofty mountain of Knocksea; the splendid chain of mountains from Beehanna to Glencree; and a large sweep of the glen, with a picturesque cottage on the opposite side. Lord Powerscourt kindly allows public access to the Dargle every day in the week, except Sunday. Kilruddery, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Meath, though in this parish, is so closely connected with the parish of Bray that it is described under that head. Charleville, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Rathdowne, is a handsome modern mansion of granite, erected near the site of a former building, which was accidentally burnt down in 1792: it is finely situated in a richly wooded demesne of 120 acres, surrounded by the grounds of Powerscourt and embellished with timber of extraordinary growth. Tinnehinch, formerly part of the estate of Lord Powerscourt, is now the seat of James Grattan, Esq., and was the favourite residence of his father, the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, for whom it was purchased by a vote of the Irish parliament, in testimony of their admiration of his splendid talents and gratitude for his unequalled exertions in obtaining a free trade with Great Britain, in 1782; it is beautifully situated close to the Glen of the Dargle, with the woods of which it communicates, and the Dargle river flows through the grounds. The house is a plain building, and previously to the purchase of the estate by the parliamentary grant of £50,000, was the principal inn of the county, and the frequent resort of that distinguished senator, who spent much of his early life amidst these enchanting scenes, in the cultivation of those brilliant talents which commanded the respect and admiration of his country. Bushy Park, the seat of the Hon. Col. Hugh Howard, is beautifully situated on rising ground, commanding an extensive range of mountain scenery, with a fine view of the mansions and demesnes of Powerscourt and Charleville. There are numerous handsome villas in the parish, of which the principal are Lough Bray, in the mountain district of Glencree, a beautiful cottage on the lake in one of the most romantic parts of the mountain scenery; Ballyornan, the residence of Mrs. Quin; Dargle Cottage, of R. Sandys, Esq.; Ornée, of H. Mason, Esq.; Ballymorris, of R. Graydon, Esq.; Ballywaltrim, of J. Ormsby, Esq.; Charleville Cottage, of Lady Crofton; Ballynagee Cottage, of the late Capt. Sandys; and Newtown Cottage, of G. Kennan, Esq.

The scenery of the parish, on the side opposite to that of Powerscourt and the Dargle, abounds with features of impressive character; the valley of Glencree forms a noble vista, four miles in length, enclosed on each side by barren and rugged mountains, and terminating with the lofty mountains of Kippure, impending over the basin of Lough Bray, below which were the Glencree barracks, a fine range of buildings, erected by

Government after the disturbances of 1798, and purchased by Lord Powerscourt in 1834. The scenery around Lough Bray is pleasingly romantic: there are an upper and a lower lake; the lower, which is the larger, comprises 37 acres, and is near the summit of the mountain, enclosed on one side by lofty and precipitous rocks, and on the other by a steep declivity: this district is much frequented by visitors from Dublin; the approach is by the military road, which joins the road from Rathfarnham. The Djouce mountain, which has an elevation of 2392 feet above the level of the sea, is in the parish, and forms a prominent feature in the numerous varieties of its mountain scenery. The lands not in demesne are chiefly under tillage; the soil is a light limestone gravel, yielding good crops, and the system of agriculture improved; turf is procured in abundance on the mountains, and there are several quarries of good granite.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, constituting the corps of the prebend of Stagonil in the cathedral of St. Patrick, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the prebend was instituted in 1303, when it was charged with the payment of £10 per annum to the economy fund of the cathedral: it had formerly two dependent chapels, situated respectively at Kilruddery and Kilcorney; the latter, in the time of Archbishop Alan, was claimed by the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin. In 1831, some townlands of this parish were separated from it by the act of the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV., to form the newly erected parish of Calary. The tithes amount to £369. 4. 7½: the glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £200 and a loan of £600, was built in 1817; the glebe comprises 3½ acres, held by lease from the Earl of Rathdown, at a rent of £4. 10. per annum. The church, a handsome modern edifice, nearly in the centre of the parish, and within the Powerscourt demesne, was enlarged in 1820, at an expense of £1000, advanced on loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the churchyard contains many interesting monumental inscriptions. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bray: the chapel, at Curtlestown, is a plain building, and service is also performed in a barn every Sunday. About 400 children are taught in ten public schools, of which four are supported by Lord and Lady Powerscourt, one by Lord and Lady Rathdowne, and two by the Rev. R. Daly, the rector; there are also a private school, in which are about 130 children, and two Sunday schools. An estate in the county of Longford was bequeathed by F. Adair, Esq., to the unions of Bray and Delganny and to this parish, one-third each, for charitable purposes. There are ruins of ancient churches at Churchtown and Killegar; and on a hill to the west of Enniskerry are the remains of a cromlech.

POWERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of GOW-RAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Gowran, on the road from Kilkenny to Graig; containing 1718 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5508 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the greater portion is good arable and pasture land, about one-half being under tillage. On the lands of Curraghlane, yellow ochre of good quality is procured; and at Mount Loftus is an extensive quarry, in which is raised excellent granite of a beautiful light yellow colour, fine-grained and very compact; it may

be raised in blocks of very large size, and is mostly used for gate pillars and for buildings. Mount Loftus, the seat of Sir Francis Hamilton Loftus, Bart., is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view. A constabulary police force is stationed in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £450. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a small neat edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Graig; the chapel, a neat edifice, was erected about 10 years since, and a school-house has been recently built near it, for the completion of which the Board of National Education granted £100; about 170 children are taught in the school.

POYNTZ-PASS, or FENWICK'S PASS, a small town, partly in the parish of AGHADERG, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, but chiefly in the parish of BALLYMORE, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Loughbrickland, to which it has a penny post; containing 660 inhabitants, of which number, 88 are in the county of Down. This place was formerly an encumbered pass through bogs and woods, from the county of Down into that of Armagh, and from the O'Hanlons' to the Magennises' country: it derives its present name from this important military position having been forced, after a desperate action, by Lieut. Poyntz, of the English army, with a few troops, against a numerous body of Tyrone's soldiers, for which service he was rewarded with a grant of 500 acres in this barony: there are some remains of the castle which formerly commanded the pass. At Drumbanagher are vestiges of the intrenchment surrounding the principal strong hold of the Earl of Tyrone, during his wars with Queen Elizabeth, called Tyrone's Ditches. Poyntz-Pass is now one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in this part of the country. To the south is Drumbanagher Castle, the handsome residence of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell Close, built in the Italian style, with a large portico in front; on an eminence above the town is Acton House, the elegant residence of C. R. Dobbs, Esq.; not far from which is Union Lodge, that of W. Fivey, Esq., in a beautiful demesne, bounded by the extensive waters of Lough Shark. That portion of the town which is in the county of Armagh was built about 1790, by Mr. Stewart, then proprietor, who procured for it a grant of a market and fairs; the former was never established, but the latter, held on the first Saturday in every month, are large and well attended, great numbers of cattle and sheep being sold. The town comprises 116 houses in one principal street, intersected by a shorter one. It contains the church for the district of Acton, a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east front, built in 1789, and considerably enlarged and improved in 1829; a R. C. chapel, a school, and a constabulary police station.

PREBAN, or PREBAWN, a parish, in the barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Tinahely, on the road to Rathdrum; containing 1095 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Braban, and is situated on the south-eastern bank of the small river Derry, or Darragh,

comprises 2039 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is good, and the system of agriculture improving. The principal seats are Tankersley, the residence of C. Coates, Esq.; and Ballinglenn, of H. Newton, Esq., both pleasantly situated in tastefully disposed grounds, and commanding fine views of the vale of Derry and the Croghan mountain. On the townland of Ballinglenn is an extensive flour-mill belonging to Mr. Gilbert. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory, which is appropriate to the see, is now vested by the Church Temporalities' act in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the tithes amount to £216. 19. 4., of which £144. 12. 11. is payable to the Commissioners and £72. 6. 5. to the vicar, who also receives £20 per annum from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was built in 1827 by a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £120 towards its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Killavany: the chapel, a neat edifice, is situated in the small village of Annacurra. About 80 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by an annual donation from the bishop and by subscription, and for which an excellent school-house was built in 1825, by the late George Coates, Esq., assisted by a grant from the late Commissioners of Education. In the grounds of Ballinglenn two urns of clay were dug up in 1832, containing human bones; the larger was broken to pieces, but the smaller is now in the possession of J. Farran, Esq., of Rathgar. There is also a rath in this townland; and in the grounds of Tankersley is a well, dedicated to St. Moab, and also a rath.

PRIMULT.—See BALLYBURLEY.

PRIOR, a parish, in the barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Cahirciveen, on the north-west side of the bay of Ballinaskelligs, on the western coast; containing 3176 inhabitants. It comprises 10,572 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is mostly of a light gravelly nature; there are extensive tracts of bog, and brown sandstone adapted for building is found in several places: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The bay lies between Hog's Head and Bolus Head, 5 leagues (N. E. by N.) from the Bull Rock, and is much exposed to the south-west winds. Bolus Head is in Lat. $51^{\circ} 48' 48''$, and Lon. $10^{\circ} 19'$. The sea is making great inroads at the bottom of the bay; the shore, though high, being composed only of strata of clay. At a short distance from the shore, at Ballinaskelligs, is the island of that name, extending nearly east and west about half a mile; on the north side of this island is good anchorage for small vessels, and if its western extremity was connected with the main land (which might be effected at a moderate expense), the security of the anchorage would be greatly increased. At Ballinaskelligs is a pier, built by the late Fishery Board, much used by fishing vessels and by boats bringing seaweed for manure, which latter has much benefited the surrounding district, but the roads leading to the pier require improvement. Here is also a station of the coast-guard, being one of those constituting the district of Valencia. The seats are Seaganstown, the residence

of Thos. Seaganson, Esq.; and Kinnard, belonging to the representatives of Denny Hore, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Dromod: the tithes amount to £120.3.1. In the R. C. divisions it gives name to the union or district, which also comprises the parish of Killemlagh, and contains the chapels of Dungeagan, Portmagee, and Karl, the first of which is in this parish. About 60 children are educated in three private schools. Some traces of an ancient town are to be seen at Ballinaskelligs, and of a small castle built on an isthmus to defend the harbour against pirates. Here are also the ruins of an ancient abbey or priory of Augustinian canons, the establishment of which was removed hither at a remote period from the rocky island called the Great Skellig, the monastery of which place is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis. The abbey of Ballinaskelligs is said to have been plundered by the Danes in 812, when the monks were kept in confinement till they perished with cold and hunger: it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Blake, at a rent of £6.13.4. The present remains, though exposed to the violence of the sea, which has made great inroads on the building, shew it to have been an establishment of considerable extent. In the vicinity is a holy well, dedicated to St. Michael, on whose anniversary it is visited by the peasantry for devotional purposes. Near it is a spot called the "Englishman's Garden," where the bodies of twenty Englishmen are interred who had been killed by the natives.

PROSPEROUS, a town, in the parish of KILLY-BEGGS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 11 miles (S.W.) from Leixlip; containing 1038 inhabitants. This place, which is situated near the Grand Canal, owes its origin to Mr. Robert Brooke, who, towards the close of the last century, expended a large fortune in attempting to establish the cotton manufacture here. In less than three years a town, consisting of 200 houses, was built, and establishments were completed for all the various branches of that manufacture, including the printing of linen and cotton goods, and also for making the requisite machinery connected with the works; and from the flattering prospect of success which grew with the attempt, the town rather prematurely derived its name. In pursuing this object, however, that gentleman exceeded the limits of his own private fortune, and upon application to parliament obtained a grant of £25,000; but in 1786, having again occasion to apply to parliament for assistance, his petition was rejected and the works consequently were discontinued. Upon this occasion 1400 looms were thrown out of employment, and every other branch of the manufacture, together with the making of the requisite machinery, ceased. Though the undertaking was never revived, still the manufacture was continued on a very limited scale till 1798, when, during the disturbances of that year, a party of the insurgents attacked the town and surprised a party of the king's troops, whom they put to the sword. Since that period the town has gradually declined in importance, and is at present little more than a pile of ruins; a very few weavers still find some employment, but its situation in a low and marshy spot, surrounded by bogs and without water-power, affords neither advantages for the establishment of works of importance, nor reasonable hope

of its revival. Near the town, the Grand Canal is carried through the hill of Downings. A constabulary police station has been established here, and there is a small thatched R. C. chapel.

PUBBLEDROM, a parish, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, but chiefly in that of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Tullow, on the road to Clonegal; containing 1271 inhabitants. It comprises 4503 statute acres, of which nearly one-half consists of woodland, and the remainder, with the exception of about 240 acres of bog, is arable land: the state of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds and is burnt for manure, and fine granite adapted for building is also found. It has been for several centuries the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Butler, and contains Ballintemple, the residence of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and Broomville, of Jas. Butler, Esq. At Blacklion is a station of the constabulary police. In the Ecclesiastical divisions it is not known as a parish, but is considered to form part of the parish of Barragh, in the diocese of Leighlin; and in the R. C. divisions it is partly included in the union or district of Tullow, and partly in that of Gilbertstown: the chapel is at Ardattin. At Ballintemple are the ruins of an old church, beautifully situated on the margin of the river Slaney.

PUCKANE, a village, in the parish of KILLODIERNAN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Nenagh; containing 173 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Shannon, and is a station of the constabulary police. Here is a R. C. chapel belonging to the union or district of Monsea.

PULLAHER, a village, in the parish of CAMMA, barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N.N.W.) from Athlone, on the road from Knockcroghery to Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish.

PULSHASY, a village, in the parish of TEMPLETOGHER, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 35 inhabitants.

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QUEEN'S County, an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the counties of Kildare and Carlow, on the north by the King's county, on the west by the same and Tipperary county, and on the south by the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow. It extends from 52° 46' to 53° 10' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 56' to 7° 48' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 396,810 statute acres, of which 335,838 are cultivated land, and 60,972 are unprofitable mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, amounted to 134,275; and in 1831, to 145,851.

The slight notices of Ptolemy respecting the interior of Ireland lead to the inference that this county was inhabited by the *Brigantes*; but Whitaker asserts that the *Scoti* were the first settlers in it. Afterwards it was divided into *Leix*, which comprehended all that part of the county contained within the river Barrow to the north and east, the Nore to the south, and the Slieve-

Bloom mountains to the west; and *Ossory*, which included the remainder. So early as the middle of the third century the latter of these divisions, with parts of the adjoining counties, was ranked as a kingdom, and annexed by Conary, King of Ireland, to his native dominion of Munster, instead of being, as formerly, attached to Leinster. Subsequent passages of history prove it to have been a district of considerable importance. When Malachy was forming a confederacy of all the native princes against the Danes, the king of Ossory was specially required to conclude a peace with the people of the northern half of the island, in order that all should be at liberty to act against the common enemy; and in the time of Cormac Mac Culinan he had the command of the first division of that monarch's army in his unjust and unfortunate invasion of Leinster, and fell in the battle of Maghailbe, in which Cormac himself was slain. His dominions were afterwards disposed of by Flan, King of Ireland. Both Leix and Ossory were visited by St. Patrick in his peregrinations through the island to establish the Christian religion. In the war waged by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, against Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, which led to the invasion under Strongbow, the king of Ossory was one of the princes who were specially summoned by the former of those potentates. The district was then subject to the Mac Gillypatricks or Fitzpatricks, who acted with so much vigour against Mac Murrough that, when the English had partially established themselves in the country, Mac Murrough prevailed on them to join him in an invasion of Ossory, which they ravaged, notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by Donald Fitzpatrick, then king. Though defeated, this toparch persevered in his determination not to treat with Mac Murrough, and was again defeated and forced to seek refuge in Tipperary. He afterwards formed an alliance with Maurice Prendergast, who, upon some offence received from the king of Leinster, had quitted the service of that monarch, and both invaded the neighbouring territory of Leix, which they ravaged with little opposition, until O'More, then dynast of it, was compelled to apply to Mac Murrough, by whom, aided by the English, he was quickly reinstated. Prendergast and Donald subsequently quarrelled, and the former, after skilfully extricating himself from an ambushade laid for him by the other, retired with his followers in safety into Wales. Donald, though twice defeated, was not subdued. The position of his territory on the confines of Munster and Leinster afforded him opportunities of intercepting the communications between Waterford and Dublin, of which he availed himself so effectually, that a league was formed against him by Strongbow (who on Dermot's death succeeded to the kingdom of Leinster) and O'Brien, King of Limerick. But the appeal to arms was prevented by a treaty, in effecting which Maurice Prendergast, who had returned to Ireland, rendered his old ally good service. From this time Donald continued faithfully attached to his new friends. His territory was the place of rendezvous for their army when it was preparing to march against Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, who had now declared against the English; and he proved his adherence still further by guiding the army through the woods till it encamped before Limerick. At this time the whole of the district now forming the Queen's county was known by the name of

Glenmaliere and Leix: the latter division was made a county palatine; and on the division of the immense possessions of William, Earl Marshal, between his five daughters, it was allotted to the youngest, who had married William de Braosa, lord of Brecknock. Their daughter Maud married Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, and from this connection the imperial house of Austria, and the royal families of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Sardinia, and Saxony, derive their descent. Mortimer preferring to reside on his English estates, employed one of the O'Mores to defend and manage his Irish property, who, within twenty years after, became so powerful that he held it as his own, and became one of the most turbulent opponents of the English settlers in that part of the pale. So fully was his authority recognised as lord of the district, that he was summoned by the English government to oppose Bruce and the Scotch. For two centuries after, the district was the seat of an almost incessant war between the O'Mores and the English, which was carried on without any occurrence of much historical importance on either side. During the same period the Mac Gillypatricks, or Fitzpatricks, maintained their independence in Ossory, but generally adhered to the English. In the 5th year of Mary, both districts were reduced to shire ground, and incorporated under the name of the Queen's county, the assize town being named Maryborough, in honour of the Queen. But this new arrangement did not immediately tranquillize the country. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, Owen Mac Rory O'More was so powerful that Sir George Carew, president of Munster, accompanied by the Earls of Thomond and Ormonde, was induced to hold a parley with him, to bring him back to his allegiance, in which they were entrapped in an ambushade, and the Earl of Ormonde made prisoner, and detained till he paid a ransom of £3000. The daring insurgent himself was shortly after killed in a skirmish with Lord Mountjoy; and the followers of the O'Mores were driven into the counties of Cork and Kerry, then nearly depopulated. At this juncture many English families, to whom grants of the lands thus forfeited had been made, settled here. Seven of them, whose founders were most influential in securing the new settlements, acquired the names of the Seven Tribes. The families so called were those of Cosby, Barrington, Hartpole, Bowen, Ruish, Hetherington, and Hovenden or Ovington, of whom the first only has retained its possessions; that of Barrington, still extant, has alienated its property; all the rest are extinct in the male line. In the reign of Chas. I., large grants of land were made to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, now forming the extensive manor of Villiers, which has descended through the female line to the present Duke. In the same reign, and during the unsettled period of the Commonwealth, the families of Pigott, Coote, Prior, Parnell, and Pole settled here: those of Vesey, Dawson, Staples, Burrowes, and Johnson, obtained lands in it after the Revolution. The county had its full share of the calamities of the civil war in 1641, at the beginning of which the insurgents secured Maryborough, Dunamase and other places of strength. The Earl of Ormonde arriving at Athy from Dublin, detached parties for their relief; on his retreat the whole of the county submitted to General Preston, but was forced again to submit to the royal

arms. In 1646, Owen Roe O'Nial seized upon several forts in it. In 1650, Cromwell's forces entered the county and met with much resistance: in the course of the struggle most of its fortresses were dismantled by his generals, Hewson and Reynolds. During the Revolution of 1688, a signal victory was gained by the troops of William at a noted togher or bog-pass near Cappard, where they defeated a much superior number of the Irish. After the termination of the war, the country was so harassed by the ravages of the rapparees that the resident gentlemen applied to King William to have a force of infantry and dragoons quartered in it, and specified the castle of Lea as one of the principal stations for their reception.

The county is partly in the diocese of Killaloe, partly in those of Dublin and Glendalough, partly in that of Kildare, but chiefly in those of Ossory and Leighlin. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ballyadams, Cullinagh, Maryborough East, Maryborough West, Portneinch, Slievemargue, Stradbally, Tinnehinch, and Upper Ossory. It contains the greater part of the borough and market-town of Portarlinton; the disfranchised borough, market, and assize town of Maryborough; the ancient corporate and market and post-town of Ballinakill; the market and post-towns of Mountmellick, Mountrath, Stradbally, and Abbeyleix; the post-towns of Burros-in-Ossory, Rathdowney, Ballybrittas, Clonaslee, and Ballyroan; and the suburb of the borough of Carlow called Graigue: the largest villages are those of Ballylinan, Castletown, Emo, Newtown and Arles. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Portarlinton, Maryborough, and Ballinakill. Since the Union it has been represented by three members, two for the county, and one for Portarlinton: the election for the county takes place at Maryborough. The constituency, as registered up to Feb. 1st, 1836, consisted of 405 £50, 270 £20, and 1210 £10, freeholders; 5 £50, 16 £20, and 97 £10, leaseholders; 26 £50, and 72 £20, rent-chargers; and 37 clergymen of £50, in right of their respective incumbencies, 3 of £20, and 2 of £10; making a total of 2143 registered voters. Queen's county is included in the Home Circuit: the assizes are held at Maryborough; and general sessions of the peace at Maryborough, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Stradbally, Burros-in-Ossory, and Abbeyleix, twice in the year at each of these places. The county gaol is at Maryborough, and there are bridewells in Burros-in-Ossory, Stradbally, and Abbeyleix. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, and 82 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including four coroners. There are 42 stations of the constabulary police, having a force of a sub-inspector, 9 chief officers, 45 sub-constables, 291 men and 15 horses; besides which there are three stations of the peace preservation police. The amount of the Grand Jury presentments, in 1835, was £21,575. 15. 7., of which £293. 16. 0. was for the roads, bridges &c., of the county at large; £4124. 16. 0½. for those of the baronies; £9835. 15. 0¾. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £6680. 8. 2. for the police; and £541. 0. 4. for the repayment of advances made by Government. The district lunatic asylum for the Queen's and King's

counties, Westmeath, and Longford, is at Maryborough; as is also the county infirmary, and there are dispensaries at Abbeyleix, Ballybrittas, Ballymoyler, Ballinakill, Clondonagh, Errill, Mountrath, Mountmellick, Newtown, Coleraine, Portarlinton, Rathdowney, Stradbally, Swan, Ballickmoyler, Burros-in-Ossory, and Clonaslee, which are supported by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions, in the proportion of one third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. In the military arrangements it is included in the eastern district, and contains one barrack for infantry at Maryborough, constructed for the reception of 61 non-commissioned officers and men.

The surface of the county is generally either flat or gently undulating with small hills, exhibiting a pleasing variety rather than picturesque effect. The inequality is mostly caused by the escars, ridges of which traverse the county in several parts: they are mostly formed of rounded nodules of limestone, calcareous sandstone, and coal shale, the parent rocks of which are found in the county or close to its confines. The principal of these escars, called the Ridge, rises near Athlone and thence proceeding across the King's county, enters the Queen's at Mountmellick and proceeds to Rathleague through the extremity of Maryborough, forming in this county an unbroken line about 6 miles long, varying in height from 12 to 45 feet, being generally broad at the base and narrowing upwards to the width of a few feet; to the north of Maryborough a road is carried along its summit; south of the town it is planted. Near the same place a very copious spring bursts from it, called the Blessed well of Maryborough, and much resorted to by the peasantry, who perform devotional ceremonies, called stations, round it. Beyond Rathleague the escars maintain a south-eastern course, and are broken and interrupted, but they soon resume a regular ridge-like form and divide into two branches, one southwards to the Doon of Clopoke, the other eastwards to Stradbally, again forming an unbroken line of more than 6 miles. The tract extending from Urlingford, in Kilkenny county, to Dawson's Grove near Monastereven, on the confines of Kildare, is the most improved of any in Leinster. It is generally well planted, not in isolated patches close to the mansion-houses, but over the whole face of the landscape, so as to give it much the appearance of an English woodland scene. The Dysart hills, which are situated in this rich tract of country, add much to its variety and beauty; they are wholly composed of limestone, and their direction is north and south between the baronies of Maryborough, Stradbally, and Cullinagh, not forming a continuous elevation, but in most cases standing singly: the rock of Dunamase and the Doon of Clopoke are two of the most striking of them. To the west the land rises into the lofty range of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, which form a marked line of division between this and the King's county: their summit is called "the Height of Ireland," from a popular opinion that it is the most elevated point in the island; near it is the Pass of Glandine, a narrow defile, impassable for carriages, and forming the only mountain communication between the King's and Queen's counties. The northern side of the mountains of this range is very fertile, while the southern, though more exposed to the genial influence of the sun, is nearly barren and mostly covered with heath. Towards the southern boundary

of the county the ground rises into the Slievemarigue hills, which separate it from Kilkenny. The only lake is that of Lough Annagh, called also Lough Duff, on the border of the King's county, to which one-half of it is considered to belong.

The soil, which rests chiefly on a substratum of limestone, varies from a stiff clayey loam, well adapted to the growth of wheat, to a light sand, which, however, produces good barley, turnips and potatoes. In the Slieve-Bloom mountains the surface inclines to a black, and in some parts, a yellow clay, of unequal depth, covering a mouldering rock or gritty gravel; its general character is spongy, wet, boggy even where highest, and very rocky. The Dysart hills are fertile to their summits, which, though too steep for the plough, afford rich pasturage for sheep. The soil of the southern barony of Cullinagh is a gravelly silicious clay towards the mountains; in the central parts it is a rich loam, and in the south, light and sandy: the largest bullocks in the county are fattened on the rich pastures in the low lands. In the northern barony of Portne-hinch the soil is light and unproductive, unless in some favoured spots where a persevering course of judicious cultivation has improved its character. Bogs are frequent in every part, chiefly about Maryborough; they may all be considered as branches of the great central bog of Allen. The turf from them yields both white and red ashes; that affording the latter is most esteemed either for manure or fuel. In some places are large tracts of marshy land called callows, which are inundated during winter but in summer afford excellent pasturage. The land on the banks of the Barrow is alluvial and forms rich and valuable meadows. The average size of farms, particularly in the tillage districts, is not more than from 12 to 14 acres; some noblemen and landed proprietors hold large tracts of land in their own hands, the superior cultivation of which is very effective as a leading example towards the general improvement of agriculture in the county. Wheat is now generally grown even in the mountain districts: barley is also extensively cultivated: potatoes and oats form an essential part of the rotation system. Green crops are often seen, particularly turnips, of which the Swedish is most esteemed: rape and vetches are extensively raised; clover is to be seen everywhere; flax is planted only in small quantities for domestic consumption. The implements and carriages employed in rural economy are generally of the most improved description: both bullocks and horses are used in ploughing, generally in pairs: where the soil is very deep and stiff, two pairs of the latter are sometimes put in the same team. The manures are, lime and limestone gravel, here called corn gravel, procured with little labour or expense, and composts from the farm-yard. The common fence is of white thorn planted on ditches well constructed but too often subsequently neglected: stone walls are also raised for the same purpose, particularly for the demesnes of the nobility and gentry. All the improved breeds of English cattle have been introduced into the county. The most esteemed dairy cows are a cross between the Durham and native breed, as they are good milkers, of large size and easily fattened. Dairies are numerous and productive; cheese is made in small quantities; but butter, which is of very good quality, is the chief produce. Pigs are reared in very great numbers;

no farm-house is without them, but the breed is inferior to that in the southern counties; goats are also kept by all the small farmers and cottiers. The horses are a light, small-boned, active race, good for the saddle but not well fitted for heavy agricultural labour.

A great part of the county, particularly the mountainous districts to the north-west, was once covered with timber, in proof of which it may be stated that in the neighbourhood of Lough Annagh, oak, fir and yew trees are found in numbers lying a few feet below the surface, some of the roots adhering to the trunks and others remaining in their original position, the trunks having been burnt off and the charred cinder adhering in all its freshness to both trunk and root: large trunks and roots of trees are also perceptible in the lake, with their timber sound and remarkably tough. In the reign of Elizabeth, Capt. Leigh received the thanks of that queen for having valiantly led the English cavalry from Birr to Athy, through the woods and forests of Oregan. The country has since been entirely cleared of its old woods; but new plantations have sprung up in most parts. The farm-houses, like the farms, are generally small; many have neat gardens and orchards, which, with the hedgerow trees, give them the appearance of much rural comfort. Draining and irrigation are but little attended to.

The principal portion of the county belongs to the great floetz limestone field, which forms the base of the greater part of the level country of Ireland; the Slieve-Bloom mountains in the north-west, are of the sandstone formation, and at the Slievemargue in the south-east the coal formation commences. The limestone field abounds with escars, already noticed. The coal formation commences near Timahoe, and extends east and south-east to the Barrow, and southwards almost to the Nore. It forms the northern extremity of the Kilkenny field, from which it is separated only by a small river, and the coal is in every respect similar in each part: the portion included in the Queen's county extends about 3 miles by 2. The strata range as in Kilkenny, but the dip being to the west, the pits on this side are deeper. There are five collieries at work; namely, Newtown, Wolf Hill, Doonane, Poulakele and Moydebegh; those of Rushes and Tollerton, though very valuable, are not wrought at present. The pits at Newtown are from 45 to 48 yards deep, all those around Moydebegh are from 61 to 64 yards. The coal at Newtown and Doonane is equal to the best Kilkenny coal, and sells at 20s. per ton at the pits; that of the other collieries, though somewhat inferior, never sinks below the price of 17s. per ton. Hence the poor people, even in the immediate vicinity of the pits, cannot afford to use it, and it is entirely purchased by maltsters, brewers, distillers and smiths, by whom it is much sought after, inasmuch as, being almost pure carbon, without any admixture of bitumen, it requires no preliminary preparation even for malt-ing purposes; it is conveyed to all the surrounding counties chiefly in one-horse carts. In the summer of 1836, 64 pits were at full work, for unwatering which five steam-engines were employed, but the coal is mostly raised by horses. The works furnished employment to 700 men, and the value of the coal raised is estimated at upwards of £78,000 per ann. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the workmen, from their irregular and

inconsiderate habits, are miserably poor; and the district is frequently disturbed by broils and tumults, so that police stations are thickly distributed throughout this portion of the county. Iron ore shews itself in some parts, and mines were wrought until the failure of the supply of timber for fuel caused them to be relinquished: a branch of the iron-manufacture which had been successfully carried on at Mountrath, when timber was plentiful, has been discontinued for the same reason. Copper and manganese have also been found. Slate quarries have been opened at Roundwood, in Offerlane, and at Cappard. Near Mountmellick are quarries of soft silicious sandstone, which is wrought into chimney-pieces and hearth-stones that are in great demand. Ochre, fullers' earth, and potters' clay are met with. Potteries have been long established in the neighbourhood of Mountmellick, in which large quantities of tiles, crocks, and garden pots are made.

The other manufactures are confined to cottons, flannels, friezes and stuffs of a coarse durable kind for the clothing of the peasantry. Much broad cloth was woven in Mountmellick for the Dublin market, and a broad stuff called "Durants" was also manufactured there and at Maryborough; but the trade has long declined. The same observation is applicable to serges, the use of which has been in a great measure superseded by that of cotton cloth. Cotton factories were erected at Cullinagh, Abbeyleix, and on the Barrow near Athy, but all failed; the only one at present in the county is at Mountrath. In Mountmellick are an iron-foundry and extensive breweries, a distillery, and tanneries. At Donoughmore is a very extensive starch-manufactory, the produce of which is almost exclusively sent to Dublin. Flour-mills at Mountmellick, Coleraine, Maryborough, Castletown, Rathdowney, Donoughmore, Abbeyleix and Stradbally, besides several in other parts, are each capable of manufacturing 12,000 barrels of flour annually.

The Nore is the only river of any magnitude that passes through the county: it rises in the Slieve-Bloom mountains and enters Kilkenny near Durrow, receiving in this part of its course the Tonnet with its branch stream the Dolour, the Old Forge river, the Cloncoose with its branches the Cromoge and Corbally, the Trumry, the Colt, and the Erkin or Erkenny. The Barrow, which rises in the same mountain range, and forms the northern and part of the eastern boundary of the county, receives the Blackwater, the Trihogue, and the Owenass or Onas: it is navigable for barges from Athy downwards, and quits the county for that of Carlow at Cloghgreennan. The Grand Canal enters the county at Clogheen near Monastereven, and is carried along near its eastern boundary for eight miles to Blackford, where it re-enters the county of Kildare, and shortly after communicates with the Barrow at Athy. A branch has been carried from Monastereven by Portarlinton to Mountmellick. The roads are numerous throughout every part of the county: in general they are well laid out and kept in good order. The intended railway from Dublin to Kilkenny is to cross the Barrow from Kildare at Ardree below Athy, and will proceed by Milford, Grange, Shruel, and Graigue to Cloghgreennan, and proceed thence by Leighlin-Bridge to the city of Kilkenny.

Relics of antiquity of every description known in

Ireland are to be found here. There is a pillar tower nearly perfect at Timahoe, in a valley near the ruins of a monastic building. On Kyle hill, about two miles from Burros-in-Ossory, is a rude seat of stone, called by the common people the Fairy Chair, which is supposed to have been an ancient judgment-seat of the Brehons. Near the south-western verge of the county is an ancient Irish fortress, called Baunaghra or "Kay's Strength," little known on account of its retired situation on the top of a high hill surrounded by a deep circular fosse with a mound or wall on the summit. The other principal relics are described under the heads of the parishes in which they are situated. Monastic institutions, of a very early date, were numerous, but most of them have so completely fallen into decay, that even their site cannot now be ascertained. The ruins of Aghaboe, whither the seat of the see of Ossory was removed from its original situation at Saiger, in the King's county, until its final removal to Kilkenny, still exist in such a state of preservation as to afford some idea of the extent and character of the buildings. The ruins of Aghmacart are also visible, as are traces of those of Killedelig, Killermogh, Mundrehid or Disert-Chuilin, and Teampul-na-Cailliagh-dubh, near Aghaboe. The churches of Dysartenos and Killabane have been preserved as parish churches. The site of the monastery of Leix is known only by the existence of the town of Abbeyleix: that of Timahoe is conjectured, with much probability, from the round tower there. Rostuire was near the Slieve-Bloom mountains; Stradbally or Monaubealing stood near the town of Stradbally; Teagh-Schotin and Slatey were in Slievemargue: the sites of Cluainchaoin, Cluainimurchir, Disert Fularthaigh, Disert Odrain, Kilfoelain, and Leamchuil or Lahoil, are wholly unknown. Among the remains of military antiquities is the rock of Dunamase, described in the account of the parish of Dysartenos. Lea castle, on the Barrow, eight miles from Dunamase, is supposed to have been built about the same period, its architecture much resembling that of the other, and it was still further secured by its natural position, being protected on one side by the Barrow, and on the other by a deep morass: it was incapable, however, of holding out against Cromwell, by whom it was taken and destroyed. The castles of Shean, Moret, Ballymanus, and five others in the same part of the county, were built by Lord Mortimer, as posts of defence for the English tenants whom he endeavoured to settle on his estates. Shean or Sim castle was built on a conical hill: though not of great extent, it was a place of considerable strength, but not a vestige of it is now in existence. Burros-in-Ossory was a strong fort on the Nore, belonging to the Fitzpatricks, and the great pass to Munster: it was the scene of a very bloody engagement in the war of 1641. Ballygihin, Castletown, Watercastle, and Castlefleming, with several others, belonged to branches of the same family. Shanbogh, in the same district, was a castellated mansion, which served as a protection against the rapparees who infested the deep woods with which this part of Ireland was then covered. Grantstown, Ballagh, Clonbyrne, Gortneclay, Coolkerry, and Kilbreedy are in the same barony. Castlecuff in Tinnehinch, built about 1641, by Sir Charles Coote, celebrated for his military prowess, is a very large ruin: he also built the castle of

Ruish-hall. The castles of Clara, Ballinakill, Coolamona, Tinnehinch, and Castlebrack, are in the same district: the last-named contains some subterraneous apartments, which were opened and partially explored, but presenting nothing more than other small caves, and the air being very foul, no attempt was made to penetrate to the extremity of any of them. The ruins of an old castle at Ballyadams, which gives name to the barony, are still visible; another is to be seen at Grange. Shrule castle was in the south-western extremity of the county, near the town of Carlow. The entrance into the ruins of Cloghgreennan castle separated the county of Carlow from the Queen's county. The remains of Rathaspeck castle were applied to the building of the neighbouring parish church. A conical heap of stones on the summit of a very lofty hill, near the boundary of Stradbally barony, is known by the name of Cobler's castle. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed under the heads of their respective parishes.

The middle classes of the gentry pay much attention to the improvement and embellishment of their grounds; their dwelling-houses are handsome and convenient, with suitable offices. The habitations of the peasantry, though in many parts superior to those of the neighbouring counties, are very deficient in appearance or in internal comfort. Abbeyleix and Castletown are exceptions, much attention being paid to the houses there; in the baronies of Maryborough and Upper Ossory they are comfortable, but in the northern barony of Tinnehinch they are very poor, being little better than hovels, and in the neighbourhood of the collieries still worse. A plot of ground of from half an acre to an acre is generally attached to the peasant's hut, as a potato garden, for which he pays in labour from 20s. to 50s. rent. The fuel throughout the entire county is turf, the coal being exclusively used for manufacturing purposes; wood was formerly so abundant, that a clause was introduced into many old leases binding the tenant to use no other kind of fuel; and at the present time the ancient custom of dues and services is inserted in many leases. A strong attachment to old customs is pointed out as one of the striking characteristics of the peasantry: but that this adherence is not caused by prejudice alone is proved by their adoption of improved practices of agriculture, when the success of others had ultimately convinced them of their superior advantages. Another fact, illustrative of this observation, is, that the peasantry in all parts, even in the mountainous districts, speak English fluently, the Irish being never heard except with some of the very old people. The custom of frequenting wells for devotional purposes is declining fast. Of the chalybeate springs the most remarkable are those at Cappard, Killeshin, Mountmellick, and Portarlinton: the first-named is the strongest, but none of them are in much repute for their sanative qualities beyond their own immediate neighbourhood. There is a very singular artificial curiosity, called the Cut of Killeshin, about three miles from Carlow, on the road to the collieries. It is a pass through a lofty hill above half a mile long, and from 10 to 40 feet deep according to the rise of the ground, but not more than four feet four inches wide, cut through the solid rock, so that cars have barely room to pass along it. The constant flow of water and the friction of the carriage wheels have occasioned this ex-

traordinary excavation. The carrier, as he approached the gap at either end, shouted loudly, and the sound was easily conveyed to the other extremity through the cavity. Should the cars have met within the cut, the driver of the empty car was bound to back out, a task of no small difficulty along this narrow and ill-constructed road. A new road has been opened, which has obviated the necessity of making use of this pass. Contiguous to this cut are the ruins of Killeshin church, with an antique and highly ornamented entrance archway, surrounded by an inscription in Saxon characters, now illegible. Adjoining the church was a rath with a deep fosse. This place was remarkable for having once been the chief town in the county, though not a stone building of it is now standing except the ruins just mentioned.

QUIN, a parish, in the barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ennis, on the old road to Limerick; containing 2918 inhabitants, of which number, 173 are in the village. It was anciently called Quint or Quinchy, where, about 1250, an abbey was founded, which was consumed by fire in 1278. About the commencement of the 15th century, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, a monastery for Franciscan friars of the Strict Observance was founded here by Sioda Cam Macnamara, which is said to have been the first house of the Franciscan order in Ireland that admitted this reformation. The buildings, of which the remains still exist, were erected chiefly of a kind of black marble by Macon Dall Macnamara, lord of Glancoilean, whose tomb still remains. The monastery with all its possessions was granted, in 1583, to Sir Turlogh O'Brien, of Ennistymon, and in 1604 the buildings were repaired. In the vicinity, Teigue O'Brien, son of Sir Turlogh, who had revolted from the English government, was defeated in 1601 by Capt. Flower and mortally wounded. The village, which in 1831 contained 34 houses, is a station of the constabulary police and has a penny post to Newmarket-on-Fergus. Fairs are held on July 7th, and Nov. 1st; and petty sessions on alternate Wednesdays. The parish comprises 7290 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 5190 only are rated for the county cess; the land is chiefly in tillage, but there is a considerable portion of rocky land, affording a scanty though rich pasturage, and about 320 acres of bog: although there is an abundance of limestone adapted both for building and agricultural purposes, and a good supply of sea manure brought up the river Fergus, the state of agriculture is rather backward. The Quin river, which flows into the Fergus, abounds with fine eels. At Ballyhickey is a productive lead mine, the property of Hugh Singleton, Esq., worked by a mining company; the ore, which is of superior quality, is conveyed to Clare, where it is shipped for Wales. The seats are Moriesk, the finely wooded demesne of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci; Well Park, of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mac Mahon, R. C. bishop of Killaloe; Quinville Abbey, the handsome mansion of John Singleton, Esq., recently rebuilt in the Elizabethan style; Knopouge Castle, the residence of Wm. Scott, Esq., which formerly belonged to the Macnamaras of Moriesk, and is one of the few ancient castles still inhabited; Castle Fergus, the modern residence of Wm. Smith, Esq., adjoining which are the remains of the

ancient edifice; Ballykilty, the residence of John Blood Esq.; Dangan, the property of Rich. Creagh, Esq.; and Lough O'Connell, of Thos. Steele, Esq. From a turret on the summit of Mount Cullane, in Mr. Steele's demesne, is obtained an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, embracing a number of lakes, of which that called "Lough O'Connell" lies immediately at its base.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is united to those of Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaly, Kilmurrynegaul, and the half-rectory of Tullagh, together constituting the union of Ogashin, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont; the vicarage is episcopally united to those of Cloney and Dowry, together forming the union of Quin, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £175. 7. 8½., of which £71. 1. 6½. is payable to the rector, £81. 4. 7½. to the vicar, and the remaining £23. 1. 6½. to the prebendary of Tullagh: the gross tithes of the rectorial union amount to £495. 13. 10½., and of the vicarial union to £279. 13. 10½. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1822, granted £450 as a gift and £200 as a loan, is a commodious residence; the glebe of the union comprises 15 acres. The church is a small plain building with a low tower, erected in 1797, by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £100 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Cloney, each containing a chapel. A new chapel is now in course of erection at Quin; it is a handsome and spacious cruciform structure, in the Gothic style, with a portico of hewn stone; the estimated expense, £2000, is being defrayed by subscription. About 130 children are educated in two private schools. At the village is a dispensary. Quin abbey is considered to be one of the finest and most complete remains of monastic antiquity in Ireland: it is situated on a gentle slope near a small stream, having an ascent of several steps to the church, which consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower in the centre, and a chapel on the south side of the altar. In the chapel is a rudely sculptured figure in relief of some saint, and in the chancel is the monument of the founder's family. The cloisters are adorned with coupled pillars and ornamental buttresses, and on three sides of them extend respectively the refectory, dormitory, and a grand room to the north of the chancel, under all of which are vaulted rooms. To the north of the large room is a private way to a strong tower, the walls of which are nearly ten feet thick; and adjoining the abbey are the remains of a building supposed to have been appropriated to the accommodation of strangers. The south end of the abbey is of much superior workmanship to the adjoining parts, but the whole is much disfigured by the custom of burying within the walls. Besides the castles of Knopouge and Fergus before mentioned, there are the remains of the castles of Ballymarkahan, Dangan, and Danganbrack. Dangan castle is said to be one of the oldest in Munster, having been built by Philip de Clare, from whom the county of Thomond has since been called Clare. It was with other possessions granted by Chas. II. to Pierse Creagh for his services against Cromwell, and still remains in the possession of the

descendants of the original grantee. It was formerly a place of some strength, and was of a quadrangular form, flanked at each angle by a small round tower: from the centre rose the donjon or keep. The ruins form a picturesque object in the well-planted demesne of Dangan. The castle of Danganbrack is now in the Scott family, having, with Knopouge, been purchased from the Macnamaras, as Moriesk has more recently been by the father of Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei.

R

RACAVAN, or RATHCAVAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Larne to Ballymena; containing, with the post-town of Broughshane (which is separately described), 4479 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Rathcoon, is situated on the river Braid, and according to the Ordnance survey comprises, including a small detached portion, 17,563 statute acres, of which 12,271 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5176 per annum. The surface is boldly varied; there are large tracts of mountain, bog, and waste; the remainder is arable land of a light gravelly soil. There are several basaltic quarries in operation; greenstone is found in great abundance; and near the base of Slemish, a detached mountain of greenstone, gold is said to have been found. Race View, the seat of R. Harrison Esq., is in the parish. There are four extensive bleach-greens, with beetling-engines and other apparatus, in which together more than 100,000 webs of linen are finished annually; there is also a large mill for spinning linen yarn, and the weaving of linen cloth is extensively carried on in various parts of the parish. A large fair is held at Broughshane on the 17th of August, for horses, cattle, and pigs; and great numbers of carcasses of pigs are sold in the market every Tuesday, to the agents of the Belfast merchants. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Buckna, held every month at Broughshane, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Skerry, or the Braid; the tithes amount to £316. 16. 1. The church at Broughshane has been built within the last 50 years. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class, a spacious handsome building with a cupola, containing a bell; also for Covenanters at Craigamuoy. About 100 children are taught in the national school at Broughshane; and there are four private schools, in which are about 800 children, and two Sunday schools. Here is an excellent institution for the accommodation of the poor, and a clothing society, affording clothing to 50 males and 50 females annually; both are supported by subscription. Mr. Jamieson, in 1829, bequeathed £600 to the poor, but the legacy has not been yet paid over for that purpose. There is a small ancient churchyard at some distance from the main road, and difficult of access; it is of triangular form and

well walled, and is now used exclusively as a burial-place for Presbyterians.

RADDONSTOWN, or **BALRODDAN**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DEECE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Kilcock, on one of the roads to Maynooth; containing 651 inhabitants. This parish comprises $1705\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of excellent land, about one-half of which is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and there is no waste land; coal is found but is not worked. The principal seats are Dollandstown, the residence of A. U. Gledstones, Esq.; Newtown Prospect, of A. Coates, Esq.; Bridestram, of J. Coates, Esq.; Colgath, of Mrs. Tronson; and Raddonstown, of J. Morron, Esq. The Royal Canal from Dublin passes the southern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Balfeighan, Gallow, Drumlorgan, and Kilcloan, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £120, and the gross value of the benefice is £485. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. per ann.: the glebe consists of half an acre near the church, which is an ancient plain edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Batters-town: the chapel is a small edifice. The late Rev. W. Tew bequeathed £200, of which he appropriated the interest to the payment of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the gratuitous instruction of children; also £50 for annual distribution among the poor: no school has been yet established, and the money is lodged with the Commissioners of charitable bequests. There is a private school, in which are about 50 children, also a dispensary. Near Raddonstown is a perfect Danish fort.

RAFRAN.—See **TEMPLEMURRY**.

RAGHERY, or **RAGHLIN**.—See **RATHLIN**.

RAHAN, a parish, in the barony of **FERMOY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Mallow, on the road to Fermoy, and on the river Blackwater; containing 3781 inhabitants. At Carrigoon, on the north side of the river, was a garrison for Jas. II.; and nearly opposite to it stood the castle of Ballymagooly, which was garrisoned by the English, the relief of which occasioned the battle of Bottle hill, in this neighbourhood. A grant of a market and two fairs was made in the 36th of Chas. II., with a court of pie poudre for the manor of Cotterborough, but they are not now held. The parish, which comprises 9930 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5909 per ann., lies partly on the north, but chiefly on the south, side of the Blackwater. The arable land is in general good, and there is a considerable portion of reclaimable mountain and some excellent bog, from which the Mallow market is partly supplied with fuel; limestone abounds and is used for building and agricultural purposes, and the state of agriculture has of late years been much improved. Rockforest, the spacious and handsome mansion of Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., is beautifully situated on a rising ground between the Blackwater and the Lavalley mountain, in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, bounded on the north by the river, which sweeps boldly under the rock of Carrig, the woods and castellated tower on the summit of the rock forming a most picturesque and interesting scene. The other seats are Rockforest Lodge, the residence of Pierse

Creagh, Esq.; and Ballymagooly, of John Courtenay, Esq., noticed under the head of the village of that name. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in Col. Longfield. The parish was formerly united to that of Carrigleamleary, but was separated about 30 years since, when a portion of the latter was attached to Rahan to make the division more equal. The tithes, amounting to £484. 12. 4., are payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the vicar. The church is a small neat structure with a low square tower, towards the erection of which, in 1788, the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, and it was also aided by Sir J. L. Cotter, to whose memory and that of his lady it contains a neat mural monument; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £142 for its thorough repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Ballinamona, but chiefly in that of Mallow. There is a small meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school at Cotterborough, near Ballymagooly, is a neat building, comprising two large school-rooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1823 under the auspices of the late vicar, at an expense of about £250, of which £100 was a grant from the Lord-lieutenant's fund; it is chiefly supported by subscription. At Knockbrack is a school for boys, supported by a bequest from the late H. Cotter, Esq., and £12 per ann. from W. D. La Touche, Esq., whose father gave the site for the school and an acre of land; another school is supported by subscription, in which and in the two former about 100 children are educated; and there are two private schools, in which are about 90 children. The late H. J. Cotter, Esq., in 1831, bequeathed £500, and a small estate in this parish producing about £90 per ann., in trust to promote the scriptural education of the poor; and the Rev. George Brereton, formerly vicar of Rahan, bequeathed £200 late currency, of which the interest is annually distributed at Christmas to six poor persons on the church list; he also bequeathed £30 to purchase a church bell, and a similar sum for completing the parochial school-house. Some remains of the old church still exist.

RAHAN, or **RAGHAN**, a parish, in the barony of **BALLYCOWAN**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Tullamore; containing 4032 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Clodagh, comprises 9924 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land, though varying greatly in quality, is in general good and in a profitable state of cultivation. Limestone is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes, and there is an adequate quantity of bog. The only seat is the Lodge, the residence of J. O'Brien, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Fircall or Killaughey; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £209. 18. 10., of which £138. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. A portion of the parish, including 6613 statute acres, has been formed into a district parish, and a perpetual curacy instituted, of which the incumbent of Fircall is patron: the income of the curate is £107. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$., arising from a stipend of £55. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. paid by the incumbent, £37 from Primate Boulter's Augmentation Fund, and 10 acres of glebe, valued at £15

per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817, at an expense of £500, of which £450 was a gift and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, which is annexed to the curacy, is a small edifice, erected in 1732, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £166 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Killina, and comprising also the parish of Lynally; there are chapels at Killina and Kilpatrick, and one in the parish of Lynally. There is also a chapel annexed to the R. C. college at Tullabeg, founded in 1818 for the education of young gentlemen, under a rector and seven professors belonging to the order of Jesus; and a Presentation convent. About 240 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by subscription, and has a house and an acre of land rent-free, given by Mr. Acres; and a female school is supported by the ladies of the convent, who gratuitously instruct the children. There are also five private schools, in which are about 250 children.

RAHARROW, or **RAHARA**, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 9 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the roads from that place to Athleague and Roscommon; containing 1630 inhabitants. It comprises 4741 statute acres of tolerably good land, chiefly in tillage, and there is a small portion of bog; the state of agriculture is improving. Limestone is found in the parish, and within its limits is Lough Funcheon, more commonly called Ballagh Lough from a hamlet of that name at its northern extremity: it is the largest sheet of water in the barony, extending two miles in length and containing some islands, besides a large promontory, which is occasionally insulated; the lough is bounded on the northeast by hills, but its borders are elsewhere flat and marshy, and it has on the whole a bleak appearance. The seats are Loughfield, the residence of P. Sproules, Esq., and Rahara, of Alex. Sproules, Esq. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight at the Four Roads. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy: the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £124. 5. 9., of which £66. 5. 9. is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropiators; and there is a glebe of 10 acres, let for £10. 1. 3. per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of St. John's, and contains a chapel. About 70 children are educated in a private school.

RAHELTY, a parish, in the barony of **ELIOGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Thurles; containing 1174 inhabitants, and comprising 2821 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2058 per annum. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Thurles: the rectory is impropriate in E. Taylor, Esq. The tithes amount to £194, of which £96 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Thurles. About 110 children are educated in two private schools. The old castle of Rahelty still exists.

RAHENY, a parish, in the barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from the Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Howth; containing 612 inhabitants. This place, for-

merly called Rathenny, derived its name from an ancient rath or moat in the centre of the village, overhanging a small stream; and is supposed to have formed part of the district called Rechen, which, together with Baelduleek (Baldoyle) and Portrahern (Portrane), was granted by Anlave, King of Dublin, to the church of the Holy Trinity, in 1040. It is also noticed under the name of Rathena, by Archdall, as the birth-place or residence of a saint about the year 570, at which time probably there may have been a religious establishment. The celebrated battle of Clontarf took place in its immediate vicinity; and it may probably have been a post of some importance, as commanding the pass of the small river which flows beneath the rath in the village. The parish is bounded on the east by the sea: the land is in general of good quality, the greater portion is meadow and pasture, and the arable land produces excellent crops of wheat; the system of agriculture is in a very improved state, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Limestone of good quality is abundant and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. The chief seats are the Manor House, erected by a branch of the Grace family, and now the property of W. Sweetman, Esq.; Fox House, of J. A. Sweetman, Esq.; Fox Hill, of E. J. Irwin, Esq.; Edenmore (formerly Violet Hill), of J. Maconchy, Esq.; Raheny Cottage, of J. Ball, Esq.; Bettyville, of J. Classon, Esq.; Swan's Nest, of W. Craig, Esq.; Belmont, of Mrs. White; and Ballyhay, of J. D'Arcey, Esq. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village; and petty sessions are held there on alternate Thursdays. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £316. 10. 6.; the glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises about 30 acres of profitable land. The church, a small plain edifice, is supposed to have been rebuilt about the year 1609. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clontarf. About 150 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rents of eight houses forming the crescent of Raheny, bequeathed for that purpose by the late Samuel Dick, Esq., who, in 1787, built the school-house; the R. C. school is chiefly supported by the Sweetman family, of whom the late W. Sweetman, Esq., in 1820, built the school-house, with apartments for the master, at his own expense. There is a dispensary in the village; and the late Mrs. Preston, in 1831, bequeathed £100 for the poor of the parish.

RAHILL and **BROUGHSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **RATHVILLY**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Baltinglass; containing 269 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the confines of Wicklow, and is bounded on the east by the river Slaney: it comprises 2636 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, about four-fifths of which consist of meadow and pasture, and the remainder of arable land, with a few acres of bog. It is a rectory and impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter, and the curacy forms part of the union of Rathvilly: the tithes amount to £184. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions also it is included in the union or district of Rathvilly. On the townland of Rahill are the ruins of the old church, with a burial-ground attached; the surrounding scenery

is of a pleasing character, embracing the mountains of Cadeen and Lugnaquilla, in the adjoining county of Wicklow.

RAHOON, a parish, partly in the barony of MOYCULLEN, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in the county of the town of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Galway, on the road to Oughterard; containing, with the village of Freeport, and Mutton Island, 14,135 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bay of Galway, and partly on the road along the coast. The village of Freeport was much frequented as a fishing station; there is still a quay, which was erected by the Fishery Board, but it is at present of very little use and much out of repair. Mutton island, in the harbour of Galway, is connected with the main land by a ridge of sand which is dry at low water, and a light has been placed on it to facilitate the navigation of the bay. The parish comprises 24,000 statute acres of land, which is of very inferior quality and principally in pasture. Fairs are held at Barna on the 5th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. It is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory forming part of the union of St. Nicholas, or wardenship of Galway; and the perpetual curacy, part of the union of Kilcummin. The tithes amount to £117. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 34 statute acres. In the R. C. divisions it is in the diocese of Galway, and co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are two chapels, situated respectively at Bushy Park and at Barna; and a Presentation convent, in which is a school for poor girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of that institution. About 580 children are taught in three public schools, of which that held in the convent is in connection with the New Board of Education, and one is partly supported by the parish priest, for which a house rent-free was bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Morney, P. P.; there are also seven private schools, in which are about 250 children.

RAHUE, RATHUE, or RATHUGH, a parish, in the barony of MOYCASHIEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Kilbeggan, on the road to Philipstown; containing 1129 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here in the sixth century by St. Aid, who died in 588. The parish comprises 3898 statute acres; the soil is in general light, and there is a small portion of bog; the state of agriculture is rather backward. A branch from the Grand canal at Ballycommon passes through it. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardnurcher; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithes amount to £101. 10. $9\frac{1}{2}$., of which £64. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilbeggan; the chapel is at Little Ross, and there is a meeting-house for Baptists at Rathugh. About 70 children are educated in three private schools. At Rathugh are two large raths, or moats, from which this place derives its name, and there is a third at a short distance. One of these, which is very remarkable, is supposed to have been the mausoleum of a native prince. At Ballybroider are vestiges of an old fortified house, and of another at Little Ross.

RAIGH, or ROY, an island, in the parish of MEVAGH, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Glen: the

population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Mulroy bay, and contains about 86 statute acres of pasture land. At low water the strand between it and the main land is dry.

RALOO, or RALLOO, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Carrickfergus; containing 2171 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $6105\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land, of which about one-fourth is of good and one-fourth of medium quality, and the remainder boggy and mountainous. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, constituting part of the union of Carrickfergus and corps of the deanery of Connor: the tithes amount to £148. 12. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Larne and Carrickfergus. At Toreagh, Ballyvallagh, and Loughmorn, are schools under the National Board, in which about 180 children are educated; and there are three private schools, in which are about 100 children.

RAMELTON, a market and post-town, in the parish of AUGHNISH, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 19 miles (N. N. W.) from Lifford, and $123\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 1783 inhabitants. Sir Wm. Stewart, Knt., who was much in favour with Jas. I., became an undertaker for the plantation of escheated lands, of which he obtained a grant or patent of 1000 acres in this vicinity, and was created a baronet of Ireland in 1623. At the time of Pynnar's Survey he had built a strong bawn here, 80 feet square and 16 feet high, with four flankers and a strong and handsome castle; and contiguous to these he had built the town, then containing 45 houses, inhabited by 57 British families; he had also nearly completed the erection of a church: the place was then considered well situated for military defence. The town stands on the river Lenon, which here empties itself into Lough Swilly, and is navigable for small vessels: it consists of three streets, containing 341 houses, and is admirably adapted for manufactures of every description. Here are extensive corn-mills, a brewery, bleach-green, and linen manufactory, and a considerable quantity of linen is made by hand in the vicinity. A market for provisions is held on Tuesday, and on Thursday and Saturday for corn; and fairs are held on the Tuesday next after May 20th, Nov. 15th, and on the Tuesday after Dec. 11th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. There is a small salmon fishery, producing about £500 annually; the fish are considered to be in season throughout the year, and are mostly exported to England. In the town are the parochial church, meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster (of the first class) and for Methodists, a small fever hospital, and a dispensary. A loan fund has been established; also a ladies' society and a shop for the sale of clothes at reduced prices to the poor. The parochial and Presbyterian schools, noticed in the article on Aughnish, are also in the town. On the shore of Lough Swilly is Fort Stewart, the residence of Sir Jas. Stewart, Bart., surrounded by an extensive and well planted demesne; and at a short distance to the north-east is Fort Stewart Castle, erected by Sir Wm. Stewart, the original patentee of the surrounding lands. Pearls of considerable value are occasionally found in the river Lenon.

RAMOAN, or **RATHMORAN**, a parish, in the barony of **CAREY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of **Ballycastle** (which is separately described), 4739 inhabitants. This place, called also *Rathmona*, signifying "the fort in the bog," is situated on the sea-shore, and forms the western boundary of **Ballycastle** bay. The coast, consisting of bold, precipitous cliffs, is here too abrupt to afford a convenient landing-place, except the quay at **Ballycastle**, which was constructed at considerable expense, though now in a dilapidated state. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,066½ statute acres, principally under cultivation; the system of agriculture is highly improved, but the lands in several parts being very much exposed, the wheat does not ripen well. The quality of the land differs much, but is in general productive, and the extensive mountain of **Knocklaide** affords good pasturage: it is one of the highest in the county, half being within this parish, and the other half in that of **Armoy**; its summit is 1685 feet above the level of the sea at low water. There are considerable tracts of bog near the **Coleraine** road, and of waste land in the line towards the **Giants' Causeway**, and near the base of **Knocklaide**. Coal of excellent quality is found here, but no mines have been opened, though the collieries in the adjoining parish of **Culfeightrim**, usually known as the **Ballycastle** collieries, were formerly worked to a considerable extent. Superior freestone, in colour and grain equal to **Portland** stone, is quarried here, but not to any great extent. The spinning of linen yarn, and the weaving of cloth, are carried on in some of the farm-houses. A market and fairs, and courts leet and baron, are held at **Ballycastle**. **Clare Park** is the elegant seat of **Chas. McGildowney, Esq.**; **Glenbank**, of **Mrs. Cuppage**; and the glebe-house, of the **Rev. Leslie Creery**.

The living was formerly a vicarage, united to that of **Culfeightrim**, the rectories of which, since 1609, were appropriate to the chancellorship of **Connor**, till 1831, when, on the decease of **Dr. Trail**, the last chancellor, it became a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Connor**, under the provisions of the act of the 5th of **Geo. IV.**, cap. 80, and now constitutes the corps of the chancellorship, with cure of souls, in the patronage of the **Bishop**. The tithes amount to £400: the glebe-house was built in 1809, at an expense of £480, of which £369 was a gift, and £110 a loan, from the late **Board of First Fruits**; the glebe comprises 26 acres of good arable land, valued at £39 per annum. The church is a small edifice, and was rebuilt in 1812, at an expense of £369, a loan from the same **Board**: it contains some very ancient monuments. There is also an endowed church, or chapel, at **Ballycastle**. In the **R. C.** divisions the parish is called **Ballycastle**; it contains two chapels, one in the town, the other at **Glenslush**. There are two places of worship for **Presbyterians**, in connection with the **Synod of Ulster**, one of which is in the town, and the other near the church; both are of the third class: there is also a **Methodist** meeting-house. About 400 children are educated in five public schools, of which the parochial school is principally supported by the rector; and in five private schools are about 180 children. There are also six **Sunday** schools. At **Ballycastle** are almshouses founded by **Hugh Boyd, Esq.**, who also endowed a charter school, now discontinued, near the church, with 12 acres of land. On the summit of **Knocklaide** is a tumu-

lus called *Cairn-an-Truagh*, said traditionally to be the burial-place of three **Danish** princesses. There are several raths in the parish, some terminating in a pointed apex, and others flat on the top like a truncated cone; of the latter sort, one, within a quarter of a mile of the town, is called *Dun-a-Mallaght*, the "cursed fort." The castle of **Doonaninney** stands on a bold headland, 300 feet above the level of the sea, commanding the channel and the isle of **Rathlin**: two miles westward are the noble and romantic ruins of **Kinbane**, or **Kenbann**, castle, built on a projecting cliff of limestone rock, running out several hundred feet into the sea, under some bold headlands, which rise 280 feet above the ruins. In the town of **Ballycastle** are the remains of the edifice which gave name to the place; an uninteresting gable is all that exists: about two miles hence, on the **Glenslush** water, are the ruins of a very extraordinary castle, called *Goban-Saor*, which once was the residence of the powerful chieftain **O'Cahan**: and immediately adjoining the quay of **Ballycastle** are the interesting ruins of the abbey of **Bonamargy**, founded by **Mac Donnell**, in 1509, which was perhaps the latest erected in Ireland for **Franciscan** monks; the chapel is in tolerable preservation, being the burial-place of the **Antrim** family. According to **Archdall**, **St. Patrick** founded a religious house here, called **Rath-Moane**, in which he placed **St. Ereclasius**. Vast quantities of beautiful pebbles are found along the shore, among which are **chalcidony**, **opal**, **dentrites**, and **belemnites**. On the lands of **Drumans**, on the side of the great mountain of **Knocklaide**, is a spring, the waters of which are strongly **chalybeate**, and may be conveyed to distant places without any diminution of their effect.

RAMSGRANGE, a village, in the parish of **St. James**, barony of **SHELburne**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 9 miles (S.) from **New Ross**, on the road from **Arthurstown** to **Salt Mills**; containing 220 inhabitants. Here is a **R. C.** chapel belonging to the union or district of **Hook**; being in a dilapidated state, it is in contemplation to build a new one on a different site. Near the chapel is a residence for the priest.

RAM'S ISLAND, in the parish of **GLENNAVY**, barony of **UPPER MASSEREENE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; the population is returned with the parish. This small island, which is situated about two miles from the eastern shore of **Lough Neagh**, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6a. 3r. 23p.: it is partially planted with fruit trees and otherwise improved and ornamented, and with the remains of its ancient round tower forms an interesting object from the shores of the lake. The tower, of which 43 feet still remain, is divided into three stories, and has an entrance on the south-west nearly level with the ground; in the second story is a window facing the south-east, and in the third is another facing the north. About 5½ feet from the ground are the remains of some letters or characters cut on the stones in the interior, but so obliterated by time as to be now illegible.

RANDALSTOWN, a market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of **DRUMMAUL**, barony of **UPPER TOOME**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 17¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Belfast**, and 97¼ (N.) from **Dublin**, at the junction of the mail coach roads from **Coleraine** and **Magherafelt** to

Belfast; containing 618 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Maine, was from that circumstance called Mainwater, and also Iron-Works, from the forges and furnaces formerly in extensive operation, and of which there are still some remains. In the war of the Revolution the town was the head-quarters of the Earl of Antrim's forces, who marched hence for the siege of Londonderry; and in the disturbances of 1798, a body of the insurgent forces attacked it, burned the market-house, and continued their devastations till the approach of Cols. Clavering and Durham, on the evening of the same day, when they retreated to Toome bridge. In 1683, Chas. II., in consideration of a fine of £200, granted to Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, the manor of Edenduffcarrick, with all its rights and privileges, and constituted the town of Iron-Works a free borough, with power to return two members to parliament, to be chosen by the majority of the inhabitants, on precept to the seneschal of the manor issued by the sheriffs of Antrim. The borough continued to return two members till the Union, when the franchise was abolished.

The town is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Maine, over which is a handsome bridge of nine arches, and contains 113 houses, neatly built and of pleasing appearance. The barracks for the staff of the county militia, whose head-quarters and depôt are here, are well built; there is a good inn near the bridge. The chief trade is the spinning of cotton and the weaving of calico, for which there are extensive mills; in these, more than 600 persons are employed; and there is a large bleach-green. The market is on Wednesday and is abundantly supplied with wheat, flour, meal, and pork, great quantities of wheat and pork being sent to Belfast; there is also a market for linen and linen yarn on the first Wednesday in every month; and fairs are held on July 16th and Nov. 1st, chiefly for cattle and pigs. The market-house, in which are an assembly-room and rooms for holding the various courts, is a neat and well-arranged building. There is a constabulary police station in the town, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. A court baron for the manor, which is the property of Earl O'Neill, is held before the seneschal every month, at which debts not exceeding £20 are recoverable; and a court leet annually, at which a weigh-master, a market jury and constables are appointed, and some small presentments made for the repair of the court-house and other purposes. The parish church, a handsome structure in the early English style, with an octagonal spire, is situated in the town; in which are also a spacious and well-built R. C. chapel, two Presbyterian places of worship, and a dispensary. In the immediate vicinity is Shane's Castle, park, and demesne, the property, and, previously to the destruction of the mansion by an accidental fire in 1816, the residence of Earl O'Neill, which is noticed more particularly in the article on Drummahaire.

RANELAGH, a village, in the parish of St. PETER, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from the General Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 1988 inhabitants. Here is a nunnery of the Carmelite order, with a neat chapel attached: a school for poor girls is gratuitously conducted by the nuns. In the vicinity are several avenues in which are a number of neat

villas; also the extensive nursery grounds of Messrs. Toole and Co. Adjoining the village is Cullenswood, noted for a dreadful massacre by the native Irish of upwards of 500 citizens (a colony from Bristol), who on Easter-Monday, 1209, went out to divert themselves near the wood, where they were surprised and slaughtered. The day was afterwards called "Black Monday," and the place is still known by the name of the "Bloody Fields."

RAPEMILLS, a hamlet, in the parish of REYNAGH, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Banagher, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 9 houses and 64 inhabitants. It takes its name from some rape-mills erected here.

RAPHOE, a market and post-town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Lifford, and $113\frac{3}{4}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Stranorlar; containing 6227 inhabitants, of which number, 1408 are in the town. This place, anciently called Rathboth, appears to have derived both its early and present importance from the foundation of an extensive monastery here by St. Columb, which, after its restoration by St. Adamnanus, who died in 703, continued to flourish and was soon after made the seat of a bishoprick. The town consists chiefly of three small streets branching off from a market-place of triangular form, and contains 288 houses, which are neatly built. An agricultural society has been established, which holds its meetings here. The whole of the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in the neighbourhood are some interesting views. The market is on Saturday, chiefly for meal and potatoes, and occasionally for linen yarn; besides which large markets are held on the first Saturday in Jan., Feb., March, April, and December; and fairs are held on May 1st, June 22nd, Aug. 27th, and Nov. 4th. The market-house is a neat building and well-arranged. The town is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county, and the residence of the sub-inspector; and petty sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The parish, which is situated in the centre of the champaign district of the county, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $13,224\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is generally of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation. The only seat, exclusively of the Episcopal palace and Deanery, is Green Hills, the residence of W. Fenwick, Esq.



Arms of the Bishoprick.

The SEE appears to have originated during the abbacy of St. Eunan, who converted the church of the monastery into a cathedral, and became the first bishop, but at what date cannot be precisely ascertained; nor is any thing more recorded of his successors prior to the English invasion than the mere names of one or two prelates, of whom the last, Aengus, died in 957. Gilbert O'Laran, who was consecrated in 1160, was a subscribing witness to a charter of confir-

mation granted by Maurice Mc'Loughlin, King of Ireland, to the abbey of Newry, and is in that deed described as Bishop of Tirconnel, from the name of the territory in which the church of Raphoe is situated. During the prelacy of Carbrac O'Scoba, who succeeded in 1266, part of the diocese was forcibly taken away by German O'Cherballen, Bishop of Derry, and added to that see; and in 1360, Patrick Magonail erected episcopal palaces in three manors belonging to the see. The last R. C. bishop, previously to the Reformation, was Donat Magonail, who assisted at the Council of Trent in 1563; and the first Protestant bishop was George Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who was Dean of Norwich and Chaplain of Jas. I., and was consecrated to this see in 1605. Robert Huntington, celebrated for his extensive attainments in oriental literature and his assiduity in collecting, during 12 years residence at Aleppo, a valuable series of oriental manuscripts, of which many are in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and who had, while provost of Dublin University, been instrumental in printing the Old Testament in the Irish language, was appointed Bishop of Raphoe in 1701, but lived only 12 days after his consecration. John Pooley, who succeeded in 1702, repaired the palace and enlarged the cathedral by the addition of a north and south transept, rendering it perfectly cruciform. Since 1605 the see had been held as a separate diocese till the passing of the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd of Wm. IV., by which it was enacted that, on the next avoidance, it should be united to the see of Derry, which union, on the decease of the late W. Bisset, D. D., in 1835, was carried into effect and the temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is one of the ten suffragan bishopricks that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends the greater part of the county of Donegal, extending for 55 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth, and comprising an estimated superficies of 515,250 statute acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 1392 acres of profitable land, consisting of the town parks; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending on Jan. 1st, 1832, amounted to £5787. 8. 2. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, and the four prebendaries of Drumholm, Killymard, Inver, and Clondehorky. The consistorial court is held at Raphoe, and consists of a vicar-general, two surrogates, a registrar, deputy-registrar, and two proctors. The registrar is keeper of the records, which are of modern date; all prior to 1691 are supposed to have been destroyed when the castle was taken by Cromwell, or when it was afterwards plundered and burned by the soldiers of Jas. II. The total number of parishes is 34, of which 5 are district parishes, comprehended in 34 single benefices, of which 5 are perpetual curacies; of these, 5 are in the patronage of the Crown, 15 in that of the Bishop, 2 in the patronage of incumbents, and the remainder in lay and corporation patronage: there are 34 churches and 28 glebe-houses. The cathedral, which is also the parochial church, and to the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £1005, is a plain, ancient, cruciform structure with a square tower, which was added to it by Bishop Forster in 1737, as appears by that date on a stone over the door: there is no economy fund. The Episcopal palace, formerly a strong castle, is about a quarter of a mile from the

town: it is a handsome and spacious castellated building, pleasantly situated in tastefully disposed grounds. The deanery-house, which is also the glebe-house of the parish, was built in 1739, at an expense of £1680, and has been subsequently enlarged and improved from their own funds by various successive incumbents; it is pleasantly situated about a mile from the town. In the R. C. divisions the diocese is co-extensive with that of the Protestant see; it comprehends 24 benefices, containing 36 chapels, which are served by 50 clergymen, of whom 24 are parish priests, and 26 are coadjutors or curates; the bishop's parishes are Conwal and Aughnish; the cathedral is at Letterkenny where is also the bishop's residence.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, formerly united to the rectories of Stranorlar, Leck, and Killygarvan, and the chapelry of Lettermacaward, from which, by act of council in 1835, it was separated, and now solely constitutes the corps of the deanery. The tithes amount to £900; and the glebe comprises 150 acres, valued at £150 per ann.; the other lands belonging to the deanery comprise 2701½ statute acres, extending over several parishes, which, with the rents and renewal fines, produce £426. 5. 10. per ann., making the gross annual revenue of the deanery £1476. 5. 10. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, including also the parish of Conwal, in which is a chapel. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class. The Royal free grammar school was founded by Chas. I., who endowed it with lands in the western part of the county, comprising from 5000 to 6000 acres, of which 1400 are profitable, and the remainder bog and mountain, producing together an annual income of £550: the school-house was rebuilt in 1737, and enlarged in 1830, and is a spacious and handsome building; attached to it is a valuable library, containing more than 3000 volumes, founded by Bishop Forster and Dr. Hall for the use of the clergy of the diocese. In this and in three other public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported by annual donations from Col. Robertson's fund, about 280 children are taught; an infants' school and a female working school are also supported by the Dean, and there are six private schools, in which are about 200 children, and four Sunday schools. An asylum for four poor clergymen's widows was founded by Bishop Forster, who endowed it with lands now producing to each £50 per ann.; the house, which is spacious and well adapted for the purpose, was purchased by the founder during his lifetime, and is situated in the town: there is also a dispensary.

RASHARKIN, a parish, in the barony of KILCONWAY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Kilrea, on the road to Ballymena; containing 7481 inhabitants. This parish, called also Ratharkin and Magherasharkin, lies on the border of the county of Londonderry, from which it is separated by the river Bann: it is 6 miles long and 5 broad, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 19,337½ statute acres, of which a very large quantity is mountain waste land, or bog; the remainder is of a light soil, but of excellent quality for flax, potatoes, oats and clover; the system of agriculture in some parts is very good, in others the reverse. The linen manufacture is carried

on to a considerable extent, the cloth being sold at Ballymena; and there are two bleach-greens, one at Dunrobin, belonging to John Cunningham, Esq., in which about 34,000 webs are annually bleached; the other at Dunminning, belonging to Tho. Birnie, Esq., which bleaches about 20,000 webs, principally for the English market. These gentlemen have elegant residences attached to their respective establishments. At Killymurriss is a very extensive vein of coal, chiefly of the kind called cannel, which is very productive, though by no means skilfully wrought: there are some quarries of basalt, from which the stone is raised for building and road-making. The Bann is navigable from Lough Neagh to Portna, where there is a convenient wharf, at which considerable business is done at times. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held annually in the village of Rasharkin, which is also a chief constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united by charter of Jas. I. to the rectories of Finvoy and Kilraghts and Kildallock grange, which together form the corps of the prebend of Rasharkin in the cathedral of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is inappropriate; one portion of the rectorial tithes, amounting to £55. 15. 8., belongs to Robert Harvey, Esq.; two other portions, amounting to £101. 16. 8., belong, one moiety to Sir Tho. Staples, Bart., and the other to Edw. Caulfield, Esq.; the residue, amounting to £46. 3. 1., has been appropriated to the use of Castle-Dawson chapelry; the total of the rectorial tithes is £203. 15. 5. The vicarial tithes payable to the incumbent are £222. 7., and the aggregate value of the union, including the glebe, is £811. 17. per annum. The parishes of Rasharkin and Finvoy are held with cure of souls, those of Kilraghts and Kildallock without cure. The glebe-house, having been found by the present incumbent in a dilapidated and uninhabitable state on his admission to the benefice, has been put into complete repair by him, at an expense of £3692, without having any demand on his successor for the repayment of any portion thereof: the glebe consists of 50a. 0r. 34½p. statute measure, valued at 18s. 6d. per acre. The church is a small but very beautiful edifice on a commanding situation. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with that of Finvoy; both have chapels: that of Rasharkin is in the village, in which there are also two places of worship for Presbyterians. A parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector: at Dromore are two schools under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wilson; a male and female school at Dunminny were built and are supported, the former by Mr. Birnie and the latter by Miss Birnie; a school at Glenback is in connection with the Board of National Education, another is in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and there are two others, aided by grants from individuals. In these schools about 130 boys and 120 girls are instructed: besides whom, 418 boys and 160 girls are educated in 13 private schools: there are also 8 Sunday schools. There are several raths in the parish: one of these, at Lisnacannon, is of very large dimensions; it has two fosses and three ramparts, and covers nearly an acre and a half of ground. Several silver coins, of the reigns of Stephen, John and Rich. III., and of Robert and David Bruce, were found here; and an artificial cavern was discovered near the church. The body of a man who had committed suicide in 1776, and had been buried in a

bog in the mountain, was found in 1827, without the smallest signs of decomposition.

RASHEE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ballyclare, on the road from Larne to Broughshane: the population is returned with the parish of Ballyeaston. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6460½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, one portion of it forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Carncastle, and the remainder constituting part of the perpetual cure of Ballyeaston.—See BALLYEASTON and CARNCASTLE.

RATAINE, or RATHYNE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Trim, on the road from Bective-Bridge to Athboy; containing 370 inhabitants, and comprising 1576 statute acres of profitable land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardracran, and subject to a crown rent of £6 per ann.: the tithes amount to £121. 13. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunderry.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a parish, in the barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (E.) from Tralee, on the high road to Killarney; containing 2365 inhabitants. The castle of Ballybeggan, in this parish, formerly a place of considerable strength belonging to the Desmonds, and a noted pass between Tralee and Castle Island, was the only fortress in the county that in 1641 held out against the Irish forces, and it resisted every assault until relieved, in 1643, by Lord Inchiquin's forces: during the war of the Revolution it was burnt by the Irish. The parish comprises 4236 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, partly in tillage. The limestone strata of this district contain several caverns lined with stalactites, through which a subterraneous stream takes its course; very good marble has been obtained, and many years since a vein of lead ore was discovered near the church. The county gaol, the infantry barracks, Messrs. Newell and Grant's distillery and Mr. Bender's brewery are situated at Ballymullen, and together with a considerable portion of the parish, are within the limits of the borough of Tralee, under which head they are noticed. Several neat houses have been built in this suburb, and it is probable that in the course of a few years the buildings will be extended to the town, about a quarter of a mile distant. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Ardfert: the tithes amount to £336. 18. 5½. The Protestant inhabitants attend the church at Tralee. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Ballymacelligott, but chiefly in that of Tralee. About 110 children are educated in three private schools. The ivied ruins of the old church stand in the burial-ground adjoining the high road; the ruins of Ballybeggan castle before mentioned still exist, and at Ballymullen are some remains of another castle of the Desmonds.

RATH, a parish, in the barony of INCHQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 2521 inhabitants. It comprises about 5000 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, which esti-

mate was taken as the basis for the tithe composition ; a considerable portion consists of coarse pasture, and the remainder of good arable land. The parish extends to the bridge at Corofin, and comprises portions of the lakes of Inchiquin and Tadane, noticed in the article on Kilneboy : at Riverston is a chief station of the constabulary police. The seats are Adelphi, the residence of F. and W. Fitzgerald, Esqrs. ; Clifden, of E. Burton, Esq. ; Roxton, of T. Blood, Esq. ; Applevale, of G. Davis, Esq. ; Willbrook, of W. A. Brewe, Esq. ; and Riverston, of Jonas Studdert, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe ; the rectory was united in 1803 to that of Dysert, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Rath, in the patronage of the Marquess of Thomond ; and the vicarage forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Dysert. Of the tithes, amounting to £76. 15. 0½., two-thirds are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Corofin ; the chapel, a small plain building, is at Liscullane. About 30 children are taught in a school at Knockmart, chiefly supported by Mr. Blood and Mr. Synge, and about 70 in a school held in the chapel. The ruins of the ancient church stand near the margin of a small lake ; near them are those of the castle of Rath, and in the vicinity, those of a castle called O'Nial's Court, formerly the residence of the chieftains of that family. A large monumental stone near the castle records its destruction, and that of part of the family, by lightning. The ruins of Tier Mac Bran castle are situated near the shore of Inchiquin lake.

RATH, a village, in the parish of **DRUMCULLIN**, barony of **GLISH**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (W.) from Frankford, on the road to Parsonstown : the population is returned with the parish. Here is a R. C. chapel belonging to the union or district of EGLISH.

RATHANGAN, a market and post-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of **EAST OPHALY**, but chiefly in that of **WEST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 14½ miles (W.) from Naas, and 30 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Kildare to Edenderry ; containing 2911 inhabitants, of which number, 1165 are in the town, which is entirely in the barony of West Ophaly, and near the Grand Canal, and in 1831 contained 215 houses. It is a chief station of the constabulary police, and has a market on Monday, and fairs in June, and on Aug. 26th and Nov. 12th. The parish comprises 8872 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act : the principal seat within its limits is Tottenham Green, that of Geo. Tottenham, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, being the corps of the prebend of Rathangan in the cathedral of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster and the Bishop, of whom the former has the right of presentation for two turns and the latter for one : the tithes amount to £553. 16. 11. The glebe-house was erected in 1810, by aid of a loan of £625 and a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits ; and there is a glebe comprising 29a. 2r. 26p. The church is a neat edifice with a handsome tower ; the whole is in excellent order. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kildare. The chapel is a spacious building : there is also

a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. In a school under the National Board, and one supported by Lord Harberton, about 200 children are educated ; and there are three private schools, in which are about 120 children. There is a dispensary in the town, supported in the usual manner.

RATHASPECK, a parish, partly in the barony of **FASSADINING**, county of **KILKENNY**, and partly in the barony of **BALLYADAMS**, but chiefly in that of **SLIEVE-MARGUE**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Athy ; containing 4032 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which signifies "the Bishop's Fort," from a rath near the old church. Here was anciently a small religious establishment, probably a cell to that on the townland of Clonpierce, about two miles distant : the foundation of both is attributed to the O'Mores. The parish comprises 8097 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and contains quarries of excellent flag and building stone. Here are the Doonane, Newtown, Rushes, Mandubeagh, Corguee, and Wolfe's Hill collieries ; the last-named is drained by a level, all the others by steam-engines, and they supply stone coal to all parts of the surrounding country, which is principally conveyed by carriers. The shafts are first sunk through clay, then succeeds a hard green rock, and next slaty strata, in contact with which is the coal : it is worked on either side by regular gangs, each member having a specific duty ; the number of each gang is about thirty, and when the pit is double worked there are sixty ; each crew works ten hours, but they are particularly observant of every kind of holiday. Gracefield, the seat of Mrs. Kavanagh, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, commanding most extensive views, and is backed with thriving plantations ; Inch is the residence of W. Conner, Esq. There is a chief constabulary police station at Wolfe's Hill, and other stations at Slat and Mandubeagh. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop, who annexed to it the small parish of Templedecorm in 1837 : the tithes amount to £320. The church was built, in 1814, by aid of a gift of £220 from the late Board of First Fruits, and for its repair the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £253. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Mayo and Doonane, and partly in that of Ballyadams ; it contains two chapels, one at Doonane, and the other at Wolfe's Hill belonging to the union of Ballyadams. The parochial school is at Mullaghmore ; and there is a school at Gracefield, supported by Mrs. Kavanagh. In five private schools about 200 boys and 130 girls are taught ; and there are two Sunday schools. The present church of Rathaspeck was erected out of the ruins of the ancient religious buildings, under the site of which there were formerly three vaulted chambers, in one of which was a well of the purest water. About a quarter of a mile north of the church is Miltown castle, or Ballyvuilling, consisting of a square tower and some other remains of a fortified mansion of unknown antiquity, with a modern dwelling-house annexed. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found, including ancient Anglo-Irish coins, a short sword of brass, and a brooch ; and at Miltown castle spear-heads and other curiosities have been discovered.

RATHASPECK, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Wexford; containing 626 inhabitants. It is situated between Forth Mountain and Wexford haven, and comprises 2401 statute acres of good land, which, from the great encouragement afforded by the proprietor, is in an excellent state of cultivation: marl abounds in the parish, and limestone for agricultural purposes is obtained from the adjoining parish of Rathmacknee. Johnstown Castle, the noble mansion of Hamilton Knox Grogan Morgan, Esq., the principal proprietor of the surrounding district, was occupied for one night by Oliver Cromwell, who on the following morning reviewed his troops in the demesne preparatory to his attack on Wexford. The present house has been greatly enlarged and embellished in the Gothic style, and the extensive demesne has been much improved and laid out with great taste. At the village of Rathaspeck is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithes amount to £120. 9. 8., and there are two glebes, comprising $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church, which is a neat plain building, is still considered the mother church of the union, and the incumbent is consequently first inducted there: it was rebuilt in 1823, at an expense of about £900, aided by a grant from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Piercestown. On the demesne of Johnstown Castle is a very handsome school-house, in the rustic style, built by Mr. Morgan, at an expense exceeding £300: the school is entirely supported by Mrs. Morgan; in addition to the usual course of education, the boys are taught the elements of surveying and navigation, and such as distinguish themselves are intended to be placed by their patrons in suitable situations. At a short distance from Johnstown Castle, with which the remains of the ancient edifice are incorporated, and in that part of the demesne which extends into the adjoining parish of Kildavin, are the ruins of Rathlannan castle. Tradition states that these castles were at one period occupied by two sisters. On the townland of Whitestone formerly stood the castle of that name, of which not a vestige can be traced; about 50 years since, several articles of gold and silver plate and other articles of value were found near its site, supposed to have been hidden there during the civil war of the 17th century.

RATHASPICK, a parish, in the barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Sligo; containing, with the market and post-town of Rathowen (which is separately described), 2170 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Glynn, and on the south and east by the river Inny. It comprises 4542 statute acres, exclusively of a considerable portion of bog: the land is good for pasture and tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, for which there are quarries, and there is also abundance of limestone gravel and marl. Petty sessions and fairs are held at Rathowen. A bridge of 12 arches crosses the Inny at Ballicorkey, which river here separates the dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Newpass is the property of Sir George R. Fetherston, Bart; Ardglass, the residence of Major A. P. Bond; Rockfield, of

M. Crawford, Esq.; Ardglass Cottage, of J. Atkinson, Esq.; and Newpark, of J. A'Hmuty, Esq. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of Sir J. Bennett Piers, Bart., in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithes amount to £128. 5., entirely payable to the impropriator: the curate's stipend is £92. 6. $7\frac{1}{2}$., of which £83. 2. is derived from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund, and £9. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. is allowed by the impropriator; he has also the glebe, comprising nine acres, valued at £18 per ann. and subject to a rent of £8. 11. 8. The glebe-house was built, in 1817, at a cost of £461. 10. $9\frac{1}{4}$., of which £415. 7. $8\frac{1}{4}$. was a gift, and the remainder a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure, with a square tower, built in 1814 by aid of a gift of £800, and enlarged in 1821 by a loan of £200 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Russagh, and contains a chapel. About 90 children are taught in two schools aided by private subscriptions; one of which is under the patronage of M. Crawford, Esq., who gives the house and half an acre of land; and in two private schools are about 70 children; there is also a Sunday school. There are ruins of two castles; a curious rath; and remains of the conventual church of Kilmocahill, or Kilmichael, a monastery founded by the Petyt family, the possessions of which were given to Robert Nangle at the dissolution. There are several mineral springs.

RATHBARRY, a parish, in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Clonakilty, on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 2748 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the southern coast, derives its name from an ancient fort, of which there are still some picturesque remains in Lord Carbery's demesne. This fortress, anciently called Rathbarry, now Castle Freke, was erected in the 15th century by Randal Oge Barry, and in 1602 was surrendered to Capt. Harvey for Queen Elizabeth, according to the treaty of Kinsale, and was retained by the English till the breaking out of the war in 1641. Soon after the commencement of hostilities, it was besieged by the insurgents, but was resolutely defended by its proprietor, Arthur Freke, Esq., who maintained it against all their attacks from the 14th of February till the 18th of October, when it was relieved by Sir Chas. Vavasour and Capt. Jephson, who conducted the owner and his garrison in safety to Bandon and set fire to the castle, to prevent its being occupied by the enemy. The insurgents, nevertheless, took the castle of Dundedy, which they kept till the spring of the year 1643, when they also obtained possession of the remains of Castle Freke; but in July they were driven from this place by Col. Myn, who restored the castle and placed in it a garrison which retained possession till the arrival of Cromwell. The parish comprises 4189 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the surface is very uneven, and towards the sea the land is cold and the soil sandy; but in the centre of the parish and around Miltown, more fertile. The vale in which Miltown is situated is very beautiful and in many parts has been richly planted by Lord Carbery and the incumbent. Castle Freke, the seat of Lord Carbery, a handsome castellated mansion, erected near the site of the old fortress of Rathbarry, is

beautifully situated in a richly improved demesne, comprising 1000 acres, embellished with fine timber and thriving plantations, and with a beautiful and picturesque lake. Kilkerran House, the residence of M. Galway, Esq., in the grounds of which is also a fine lake, is also in the parish. Near the south-eastern extremity of the parish is the Red Strand, where great quantities of calcareous sand are obtained for manure. This sand is a formation from the debris or very minute shells, among which some small cornua ammonis may be seen in nearly a perfect state: it was some years since analysed and found to contain 79 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. It is a curious fact that this sand is confined to a narrow strand, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an English mile wide, bounded at each end by high cliffs; and though other inlets and strands are near it on either side, their sands do not exhibit any calcareous matter but are all composed of silex and argil. The Red Strand sand is carried 16 English miles into the interior for manure; at that distance 20 bags, each containing about 3 cwt., are considered sufficient to manure a statute acre; at three miles distance from the Strand from 80 to 120 bags are laid on. More than 1000 horses and carts may be reckoned at the Strand in one day. This sand is esteemed the best on the southern coast, except the Bantry sand, as it is called, which is a distinct coral formation, a perfect calcareous mass. To the east of Galley Head, on the southern coast of the parish, are the Doolic rocks. Fairs are held at New Mill on March 25th, June 29th, and Sept. 29th, under a patent obtained by the lord of the manor; and a constabulary police force is stationed at Miltown, for which a barrack has been lately erected.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Stewart; the rectory is partly appropriate to the dean and chapter of Ross, and partly inappropriate in M. Roberts and J. W. Foote, Esqrs. The tithes amount to £411. 19. 10., of which £63. 7. 11. is payable to the appropriators, £174. 2. 10. to the impropiators, and £174. 9. 2. to the vicar. The glebe-house, an elegant villa embosomed in thriving plantations, was erected by the Rev. H. Stewart, the present incumbent, in 1831; the glebe comprises $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which two only belong to the vicar. The church, a handsome and spacious structure in the later English style, with a square tower, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £1900, of which £900 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by Lord Carbery; it is finely situated in the demesne of Castle Freke. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ardfield; the chapel near Miltown is a neat edifice, with a fine altar-piece. About 160 children are taught in two public schools, of which the male and female parochial school is supported chiefly by Lord Carbery and the incumbent; a very handsome school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, has been erected by his lordship at his own expense; there is also a Sunday school. On Galley Head, often mistaken for the old head of Kinsale, are the ruins of Dundedy castle; and on the eastern side of Redstrand are the ruins of the castle of Dunowen. The ploughland of Gahanave, comprising about 200 acres, from which the chancellor of the diocese derives his income, is in this parish.

RATHBEAGH, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles (N. E.) from Freshford, on the upper road from Kilkenny to Ballyragget; containing 736 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Nore, is supposed to be the ancient Argiodross, and the residence of Heremon, one of the sons of Milesius, who came into Ireland and laid the foundation of the Milesian dynasty in that kingdom. The parish comprises 2281 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which are mostly in a state of profitable cultivation. The ancient manor-house of Clone, formerly the residence of Sir Toby Caulfeild, ancestor of the Earl of Charlemont, and now in the occupation of H. Nixon, Esq., is within the parish. Fairs are held on the 1st of May and November, and Dec. 6th, chiefly for stock, and are well attended; a constabulary police force is stationed here. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Freshford, or Aghour; the tithes amount to £215. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Lisdowney. About 220 children are taught in a school at Clone, in connection with the New Board of Education. On the bank of the river Nore, at this place, is a mount 40 yards in length and 25 in breadth on the summit, and encircled by a double fosse.

RATHBEGGAN, a parish, in the barony of RATHOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dunshaughlin, on the mail road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises $2901\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of arable and pasture land of good quality, of which the proportions are nearly equal, and it contains some quarries of building stone. Rathbeggan House is the seat of John Standish, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £161. 18. 9., of which £18. 9. 2. is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe, comprising $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is valued at £15 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £100, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat modern edifice, towards the erection of which the same Board gave £800, in 1817. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ratoath.

RATHBIN.—See BURNCHURCH.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish, in the barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burren, on the road to Ennistymon; containing 848 inhabitants. It comprises 9440 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, a large portion of which consists of rocky mountain pasture, affording a rich though scanty herbage: there is also a portion of bog. The principal residence is Gregans, that of Fras. Martin, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union of Dromerehy and corps of the treasurership of Kilfenora: the tithes amount to £100. The church of the union, a small plain building without a tower, erected about 40 years since, is within the limits of the parish. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of the union or district of Glyn or Glenarragha, comprising also the parishes of Dromerehy, Glaninagh, and Killonoghan. The chapel at Glenarragha was originally built by the late Marquess of Buckingham, and has been recently much enlarged. A glebe of 40 acres is allotted for the

use of the parish priest, subject to a rent of £20 per annum; about 60 children are educated in a private school. At Gregans, on the border of the parish, are the ruins of the castle of that name.

RATHBOYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOWER NAVAN**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Kells, on the road to Kilcock, and from Longford to Drogheda; containing 1271 inhabitants. It comprises $3920\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, nearly equally under grass and tillage; there is plenty of limestone. Ballybeg is the seat of T. O'Reilly, Esq.; and Charlesfort, of C. A. Tisdall, Esq. Mr. O'Reilly has a nursery of 100 statute acres, affording employment to about 80 persons. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ardbraccan; the chapel at Cortown is a handsome modern building, with a school contiguous. At Charlesfort is a school, the master of which is allowed £15 per ann., with a house and garden, and two tons of coal yearly, by C. A. Tisdall, Esq.; in these schools about 110 children are taught.

RATHBRAN.—See **STRATFORD-on-SLANEY**.

RATHCAHILL.—See **MONEYGAY**.

RATHCAVAN.—See **RACAVAN**.

RATHCLARIN, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bandon; containing 2775 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of Court M'Sherry bay and intersected by the small river Arigideen, which here falls into the bay, comprises about 5800 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3500 per annum. The land is in general good and under a profitable system of cultivation, producing abundant crops, of which the principal are wheat and potatoes; but, on the south side of the parish, several large fields have been covered with sand drifted from a small inlet, and rendered utterly unavailable for agricultural operations; the hedge-rows and fences have disappeared, and the deposits are progressively increasing. The principal seats are Gortnahorna, the residence of J. M. Sealy, Esq.; Glenville, of R. B. Robinson, Esq.; Maryborough, of Major Broderick; Gortaglana, of Major M. Scott; Ballycallen Demesne, of H. Harris, Esq.; Ballycallen, of J. Harris, Esq.; Rathclarin Rectory, of the Rev. Thos. Waggett; and in the immediate vicinity of Kilbrittain, Flaxfort, of the Rev. R. Taylor, P. P.; Riversdale House, of T. Bailey, Esq.; the residence of Francis Stowell, Esq.; and Harbourview, the bathing-lodge of J. Bowen, Esq., who has also built several neat cottages for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £650. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100, is a very handsome residence; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a small but very neat edifice, nearly in the centre of the parish, and was modernised and thoroughly repaired in 1835, at an expense of £314, defrayed by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also that of Kilbrittain, and parts of the parishes of Ringrone and Bally-

modan: the chapel, a large and neat edifice, is at Kilbrittain. About 280 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial male school is supported by the rector and the Association for Discountenancing Vice; and the female school by Mr. Seely, who, in 1836, erected a very handsome school-house; there are also two private schools, in which are about 180 children, and a Sunday school. Near the church is a holy well covered over by a small building; and about two miles to the north-west are the ruins of the very ancient church of Cloundereen, supposed to have been founded by the Knights Templars in 1296.

RATHCLINE, or **RATHLINE**, a parish, in the barony of **RATHCLINE**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing, with the greater portion of the market and post-town of Lanesborough, 3036 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bank of the river Shannon, and was distinguished for its castle at the base of the hill of Rathcline, about a mile from Lanesborough, said to have been originally built by the family of O'Quin, and to have been an object of frequent contention in the various internal wars of the country. After numerous vicissitudes it was dismantled by Cromwell's forces, and finally destroyed by fire in the war of the Revolution; there are still considerable remains, which from their fine situation on the margin of the Shannon have a very picturesque appearance. The parish comprises 8099 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of indifferent quality; not more than one-third is under tillage, the remainder is in pasture; the surface is tolerably level, and there is a considerable tract of bog, in which are found oak and fir trees, which are used by the poor in roofing their houses. Limestone abounds and is quarried for building and for agricultural uses, and a speckled black and white marble is also found and made into mantel-pieces. The chief seats are Rathcline, the residence of L. White, Esq.; Clonbonney, of G. Davys, Esq.; and Mount Davis, of the Misses Davis. The weaving of linen is carried on in several parts of the parish, and great quantities of frieze are also made; there is a considerable trade in corn and eggs, for which the Shannon affords every facility. A very large fair for horses, cattle, and sheep is held on the 12th of February at Lanesborough. Within the limits of the parish is the small island of Inchenough, or Inchiana, comprising about 50 acres of land, with 6 houses and 35 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in R. C. and R. Armstrong, Esqrs.* The tithes amount to £393. 10., of which £262. 6. 8. is payable to the impropriators, and £131. 3. 4. to the vicar; the glebe comprises 30 acres, valued at £45 per annum. The church, a spacious edifice, was erected at the expense of the Lanesborough family, in 1678, on part of the site of the ancient church in Lanesborough, which was called the abbey and is said to have been built by St. Patrick in the 4th century. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is large and has a tower at the west end; a small house is also appropriated as a chapel of ease. There are five private schools, in which are about 300 children. Near the ruins of the castle are those of the ancient church, said to have been destroyed from the opposite bank of the Shannon; part of the steeple is yet standing, and the

cemetery is still used by the Roman Catholics. In one of the walls of the castle was a marble tablet with a very ancient inscription in the Irish character; from the hill at the base of which these ruins are situated is a very extensive and interesting view.

RATHCONNELL, or **TURIN**, a parish, in the barony of **MOYASHEL**, and **MAGHERADERNAN**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Mullingar, on the road to Castletown-Delvin, and near Lough Hoyle; containing 2946 inhabitants. Between two tracts of land of a moory nature, at this place, was a celebrated pass, noted in the Irish annals for the defeat of the Irish army under Gen. Preston by the retreating forces of Sir Richard Grenville, accompanied by the famished garrison of Athlone and the Protestant inhabitants: the pass had been fortified to intercept their retreat, and was bravely defended; but the English horse, unexpectedly finding themselves able to pass the moory ground contiguous, changed the fortune of the day, and the victory was complete. This parish contains 12,440 statute acres, according to the county assessment under an improving state of agriculture; much of it is fine grazing land, and the arable produces good crops of corn and potatoes: there are about 400 acres of bog, with some limestone and black stone. Petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Knockdrin. In the parish are several fine seats, among which are Knockdrin Castle, the handsome residence of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.; the house, which is castellated and of Gothic architecture is situated in a fine demesne adorned with an extensive lake, and including the high hill of Knockdrin, crowned by a large rath, and covered with plantations. Clonlost is the ancient family seat of J. Nugent, Esq.; Reynella, the elegant residence of the late R. M. Reynell, Esq., now the property of a minor, situated in a fine demesne, adorned with a lake and extensive plantations; Cooksborough, the fine mansion of the Cooke family; Killymon, the residence of R. N. Reynell, Esq.; Rathconnel, of J. Adamson, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. R. Crone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is inappropriate in Nicholas Ogle, of Dysart, Esq. The tithes amount to £369. 4. 7., half of which is payable to the impropiator, and half to the vicar. The glebe comprises 23 acres, valued at £31. 18. 11. per ann., and subject to a rent of equal amount: the glebe-house was built at an expense of £738, defrayed partly by a gift of £369 and a loan of £214 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue by the incumbent. The church is a neat building with a tower and spire, in complete repair, erected in 1798 at an expense of £831, of which £461 was a gift, and the residue a loan, from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, also called Turin, comprising this parish and those of Taghmon, Stonehall, and Tyfernon, in which union are two chapels; that of Rathconnell, at Turin, is a modern building. The parochial school, at Knockdrin, has been endowed by Sir R. Levinge, Bart., with a house which cost £350, and an acre and a half of land; about 10 children are educated in it. A school at Reynella was built at a cost of £200; and there is a private school, in which are 50 children. At Turin is a dispensary. In the northern extremity of

the parish is a ruined church, and at Rathconnel is also another fine ruin of a church: here are several raths.

RATHCONRATH, a parish, in the barony of **RATHCONRATH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ballynacargy, on the road from Dublin by Mullingar to Athlone; containing 2862 inhabitants, of which number, 235 are in the village. A tumultuous body of insurgents assembled in Sept. 1798, at the hill of Skeagh, in this parish, but they afterwards dispersed, excepting a party that took post at Wilson's Hospital, and were there encountered by the soldiery. The parish comprises 7563 statute acres; the land is of good quality; there is very little waste; about one-fourth is arable, and the remainder good pasture. The common substratum is limestone and black flag-stone: there are quarries of the former in almost all parts of the parish, and from one on the lands of Mount D'Alton the stones for the chambers of the locks on the Royal Canal have been taken, as well as for the bridges, for a considerable distance. Great facility is afforded for inland navigation by the Royal Canal, which passes near the northern and eastern boundaries of the parish. A patent exists for four fairs, which are not held. At Meares Court and Ballinacarra are corn-mills. On the road to Ballymore are two remarkable rocks, called the Cat and the Mouse; and close to them is a spring, called the Swallow, the waters of which immediately commence a subterraneous course of one mile. In the parish are the two hills of Rathconrath and Skeagh, and the small lake of Ballinacarra. In the village is a constabulary police station. On the banks of a fine sheet of water stands Mount D'Alton, formerly the residence of the ancient family of D'Alton, who were lords of Rathconrath, and now counts of the Holy Roman Empire: the house, which is now the residence of O. W. C. Begg, Esq., was built in 1784 by Count Richard D'Alton, a distinguished officer in the Austrian service; at the rear is a pyramidal monument, thirty feet high, erected by this gentleman and his brother, Gen. J. D'Alton, in honour of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Emperor Joseph II., and King George III. On three sides it is adorned with their profiles in white marble, and on the fourth with the arms of the family and a suitable inscription. Meares Court is the seat of J. Devenish Meares, Esq.; Glencarry, of R. H. Kelly, Esq.; Rathcaslin, of T. Banon, Esq.; Irishtown, of J. Banon, Esq.; and Oldtown, of E. Banon, Esq.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lanesborough; the tithes amount to £267. The glebe-house was built in 1818, at an expense of £1569 British, of which £323 was a gift, and £415 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the incumbent. The glebe comprises 24a. 0r. 14p., valued at £27. 14. per annum. The church was built in 1809, nearly on the site of the ancient church, at an expense of £738 British, which was a gift from the before-mentioned Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, also called Miltown, comprising this parish and those of Moranstown and Kilmacnevin; and containing two chapels, of which that at Miltown was originally built at the expense of Christopher, Count D'Alton, who endowed it with one acre

of land; it is in the presentation of O. W. C. Begg, Esq., of Mount D'Alton. The other chapel is at Empor, in Kilmacnevin. About 230 children are educated in two public schools, of which one in the village is entirely supported by the rector; the other at Miltown is a national school: and there are two private schools, in which are about 117 children. Ruins exist of the old church: at Washford are the remains of an ancient monastic institution: the old castles of Loghan, or Mount D'Alton, Corkan, and Miltown, are in existence; adjoining the former is a cave, in which teeth and bones of gigantic size were found in 1780. Scattered over the parish are many raths, some of them very large, and one, in particular, is a fine specimen of this species of fortification, having circumvallations and other works. At Mount D'Alton were born Gens. James D'Alton and Richard, Count D'Alton, Knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, and Governor of the Austrian Netherlands in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. of Germany, to whom he was Chamberlain and a Privy Counsellor; he died at Treves in 1790, on his route from Brussels to Vienna.

RATHCOOL, a parish, in the barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilkenny; containing 1225 inhabitants, and comprising 5110½ statute acres. Within its limits is Sandsford's Court, the property of Michael Warren, Esq.; and at Johnswell is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Kilkyran, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes of the united parishes amount to £330, of which £220 is payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of St. John's; the chapel is at Johnswell, where there is also a school of about 100 children, under the patronage of Mr. Warren.

RATHCOOL, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Fethard; containing 1611 inhabitants. It comprises 5759 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; of the land, which is of superior quality, about two-thirds are in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of about 150 acres of woodland, in pasture. There are several handsome seats, of which the principal are Derrylusker, that of Mrs. Palliser; Ardsalla, of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Gough; Annsgift, of Major Gough; Rocklow, of Benj. Frend, Esq.; and Coolmore, of M. Villiers Sankey, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithes amount to £365. About 20 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of the castle of Slanestown, and near the demesne of Rocklow is a large moat or rath.

RATHCOOLE, a post-town and parish, in the barony of **UPPERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Naas; containing 1409 inhabitants, of which number, 602 are in the town. This place, anciently called "Radcull," appears from various records to have been incorporated prior to the time of Hen. III., and to have had burgesses. In the 24th of that reign (1240), it is recorded that "Lucas, Archbishop of Dublin, grants to the burgesses of Radcull common of pasture and turbary in the mountain of Slescol with his men of

Newcastle near Lyons, at 4s. per annum." The town, which is about a quarter of a mile in length, contains 112 houses irregularly built, and has a patent for holding fairs on April 23rd, June 18th, and Oct. 9th, but these fairs have not been held for some years. It is the head station of the constabulary police for the district of Uppercross, and the residence of the chief constable. The parish comprises 4005 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is fertile, and generally under profitable cultivation; about 600 acres of common were enclosed in 1818. To the west of the town is a range of heights branching off from the chain of hills on the confines of the county of Wicklow, in a north-western direction, comprising the hills of Rathcoole, Windmill, Athgoe and Lyons, the formation of which is generally clay-slate loose and conglomerate, and grauwacke slate, with occasional alternations of granite, and some red conglomerate sandstone. The principal seat is Johnstown, the handsome residence of J. Kennedy, Esq., in a tastefully disposed and well-cultivated demesne of 200 acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the rectory and vicarage of Calliaghstown, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The tithes amount to £310, of which £60 is payable to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, of which 6 were allotted from the common on its enclosure in 1818. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £111, is a neat plain edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Saggard. A school, in which are about 70 children, is supported by J. D. La Touche, Esq., and there is a private school of about 40 children, also a dispensary. A school was endowed here for 50 Protestant girls by the late Mrs. Mary Mercer, which was removed some years since to the parish of Castleknock. This place formerly gave the title of Viscount to the family of Tracey, to which James Tracey, Esq., of Geashill, in King's county, is at present prosecuting his claim before the House of Lords.

RATHCOONEY, a parish, in the North Liberties of the county of the city of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cork, on the mail coach road to Dublin; containing, with the village of Glanmire and part of Riverstown, 2988 inhabitants. In 1716 a battle was fought at Lower Glanmire, in this parish, between a regiment that had turned out for arrears of pay and posted themselves in the village, and a regiment which was brought up from Cove with two pieces of cannon to reduce the former to submission, which, after an obstinate conflict, they effected, when three of the ringleaders were shot by sentence of a court martial. The parish, which is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Glanmire, and on the south by the estuary of the Lee, comprises 4982 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and chiefly under tillage. The soil is light and shallow on the hills, but richer on the lower grounds; the system of agriculture is improving; there is very little waste land, and scarcely any bog. Sea-weed and sand, which are obtained with facility, are the principal manures, and the crops are in general of good quality. There are numerous gentlemen's seats and good houses in the immediate vicinity

of the village of Glanmire, under which head they are noticed. The woollen manufacture was established here in 1822, by Messrs. Lyons and Hanly, whose factory, in a secluded part of the vale of Glanmire, contains 30 looms, and affords employment to 200 persons. The bleach-greens of Messrs. Thorley and Son, at Annasilla, employ 100 persons; and the St. Patrick's beetling-mills, belonging to the same firm, afford employment to 100 more. The produce of these manufactories and others in the neighbourhood is sent by land carriage to Cork, a distance of five miles, the road being the principal entrance into Cork from Dublin, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Cashel. At this point it is hilly and dangerous: to avoid the hills a new line of road was sought for, intended to pass over the Glanmire river and along its banks, to join that part of the present road running along the side of the river Lee into Cork; it would be a perfect level and a most delightful drive, but its execution has been successfully opposed. Spring Hill Mills, belonging to Mr. J. Daly, produce annually about 10,000 barrels on the average, and employ a considerable number of men. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, united to the rectories and vicarages of Cahirlog and Little Island, together forming the union and the corps of the prebend of Rathcooney, in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £500; the glebe comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the gross value of the benefice is £1078. 4. The church, situated in the village of Glanmire, is a plain neat edifice, with a tower and spire, built in 1784 by subscription of the several parishes of the union, on ground presented by Robert Rodgers, Esq. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Upper Glanmire; there is a chapel of ease at Spring Hill. Of the different schools, two are under the patronage of the parish priest, and a school of about 100 girls is supported by Mrs. Hickie. The children employed in the woollen factory are obliged to attend a school for three hours every evening, the school-house and teacher being provided by Messrs. Lyons and Hanly, who make no deduction or charge in money or labour as an equivalent. S. McCall, Esq. left an annuity of £18, late currency, and Quinton Hamilton, Esq., the interest of £500, to be distributed annually among the poor. A repository for the sale of wearing apparel to the poor at reduced prices, payable by small instalments, was established at Glanmire, in 1835, under the patronage of the Rev. T. Woodroffe and a committee of ladies, but it has failed to accomplish its intended purpose: there is a dispensary. On the townland of Rathcooney are the ruins of the old church, attached to which is the burial-ground of the parish. Near this is an old edifice, now almost in ruins, formerly the residence of the family of St. Leger, who possessed very considerable property in the parish. There are several raths.

RATHCOR, a village, in the parish of **CARLINGFORD**, barony of **LOWER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Carlingford, on the bay of Dundalk; containing 45 houses and 274 inhabitants.

RATHCORE, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPER DEECE**, but chiefly in that of **LOWER MOYFENRAGH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEIN-**

STER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Summerhill, on the road to Edenderry; containing, with the post-town of Enfield (which is separately described), 3455 inhabitants, of which number, 73 are in the village of Rathcore. This parish, which is situated on the Royal Canal and on the road from Dublin to Athlone, is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, which here separates it from the county of Kildare. It comprises 14,303 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of good quality and the greater portion of it under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, there is no waste land, and but a very moderate portion of bog: there is a quarry of good limestone at Newcastle. The principal seats are Johnstown, the residence of J. H. Rorke, Esq.; Rahinstown, of R. G. Bomford, Esq.; Ryndville, of R. Rynd, Esq.; Newcastle, of C. Lennon, Esq.; and Ballinderry, the property of the Hon. R. T. Rowley, and the residence of Thos. Murphy, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes amount to £807. 13. 10., of which £438. 9. 2½. is payable to the bishop, and £369. 4. 7½. to the vicar. There is a good glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 41 acres, valued at £62. 2. per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Rathmolion; the chapel is a spacious and handsome edifice, situated at Kilcorney, on the estate of Lord Decies. A school-house is now being erected near the church, from funds chiefly supplied by the vicar and by John Bridges, Esq., of London; there are four private schools, in which are about 180 children.

RATHCORMAC, a market and post-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 14 miles (N. E.) from Cork, and 111 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 5143 inhabitants, of which number, 1574 are in the town, which is situated on the river Bride, and on the mail road from Cork to Dublin. It comprises one principal street with some smaller diverging from it, and consists of 244 houses, several of which are well built of stone. At the entrance from Cork are several picturesque cottages, erected by the Hon. Chas. L. Tonson. It is a constabulary police station, and the depôt for the staff of the South Cork militia. The only manufacture carried on is that of leather by Mr. Wm. O'Connell, in whose tannery upwards of 10,000 hides, 32,500 calf-skins and 500 horse-skins are annually prepared for the markets of London, Bristol, Liverpool and Leeds. The manor mill, under the patent of Chas. II., has been rebuilt at an expense of £1500 by Mr. D. Cummins, and is capable of grinding 5000 bags of flour annually. A small market is held in the market-house on Saturday; and there are fairs, which are small and not well attended, on Aug. 12th, and Oct. 31st. Petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and the seneschal occasionally holds a manor court for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town was erected into a free borough by Chas. II., in 1682, and obtained the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, the elective franchise being vested in the freeholders and inhabitants: it was disfranchised at the Union.

The parish comprises 12,984 statute acres, of which about one-sixth is mountain and bog. The soil is very varied in character; in the lower parts it is good and

under an excellent system of cultivation, but not more than half of the parish is under tillage: upwards of 2000 acres are rough mountain pasture, moor or turbarry. The uplands form part of the hilly tract called Nagle's mountains, which originate here and extend westward to the Bogra range. The eastern extremity of Nagle's mountains, about three miles north of Rathcormac, is very lofty and appears as if it had been cut down vertically from the summit to the base: on its highest point is a large conical pile of stones, called Cairn-Thierna, "The Lord's cairn or pile," so named, according to some, from having been the place where the Tierna or chieftain assembled his followers and chose their leaders; or, according to others, from having been a place of pagan worship to the sun. This range is entirely of clay-slate: in the lower grounds limestone is very abundant, particularly at Ballyvarry; much of the mountain tract, hitherto uncultivated, is reclaimable; and the bog, from which the turf has been entirely cut away in many places, might be brought into a profitable state at a small expense, as it lies remarkably well for drainage. There are several large and handsome seats: the principal are Lisnegar, the elegant mansion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Riversdale, in the midst of a small but highly improved demesne, comprising a great variety of rural scenery within a limited compass; Kilshannick, the ancient mansion and winter residence of Edm. Roche, of Trabolgan, Esq.; Ballyglissane, of F. G. Reeves, Esq.; Shanbally, of John Welsh, Esq.; Bushy Park, of R. G. Campion, Esq.; Kildinon, the highly improved property of Edm. Roche, Esq.; the glebe, the residence of the Rev. W. Bourne; Ballinahina House, of Gerard Barry, Esq.; and Ballinahina Cottage, of the Rev. Dr. Barry, the parish priest of Fermoy for half a century, and for a long period the R. C. vicar-general of Cloyne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Rev. Percy Smith, of Headborough, county of Waterford: the tithes amount to £842, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 31a. 1r. 34p. The church, an ancient building, was much enlarged and improved in 1828, by a loan of £250 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also that of Gortroe; in each parish there is a chapel; that at Rathcormac is a large cruciform edifice, with a small square tower at the south transept, erected in 1816 on a site given by Lord Riversdale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, also a fever hospital and dispensary. There are nine schools in the parish: the parochial schools are supported by the rector and by a subscription of £10 per ann. from the Hon. George Colley; there is a school at Kildinan in connection with the Board of National Education, and another at Rathcormac, with accommodations for 400 pupils, built at a cost of £250; a Sunday school is under the superintendence of the Protestant clergymen: the remainder are private schools. The total number of children in the day schools is 320, of whom 197 are boys and 123 girls. At Shanbally, near Kildinan, are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the strong hold of the great Earl of Desmond.

RATHDOWNEY, a post-town and parish, in the barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 15 miles (S. W.) from Maryborough, and 56½ (S. W.) from Dublin. on the road to Temple-

more; containing 6654 inhabitants, of which number, 1214 are in the town. This town, in 1831, contained 211 houses, which are in general indifferently built and of neglected appearance; the streets are ill paved, and the place has few indications of prosperity. There are an extensive brewery and a boulting-mill. Fairs are held on Jan. 27th, April 1st, May 6th, July 10th, Sept. 12th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 15th; and a patent was obtained in the reign of Geo. III. for a weekly market and three additional fairs, none of which are held: fairs are held at Errill on Jan. 14th and March 11th. Petty sessions are held in the town every Saturday, and a constabulary police force is stationed at Errill and Lavally. The parish comprises 13,406 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land, of which about one-third is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage, is of very excellent quality, and the system of agriculture improved; there is but very little bog and no waste land; limestone abounds and is quarried for building and burning. The principal seats are Harristown, the residence of M. H. Drought, Esq.; Beckfield, of T. Roe, Esq.; Johnstown Glebe, of the Rev. M. Monck; and Lackland, of the Rev. R. Young: and in the vicinity of town, though not within the parish, are Ballybrophy, the residence of S. White, Esq.; Old Park, of Robt. White, Esq.; Middlemount, of Robt. Roe, Esq.; Grants-town, of — Vicars, Esq.; Kilbredy, of Jas. Drought, Esq.; Belmont, of J. Roe, Esq.; Levally, of R. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Knockfin, of Capt. Mosse; and Erken-dale, of W. Owen, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, in 1816, to the rectories of Glashare and Kildellig, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £750, of which £500 is payable to the dean and chapter and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits granted a gift of £100 and a loan of £1200, in 1814, and on which the present rector laid out £400 more, making the whole cost £1700, is a handsome residence; and the glebe comprises 267 acres: the gross income of the benefice is £950. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, in 1815, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a well proportioned spire. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the union or district of Grogan, comprising this and the parishes of Donamore, Skeirke, Coolkerry, and Rathsaran, and containing three chapels, situated at Rathdowney (a spacious plain building,) Grogan and Killismista. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There is a parochial school at Rathdowney, and a school at Castle-Fleming; the latter is supported by R. H. Stubber, Esq., and divine service is performed in the school-house every Sunday evening during the summer months: there are national schools for both sexes at Rathdowney and Errill; about 200 children receive instruction in all these schools. There are also six private schools, in which are about 450 children, a Sunday school, and two dispensaries, one in the town and the other at Errill. At Ballagh, Clonbyrne, and Castle-Fleming are the ruins of ancient castles; at Cloneve, near Harristown, are trifling remains of an old church and burial-place; and at Errill, those of a church and monastery, and the remains of a very

ancient cross. Ledwich, the antiquarian, who was for many years curate of this parish, published an account of the antiquities of it and of the adjoining parish of Aghaboe.

RATHDOWLAN.—See **BALLINADEE**.

RATHDRUM, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **BALLINACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wicklow, and 29 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2688 inhabitants, of which number, 1054 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the mail road from Dublin to Arklow, derives its name of Rathdrum, "The fort on the Hill," from its position on a lofty and commanding eminence, formerly the fortified residence of the ancient chieftains of the territory in the north-east of the county, then known by the name of Crioc-Cuolan. It was subsequently held by the Byrnes, but in 1595 was wrested from Pheagh Mac Hugh Byrne, the most active and formidable chieftain of these parts in his time, by Sir William Fitzwilliams, Lord-Deputy, the ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, who is proprietor of large estates in the county. The town, situated on the height to the west of the Avonmore, is small but neat, the houses well built and generally white-washed, with a few of superior appearance, among which the glebe-house, with its sloping lawn and tastefully disposed shrubberies, adds considerably to the general appearance. The manufacture of flannel was carried on here to such an extent that the Irish government deemed it necessary to appoint a seller of flannels to superintend it, under whom were a deputy and eight sworn meters, who resided in the town. A flannel-hall was erected in 1793, at an expense of £3500, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, who received a toll of 2*d.* on every piece of 120 yards, which produced on an average about £300 per annum: the trade continued to flourish so long as the protecting duties on Irish woollens were maintained, but on their repeal it declined rapidly and is now nearly extinct: the few pieces at present made are purchased by the shopkeepers in the town. The apartments in the market-house, which forms a spacious square, and above the principal entrance of which is an escutcheon of Earl Fitzwilliam's arms, are now used for a court-house, a R. C. chapel, and schools. The manufacture of woollen cloth also flourished here, but owing to the same causes has declined within the last 12 years, and is now also extinct. A large factory at Grenane, on the Avonbeg, was burnt down during the disturbances in 1798. There are two breweries in the town. The market, held on Thursday, is well supplied with provisions: the monthly market for flannels, which was well attended by buyers from Dublin, has been discontinued for some time. Fairs are held in Rathdrum on the last Thursday in Feb., May, and Aug., and on April 5th, July 5th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 11th; and at Ballinderry on April 21st, May 16th, Aug. 21st, Oct. 29th, the first Monday in Nov., and Dec. 2nd. Petty sessions for the barony are held on alternate Thursdays in the Flannel-hall, and there is a chief constabulary police station in the town.

The parish, which contains 41,617 statute acres, of which 33,863 are apportioned, is divided into the constablowicks of Ballinacor, Ballykine, Knockrath, and Rathdrum, and comprises the villages of Aghrim, Ballina-

clash, Ballinderry, Cappagh, Clara, Greenan, Moycredin or Carysfort, and Sheanna. It is centrally situated among some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery of this romantic county. At its southern extremity is the confluence of the rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg, better known, since it has been immortalised by the poetry of Moore, as "the Meeting of the Waters:" north of the town, the course of the Avonmore is through the vale of Clara to the Seven Churches, and, more westerly, the Avonbeg passes through the rugged and precipitous valley of Glenmalure, which terminates suddenly at the waterfall of the Esk. The western and by much the larger portion of the parish is occupied by mountain masses, rising above one another, and topped by the summit of Lugnaquilla, which towers over the rest to a height of 3070 feet above the level of Dublin bay at low water. These mountains are rich in minerals. The lead mine of Ballyfinchogue, about a mile from the barrack at Ballinacor, which has been lately purchased for a residence for the workmen, is now wrought by the Royal Irish Mining Company. The vein, which traverses alternate beds of granite and mica slate, is penetrated by means of an adit level. Its chief produce is common galena in a matrix of quartz, though white lead ore and other minerals are likewise found in small quantities. The annual produce is about 300 tons of galena, which was formerly smelted here, but now is merely washed and exported; the ore produces about 75 per cent. of pure metal. Arrangements are in progress to open another mine on Mr. Parnell's property on the opposite side of the glen. Excellent building stone is raised in great abundance. The arable lands amount to 10,536 statute acres; 10,727 acres are in pasture, and 20,354 are mountain land: butter made here is of very superior quality and in high request in the Dublin market. Fuel is scarce, as there is very little bog. The eastern parts of the parish, and more particularly those along the rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg, are thickly studded with residences of the gentry and wealthy farmers. The most remarkable are Avondale, the mansion of John Parnell, Esq., situated in a finely planted demesne, which was the favourite residence of the late Sir John Parnell, Bart., once chancellor of the Irish exchequer; Ballinacor, the residence of Wm. Kemmis, Jun, Esq., surrounded by extensive plantations and commanding a fine view of the wild glen of Glenmalure; Kingston, the seat of T. M. King, Esq., a commodious house in the midst of beautifully disposed grounds, commanding fine views of Castle Howard and the Meeting of the Waters; Cassino, a pretty villa, the residence of F. Fetherston-H., Esq.; The Meeting, the neat ornamental cottage of N. Kempston, Esq., at the celebrated Meeting of the Waters, on a rustic seat in the lawn of which Moore is said to have composed the beautiful melody that bears this name; Corballis Castle, the residence of Mr. A. Manning; Ballyteigue, of Mr. W. Manning, and Prospect, of Mr. Wm. Gilbert, all commanding extended and richly varied views of the adjacent country.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Corporation of Dublin, to which it was granted, together with the tithes and a large extent of land belonging to the Priory of All Saints, in that city, after the dissolution of the monasteries: the tithes amount to £553. 16. 10. The

glebe-house has been already noticed: the glebe consists of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The old church, situated in the town, was erected in 1796, aided by a private loan and voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £1000, and by the sale of the materials of the former building: being in a dilapidated state, it has been lately taken down and rebuilt, at an expense of £1600, of which £1200 was granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the remainder raised by subscription. One of the bells, on which there is an inscription in ancient characters, is said to have belonged to one of the churches at Glendalough. There are chapels of ease at Ballinatone and Moycreddin or Carysfort, served by curates appointed by the rector. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; part of the Flannel-hall has been fitted up as a chapel, and a good house has been erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, near the town, as a residence for the parish priest: there are also chapels at Clara, Moycreddin, and Grenane. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house in the town. In Rathdrum is a large school-house, with a garden and teacher's house, in which 80 children of each sex are instructed, 40 of each gratuitously: the rent is paid by the rector, and the teacher receives his salary from the funds of Erasmus Smith's charity: the school requisites are provided by private subscription. There is also a school in the Flannel-hall, aided by an annual donation of £20 from Earl Fitzwilliam: schools are supported at Ballinacor by Mr. Kemmis, at Avondale by private subscription, and at Ballinaclash and Ballinderry by the rector. At Carysfort is a royal endowed school: in all these about 220 boys and 180 girls are educated: there are also five Sunday schools. A dispensary was established in 1812, and there is a lending library of about 300 volumes attached to the church. Mr. John Tate, of Fannancerin, bequeathed lands in Knockrath, of the value of £100 per ann., to be employed in loans of £5, free of interest, for a year, and for assisting the families of the sick, infirm, and aged poor with small donations; £50 per annum of this fund is appropriated to the dispensary. A charitable association was formed in 1829, by subscription, to relieve the wants of the necessitous poor in their own houses, and for encouraging industry. On Drumkitt hill is a chalybeate spring of considerable efficacy.—See CARYSFORT.

RATHDRUMMIN, a parish, in the barony of FERARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Dunleer, on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 640 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1211a. 0r. 27p.: the land is good and almost entirely in tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united by act of council, in 1810, to the rectory of Carrickbaggot and vicarage of Port, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £82. 6. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; and the gross value of the benefice, including the glebes, comprising 13 acres, and valued at £25 per ann., is £310. 4. 3. The glebe-house was erected in 1810, by aid of a gift of £369, and a loan of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1814 at an expense of £461, being a loan from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Clogher, Mayne, and Parsonstown, and con-

taining the chapels of Walshstown, in the parish of Rathdrummin, and Hacketscross in Clogher. Near the church is a large rath attributed to the Danes, consisting of an elevated area, 130 yards in circumference.

RATHERNON, a parish, in the barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Kildare, containing 1010 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3437 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: it is situated on the bog of Allen, by which it and the parish of Kilmaogue are entirely insulated, forming what is called the isle of Allen; its chief feature is the hill of Allen. On its northern border are the ruins of Ballyteigue castle. Limestone is found under the greater part of this tract, but the hill of Allen is wholly composed of trap: at the northern extremity of the hill, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a slight eminence called the Leap of Allen, composed of red sandstone conglomerate, arranged in beds varying in thickness. The greenstone of the hill, combined with greenstone porphyry, appears all round the base, on the sides and on the summit, in protuberant masses without any stratification. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Kilmaogue: the tithes amount to £118. 4. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Allen and Miltown. There are ruins of the old church.

RATHFARNE, a village, in the parish of KILLUCAN, barony of FARBILL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Kinnegad, on the road from Killucan to Trim; containing 259 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Deel, which is here crossed by a long causeway or bridge of three arches, and in 1831 contained 45 houses: it is a station of the constabulary police. A market is held on Tuesday for corn, of which a large quantity is sold. Here is one of the two R. C. chapels belonging to the district of Killucan; also a National school. Adjoining the village are the remains of an old castle, the walls of which extended across the river; and at Kilcollan, in the vicinity, are the ruins of a church with a cemetery attached.

RATHFARNHAM, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Rathdrum; containing 4573 inhabitants, of which number, 1572 are in the village. The castle of Rathfarnham was built by Archbishop Loftus, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. On the breaking out of the war of 1641, Sir Adam Loftus held it with a garrison, as an outpost to protect the city of Dublin against the incursions of the septs of O'Toole and Byrne from the neighbouring mountains of Wicklow; in 1649 it was taken by the forces of the Duke of Ormonde. Adam Loftus, grandson of Sir Adam, was created baron of Rathfarnham in 1685. At the commencement of the insurrection of 1798, the village was the scene of a skirmish between a detachment of the King's troops and a party of the insurgents, in which several of the latter were killed and others taken prisoners. Near the village is a lofty bridge of a single arch over the river Dodder, the road from which is thickly shaded by the plantations of the demesnes on each side: the place itself is a long straggling street, with very little to attract attention. The country around is studded

with numerous beautiful and richly planted seats, and presents a great variety of picturesque rural scenery. Petty sessions are held in the village every Wednesday: it is a metropolitan police station, and has a dispensary; a fair is held in it on the 10th of July. Near the bridge is a woollen factory, which employs about 100 persons; there are also paper and corn mills near it, which are worked by the waters of the Dodder and the Cruagh river, that form a junction here: at Rathgar are extensive calico print-works. The small villages of Roundtown and Templeogue are in the parish: in the latter are the ruins of a church with a small burial-ground still used as a cemetery attached to it. Archbishop Alan states, in his "*Repertorium Viride*," that the church was a chapel appendant to the church of Kilmesantan without the marches or pale; that it was built on the hither side of the Dodder, as being a safer place to hear divine service in during times of war; and that from its late erection it had the name of Templeogue, which signifies "New Church," given to it. The castle, now the property of the Marquess of Ely, is a large and stately mansion in the centre of a fine and thickly planted demesne, the principal entrance to which is a very beautiful gateway, built in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, besides which there is a very lofty pointed Gothic gateway leading to the village: the entrance to the house from the terrace on which it stands is by a portico of eight Doric columns which support a dome painted in fresco with the signs of the zodiac: the great hall is ornamented with a number of ancient and modern busts on pedestals of variegated marble, and has three windows of stained glass, in one of which are the arms of the Loftus family. The collection of family portraits and paintings by the old masters has been removed, in consequence of a determination to take the building down and to divide the demesne into a number of small plots for the erection of villas. The other more remarkable seats, besides those described in the articles on Roundtown and Rathgar, are Ashfield, the residence of Sir W. C. Smith, puisne baron of the Exchequer; Beaufort, of R. Hodgins, Esq.; Landscape, of H. O'Callaghan, Esq.; Whitehall, of W. P. Matthews, Esq.; Newtown, of John Kirby, Esq., LL.D., M.D., in the grounds of which there are some very fine evergreens; Rathfarnham House, of the Rev. H. McClean; Bolton Hall, of P. Jones, Esq.; Barton Lodge, of W. Conlan, Esq.; Sallymount, of J. Watson, Esq.; Edenbrook, of E. Conlan, Esq.; Ballyroan, of A. Reilly, Esq.; Brook Lodge, of R. Hutchinson, Esq.; Mount Browne, of Mrs. Johnson; Old Orchard, of P. Larkin, Esq.; Ballyhill, of the Rev. G. Browne; Butterfield House, of J. Wright, Esq.; Nutgrove, of P. Jones, Esq.; Washington Lodge, of the Rev. J. Burnett; Fairbrook, of Thos. Murphy, Esq.; Rusina, of B. Brunton, Esq.; Old Orchard House, of J. Sweeny, Esq., and Whitehall, of T. Laffan, Esq., an out-office of which is built in the shape of a pottery furnace, with a winding flight of steps on the outside to the top, whence there is a commanding prospect of the surrounding country.

The parish comprises 2724 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and one of the parishes which constitute the archdeaconry of Dublin: the tithes amount to £315. The church is a plain building of rough stone with hewn stone quoins, of very plain outward appearance, but fitted up within very neatly:

in it is a mural tablet to the memory of Barry Yelverton, first Lord Avonmore, whose remains are in the cemetery, as are also those of the late Archbishop Magee. The church was enlarged and a tower and spire added to it, in 1821, at a cost of £900, being a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £270 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions this is the head of the union or district of Rathfarnham, Crumlin, and Bohernabreena, comprising the parishes of Rathfarnham, Crumlin, Tallaght, Cruagh, and Whitechurch. There are large chapels at Rathfarnham, Crumlin, and Bohernabreena, the last in the parish of Tallaght: near the first-named is a good house for the priest. Near the village is a convent of nuns of the order of Loretto: the building is a large brick mansion, which had been the seat of the late G. Grierson, Esq. The sisterhood have a boarding school for young ladies and also superintend a free school of upwards of 100 children, which is aided by the Board of National Education; the pupils receive a suit of clothes annually. Attached to the nunnery is a small chapel very elegantly fitted up: the sisterhood have lately purchased the convent of the nuns of St. Clare at Kingstown. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from the archdeacon of Dublin; a school for boys in connection with the R. C. chapel is supported by subscriptions and a charity sermon; another school is in connection with the London Hibernian Society. Wilkes, the celebrated comedian, was a native of this parish.

RATHFEIGH, or RATHFAYGTH, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Slane, on the mail road from Dublin by Slane to Londonderry; containing 385 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2897 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of indifferent quality and mostly in tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skryne or Skreen: the tithes amount to £180, and there is a glebe of 2 acres, valued at £5. 10. per annum. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Skryne: there is a chapel at Rathfeigh. About 40 children are educated in a private school. The ruins of the church still remain.

RATHFRILAND, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of DRUMBALLYRONEY, but chiefly in that of DRUMGATH, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 16½ miles (W.) from Downpatrick, and 57½ (N.) from Dublin, on the mail road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 200 inhabitants. This town was founded, soon after the Restoration, by Alderman Hawkins, of London, to whom, in acknowledgment of his very important services during the parliamentary war, Chas. II. granted the whole of the extensive manor, which is now the property of his lineal descendant, Gen. Meade. The benevolent alderman, at his own cost, provided food, clothing, and lodging for 5000 Protestant royalists, who, during the calamitous progress of the war, had fled to London for protection; collected in England £30,000 for the purchase of corn, wearing apparel, and other necessaries for the support of such as had not been able to effect their escape; and, with the assistance of a few of his friends, raised the sum of £45,000 for the public service and the use of the king. The town is situated

on an eminence, previously the site of an ancient fortress, about three miles to the north of the Mourne mountains; and consists of a spacious square, and five principal and several smaller streets, containing together 447 houses, which are in general well built and of handsome appearance, surrounding the crown of the hill. The principal streets communicate with five great roads from different parts of the county, but, from the acclivity of the site, form steep entrances into the town, from which in every direction are extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country. A considerable traffic is carried on with the adjacent district, and the town itself is the residence of numerous respectable families. The market is on Wednesday and is amply supplied; and fairs are held on the second Wednesday in April (O. S.), the Wednesday after Trinity, the second Wednesday in September (O. S.), and the second Wednesday in December. The market-house is a handsome building in the centre of the square; the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market, and the upper part contains accommodation for holding courts. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held on alternate Fridays. The manorial court, with which has recently been incorporated that for the manor of Gilford, is held on the first Tuesday in every month before the seneschal; its jurisdiction extends to pleas of debt to the amount of £100, which may be recovered by civil bill process. The parish church of Drumgath, a small neat edifice with a tower on the north side, is situated on the south side of the square: it was originally founded by Alderman Hawkins, and rebuilt in 1818. There are also in the town a spacious R. C. chapel, and places of worship for the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Covenanters, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. On the very summit of the hill round which the town is built are some slight remains of the ancient castle of the powerful sept of the Magennises, Lords of Iveagh, commanding the entire country for ten miles round; a modern house was erected on the site in 1812, when, in digging the foundation, many small cells were discovered, in some of which were found human bones, pieces of armour, coins, and other relics.

RATHGAR, a district, partly in the united parishes of ST. PETER and ST. KEVIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, and partly in the parish of RATHFARNHAM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, which is on the road from Dublin, by way of Rathmines, to Roundtown, consists of several ranges of pleasant houses and numerous detached villas, of which the principal are Rathgar House, the residence of J. Farran, Esq.; Rathgar, of P. Waldron, Esq.; Rokeby, of C. Pickering, Esq.; Mote View, of J. Powell, Esq.; Mountain Prospect, of P. Nolan, Esq.; Roseville, of Miss Moore; Fair View, of Mrs. Fox; Prospect Villa, of J. Houston, Esq.; Maryville, of J. Jennings, Esq.; Prospect Lodge, of R. Clarke, Esq.; Primrose Cottage, of T. Alley, Esq.; and the handsome residences of G. Wall and W. Haughton, Esqrs. There is an extensive bleach-green, with printing-works belonging to Messrs. Waldron, Dodd, Carton, & Co., for muslin, calicoes, and silks; the works are set in motion by a steam-engine of 30-horse power, and a water-wheel of equal

force, and afford employment to 300 men. In the immediate vicinity are some quarries of good limestone, which are extensively worked; and strata of calp limestone have been discovered alternating with the limestone in several places, here, as well as in the quarries at Roundtown and Crumlin, inclined at a considerable angle and exhibiting other appearances of disturbance.

RATHGOGAN, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the mail road from Limerick to Cork; containing, with the post-town of Charleville (which is separately described), 5809 inhabitants. It is supposed to have derived its name from the great number of raths or forts in the immediate neighbourhood, and appears to have had an ancient castle, of which nothing more is known than that in 1642 it was besieged by the insurgents, and relieved by some English forces under the command of Lord Inchiquin. The parish comprises 3068 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, of which 2969 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3816 per ann.: the land is mostly in pasture; limestone abounds and is burnt for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The surrounding country has a rather bleak aspect. The seats are Saunderspark, that of C. Saunders, Esq.; Fortlands, of Andrew Batwell, Esq.; Springfort, of the Rev. J. Bruce; Belfort, of — Reeves, Esq.; Knight Lodge, of Dr. Bernard; and Moatville, of Mrs. Ryan. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory is partly appropriate to the rector of Kilpeacon, in the county of Limerick, and partly with the vicarage is united to the vicarage of Ballyhea, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £326. 15. 11., of which £102. 11. 2. is payable to the rector of Kilpeacon, and the remainder to the incumbent: the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £624. 2. 9. Of the parochial glebe, only a few perches near the church are at present known; that of the union comprises 9a. 0r. 29p. The church is in the town of Charleville. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Charleville, comprising also small portions of the parishes of Ardskeagh, Ballyhea, and Shandrum: the chapel is situated in the town, and there is also a chapel at Ardnagehy. There are 16 schools in the parish, in which about 500 children are educated; of these, the endowed school and the National school are noticed under the head of Charleville, in which place are also an infants' school, supported by subscription, and a Sunday school under the superintendence of the vicar: the remainder are private schools. Near Moatville are the ruins of the ancient mansion of Lord Orrery, burnt in the war of 1688; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the great number and the perfect state of those earthworks usually called Danish forts or raths; they are generally of a circular form and most of them are surrounded by a rampart and fosse. At Ballysallagh, or Ballysally, are the ruins of an old church with a cemetery attached.

RATHGORMUCK, or **RATHCORMUCK**, a parish, in the barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 2252 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from an ancient rath, is

situated on the confines of the county of Tipperary, and contains a constabulary police station. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Mothell; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes amount to £408. 7. 6. of which £241. 4. is payable to the impropriator, and £167. 3. 6. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Mothell, or Rathgormuck, and contains a chapel. About 10 children are taught in a school supported by an annual donation from Lady Osborne; and there are two private schools, in which are about 130 children.

RATHGRAFF, or **CASTLE-POLLARD**, a parish, in the barony of **DEMIFORE**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the road from Dublin to Granard, and on the river Glone; containing, with the post-town of Castle-Pollard, 3612 inhabitants. This parish, also called Rathgarth and Rathgarrue, comprises 5181 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land, chiefly arable and producing good crops: limestone abounds, for working which there are some large quarries: there is very little bog. Within the parish are the hills of Sliebuoy and Loughanstown. Fairs for live stock are held at Castle-Pollard, and petty sessions every Wednesday. Kinturk is the seat of W. D. Pollard, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1676, to the vicarages of Lickbla, Faughley and Mayne, and to the curacies of St. Feighan-of-Fore, Favoran, Beatae-Mariae-de-Fore, and Kilpatrick, forming the union of Rathgraff, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £187. 9., of which £83. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator; the gross value of the benefice is £609. 11. 4., including £42, the value of 31 acres comprised in three glebes. The glebe-house is a good comfortable building in Castle-Pollard. The church is a handsome building, surmounted with a spire, in the Gothic style, and in excellent repair, having been rebuilt in 1821, at a cost of £2769, being a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, one third of which is repayable in annual instalments by the Earl of Longford and W. D. Pollard, Esq., the remainder by the united parishes: there is also a church in the parish of Mayne. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called Castle-Pollard, comprising the parishes of Rathgraff, Lickbla, and Favoran, in which union are four chapels, two in Rathgraff, one in Castle-Pollard, and another at Millcastle. The parochial school, at Castle-Pollard, in which about 40 boys and 30 girls are taught, is aided by subscriptions annually from the vicar, Lord Longford, and Mr. Pollard: there are six private schools, in which are about 180 boys and 30 girls; and a Sunday school. Ruins exist of the old church of Rathgraff.

RATHHENDRICK, a village, in that part of the parish of **LOGHAN** which is in the barony of **UPPER KILLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 18 houses and 96 inhabitants.

RATHJORDAN, a parish, in the barony of **CLAN-WILLIAM**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Cahirconlish, on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 400 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1063 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; some of the land is remarkably

good, but, being generally in small holdings, agriculture as a system is altogether unknown, and the land is cultivated in a very slovenly manner; the chief crops are oats and potatoes, but wheat is becoming more general than formerly. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union and corps of the precentorship of Emly: the tithes amount to £70. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Herbertstown and Hospital. Not far from the ruins of the old church is a holy well, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, much frequented by the peasantry, especially on the anniversary of the saint.

RATHKEALE, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 14 miles (S. W. by W.) from Limerick, and 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ (W.) from Dublin; containing 8800 inhabitants, of which number, 4972 are in the town. It was a place of importance from a very early period, being the site of a priory of Augustinian canons of the order of Aroasia, founded and endowed with 12 marks annually by Gilbert Harvey, in 1289, and further endowed by Eleanor Purcell, a descendent of Harvey, who also caused it to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The town and neighbouring district formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Desmond, who had three strong castles in the town, one of which was intended to guard the passage of the Deel. After the battle of Monasternenagh, fought in 1579 between Sir Nich. Malby and Sir John Desmond, the latter fled to this place, whither he was pursued and forced to retreat to Askeaton, where he was again defeated by Sir Geo. Carew. On the landing of the Spaniards at Smerwick, in 1580, the queen's forces, commanded by the Lord-Deputy Grey, the Earl of Ormonde, and others, assembled here; and on the Lord-Deputy leaving the place, Capt. (afterwards Sir Walter) Raleigh remained behind in ambush and surprised a number of the Irish who had collected to plunder the deserted camp, for which gallant service the corporation presented him with the freedom of the town, and he in return repaired the castles of Rathkeale and Matrix. In 1654, the town was fixed on for the place of election for the member to represent the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry in Cromwell's parliament, into which he proposed to introduce 100 members for Ireland: but though the corporation is frequently noticed in history, nothing is known of its origin, charter, or constitution, further than that it was disfranchised by Cromwell, on the ground that the town had refused his army a sufficient supply of provisions, and its privileges were never after restored.

The town is situated on the mail road from Limerick to Tralee, on both sides of the river Deel; in population it is second only to Limerick in the county; it consists principally of a single street, a mile in length, with smaller streets and lanes branching from it. The river passes through the middle of the main street, and is crossed by a bridge now in a dilapidated and dangerous state. There are several large and handsome houses, most of which are uninhabited, and a few good shops; but the town in general presents a poor and mean appearance: a number of Palatines settled in the town and neighbourhood, whose neat cottages and farm-steads form a striking contrast to most of the adjacent dwellings. The market, which is large and well supplied, is

held on Thursday; the fairs are on Feb. 7th, April 4th, June 1st and 19th, Aug. 5th, Sept. 18th, and Nov. 18th; those of June 19th, and Sept., which are chiefly for horses, are very much frequented; those of April and Sept., are for horned cattle, great numbers being sold; the remaining fairs are chiefly for sheep and pigs; all the transactions in the market and fairs are carried on in the open street. The town is a chief constabulary police station; the quarter sessions for the district are held in it in January, March, June and October; and petty sessions every Thursday. The court-house is a large and convenient old building, but much out of repair. The bridewell is one of the largest in the county, containing three day-rooms, three airing-yards, and eight cells: it is under good regulations. The fever hospital, built in 1830 near the town, at an expense of £400, has accommodation for 25 intern patients; and there is a dispensary.

The parish comprises 10,705 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £11,868 per annum. The surface is undulating: the soil in some parts light, in others a stiff clay. About five out of eight parts of the land are under tillage; two in meadow, demesnes and plantations; and one is rough pasture and marsh; besides which there are about 120 acres of common, and 100 of exhausted bog. The system of agriculture is improving; the principal crops are wheat, potatoes, oats, and barley, with some flax and clover. The population is almost wholly agricultural, the only manufacture being that of linen on a small scale for domestic use. The flour-mill at Castle Matras has been fitted up by the proprietor, J. Southwell Brown, Esq., in the most complete manner and with the most improved machinery, which is propelled by the current of the river Deel: the mill can grind 20,000 barrels of wheat annually, and gives employment to 100 persons. A lead mine at Curragh nadaly, a mile from Rathkeale, is about to be worked: there are indications of the same metal at Mount Brown, three miles distant. The surrounding country is highly interesting, presenting a number of rich and varied prospects embellished with numerous seats and flourishing woods and plantations: the most remarkable are Beechmount, the residence of T. Lloyd, Esq.; Ballywilliam, of T. M. Maunsell, Esq.; Mount Brown, of J. S. Brown, Esq.; the glebe-house, of the Rev. C. Warburton, chancellor of the diocese; Knocknakilla, of the family of the late T. Studdart, Esq.; Rathkeale Abbey, the property of the representatives of the late Geo. Lake, Esq., and now the residence of J. Hewson, Esq.; Wilton House, of W. K. Brown, Esq.; Deansfort, of Mrs. Brown; Mount Southwell, of F. Brown, Esq.; Enniscoush, of J. Hewson, Esq.; Stoneville, of H. Massy, Esq.; the Glebe Castle, of the Rev. C. T. Coghlan, the incumbent of the adjoining parish of Kilscannel, the origin of the singular name of which has not been ascertained; and Castle Matras, or Matrix, also of J. Southwell Brown, Esq. This castle, which stands about a mile from the town, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a square castellated building, 90 feet high; it was besieged by Cromwell, but the only traces of injury it retains are the marks of a few cannon shot. It stands on a prominent situation on the banks of the Deel, forming a picturesque object in the landscape, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, including

the Shannon, and the Clare and Tipperary mountains; it has lately been put into a state of complete repair, in doing which due attention was paid to preserve its original character by its proprietor, who proposes to make it his permanent residence. All these are within the parish; not far distant from the town are Altavilla, the residence of T. G. Bateman, Esq.; Riddlestown, of Gerald Blennerhassett, Esq.; Clonard, of J. F. Massey, Esq.; Elm Hill, of I. Studdert, Esq.; Glenville, of John Massey, Esq.; Cahermoyle, of W. Smith O'Brien, Esq.; and Nantinan House, of T. H. Royse, Esq.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Kilscannel, Clounagh, and Clounshire, and to the rectory of Dundonnell, together constituting the union of Rathkeale and the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £656. 6. 2., and of the benefice to £1247. 13. The glebe-house was erected in 1819, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 10 acres, in two portions, one near the church, on which the Glebe Castle stands; the other a mile distant, on which the glebe-house is built. The church is a very handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a lofty square tower, embattled and crowned with crocketed pinnacles: it was erected in 1831, near the site of the former church, and is built of black marble raised from a quarry on the river's bank near the town: it stands on a gentle eminence west of the river, close to the old site of Castle-Southwell. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of Kilscannel parish, and the whole of the ancient parishes of Rathnasaire and Kilcoleman. The chapel, an ancient and plain building, with a new front, is in the town; in which there are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. There are two free schools under the London Hibernian Society, and a school supported by Col. White: in these schools are about 140 boys and 100 girls: there are also nine private schools, in which are about 200 boys and 70 girls. At the upper end of the Main-street are the ruins of the ancient priory, already noticed; the tower and western gable are complete, and the side walls nearly so; but the building was small and its architectural details are by no means interesting. Two miles to the north of the town are the fine ruins of Liosnacoille castle, built by the Mac Sheehys, who were introduced into this part of the country by the seventh Earl of Desmond in 1420; and two miles to the south is Ballyallinan Castle, on the eastern bank of the Deel, built by the O'Hallinans; the latter was taken in 1600 from Rory Mac Sheehy, by Dermot O'Connor, in execution of a plan for delivering the Sagan Earl of Desmond to the English, but he was shortly after besieged in it, and compelled by his own followers to surrender.

RATHKELTY.—See RAHELTY.

RATHKENAN, a parish, in the barony of KILNE-MANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Thurles; containing 235 inhabitants. It is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cashel, annexed to that of Holy Cross, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the rectory is inappropriate in Carew Hamilton, Esq. The tithes amount to £43. 12. 1.

RATHKENNY, a parish, in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Slane, on the road from Moynalty to Drogheda, and close by the mail coach road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 1995 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5430 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the land is of good quality; about two-thirds are arable and the rest pasture, except about 150 acres of bog. From the hill of Mullaha a view of seven counties is obtained. Here is a police station. The seats are Mullaha, the residence of Brabazon Morris, Esq.; and Rathkenny House, of T. Hussey, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of T. Hussey, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda. The tithes amount to £384. 18. 6., of which £193. 2. 2½. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a small modern structure. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Slane: a large chapel has just been built, the front of which is faced with hewn stone; it is a neat Gothic edifice. Here is also a R. C. school, which it is in contemplation to place under the National Board. About 40 boys and 20 girls are taught in a private school. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

RATHKYRAN, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, near the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Waterford; containing 1408 inhabitants, of which number, 120 are in the village. The parish comprises 4197 statute acres, and the village contains 22 houses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Vicars Choral of the cathedral of Kilkenny; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter. The tithes amount to £203. 4. 4., of which £135. 9. 7. is payable to the dean and chapter, and £67. 4. 9¼. to the vicar. The church is in good repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Aglishmartin, Portnescully, Pole-roan, Clonmore, Ballytarsna, Tubrid, and part of Burnchurch, in which union are three chapels. At Moncoin is a school under the superintendence of the nuns, in which are about 250 girls; and in a private school are about 200 boys; there is also a Sunday school.

RATHLACKAN, a village, in the parish of LACKAN, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (N.) from Killala: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated upon the north-western coast, and has a penny post to Killala.

RATHLIN, an island and parish, in the barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (N.) from Ballycastle; containing 1039 inhabitants. This island, which is situated off the northern coast of Antrim, nearly opposite to the town of Ballycastle, in lat. 54° 36' (N.), and lon. 9° 15' (W.), and which is regarded as the *Ricinia* of Pliny and the *Ricina* of Ptolemy, has received various appellations from different writers. By the Irish historians it is called *Recarn*, or *Recrain*; by Buchanan, *Raclinda*; by Mackenzie, *Rachri*; by Ware, *Raghlín*; and *Ragherly* by Hamilton, who derives that name from *Ragh Erin*, sig-

nifying the "fort of Erin." Its present name, which has been adopted by all modern writers, is but a slight modification of that given to it by Ware. St. Comgall is said to have landed in this island with the intention of founding a cell, but was expelled by a band of soldiers. In the sixth century, however, a church was founded here by St. Columba, who placed it under the superintendence of St. Colman. But the foundation of this religious establishment is by some writers attributed to Lugard Laither, who was abbot about the year 590, and by others to St. Legene, abbot of Hy, by whom it was repaired about the year 630. In 790, a body of Danish pirates, in their first descent upon the coast, laid waste the whole island and destroyed the monastery, which was soon afterwards restored; it was again destroyed in 973, by the Danes, who martyred the abbot, St. Feradach; since which time no subsequent notice of it occurs. King John granted the island to Alan of Galway; and Robert Bruce, when driven from Scotland by the success of Baliol, his competitor for the crown, took refuge here, where he fortified himself in a castle, of which a fragment still remaining bears his name. In 1558, the Earl of Sussex, then Lord-Deputy, attacked the Scots who had taken possession of the island and expelled them with great slaughter; and so much did the place suffer from the repeated ravages of the English and Scots, that it is stated in a manuscript history of the country to have been totally uninhabited in 1580.

The island is about six miles and a half in length, and about a mile and a half in breadth near the centre; the eastern portion curves towards the main land, from the nearest point of which it is about three miles distant, forming a small enclosure which is called Church bay. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3398¾ statute acres, including 30½ acres under water: about three-fourths consist of rocks and stony pasture, and the remainder of arable land of medium quality. It is fully exposed to the northern ocean, and the tides running here with great impetuosity, the sea is often so rough as frequently to deter tourists from visiting it. The western side is rocky and mountainous, and the appearance of the coast strikingly magnificent; brown rocks and still darker masses of basaltic pillars are in some places contrasted with chalk cliffs: on the northern side the precipices towards the sea rise to the height of 450 feet without any projecting base. The soil is a light mould, intermixed with fragments of basalt and limestone; the valleys are rich and well cultivated, and arable land, meadows, and a variety of rocky pastures are scattered over the whole island. The substratum of nearly the whole island is basalt and limestone, and on the eastern side especially it forms beautiful ranges of columns, differing from those of the Giants' Causeway only in their dimensions, and in the greater variety of their arrangement, being found in the same places perpendicular, horizontal, and curved. Considerable beds of hard chalk extend for some distance along the southern shore, and in some places, as near Church bay, where they are intersected by basaltic dikes, the hard chalk or limestone is found to possess phosphoric qualities; beds of puzzolana are also found here, and on the shores a substance resembling pumice stone. Mr. Hamilton traces a vein of coal and iron-stone passing

under the sea from the mines at Ballycastle to this island, which he thinks has been separated from the opposite coast by some convulsion of nature. Barley of excellent quality and cattle are sent off from this place; the former is chiefly purchased by Scottish merchants. Kelp was formerly made in great quantities; its manufacture was the chief source of wealth to the inhabitants, but since the bleachers have discontinued the use of it, there is very little demand; the chief markets for it are Campbeltown and Glasgow. There are two storehouses, one for kelp and one for barley, erected by the Rev. Mr. Gage, proprietor of the island, for the purpose of collecting the produce of his tenantry; there is also a mill for grinding oats. The horses, cattle, and sheep are all small. Church bay, though affording good anchorage, is entirely exposed to the violence of the western winds, during the prevalence of which no vessel can ride here in safety; the only other havens are some small creeks on the eastern side, of which the principal is Port Ushet, where the small craft belonging to the island shelter during the winter. The inhabitants of this part of the island are principally fishermen, who make short voyages and carry on a little trade by way of barter; they all speak the English language; but in the western part of the island the Irish language is universal, and the inhabitants, from want of intercourse with strangers, have many peculiarities; they are a simple, laborious, and honest people, entertaining an ardent affection for their island, which alone they regard as their country, and speak of Ireland as of a foreign land. They are very dexterous in seeking for the nests of sea fowl, for which purpose they swing themselves down the face of the precipices by means of a rope secured to a stake on the summit. Both Catholics and Protestants generally live together in the greatest harmony, undisturbed by the difference of religion; they frequently intermarry; scarcely was an individual ever known to emigrate formerly, but many young men have gone to America of late years. There is neither any town nor regular village; the dwellings of the inhabitants are irregularly scattered throughout the island. The proprietor, the Rev. R. Gage, is constantly resident and acts as magistrate. A coast-guard station for one officer and six men, one of the eight that constitute the district of Ballycastle, has been established here.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £60, which is augmented with £27. 14. from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house has been condemned as unfit for residence, and the curate has a house and garden rent-free provided by the incumbent, who pays him a stipend of £60. The glebe comprises 15 acres, valued at £18. 15. per ann., making the gross income of the benefice £106. 9. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £800, is a neat small edifice with a square tower, erected in 1815. The R. C. chapel is a plain building. About 180 children are taught in three public schools. There are some slight remains of the ruined fortress called Bruce's castle, of the original foundation of which there is nothing upon record. Nearly in the centre of the island are some small tumuli; in one of these was found a stone coffin, near which was an earthen vessel, and a considerable number of human

bones; and on the small plain where these tumuli are placed have been found brazen swords, spear-heads, and a large fibula, which are deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Near the Black Rock, on the south of Church bay, are four remarkable caverns, which, though penetrating a basaltic mass and at a point remote from any calcareous formation, have calcareous stalactites depending from the roof, which by their continual dropping have deposited an incrustation, about an inch in thickness, on the floor beneath.

RATHLINE.—See RATHCLINE.

RATHLYNAN, or RATHLINEY, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tipperary, on the road to Thurles; containing 1354 inhabitants. It comprises 2657 statute acres of land, generally good and mostly in tillage. The river Multeen flows through the parish, within the limits of which are Lacken, the residence of John Smithwick, Esq.; and Mount William, of Jas. Mahon, Esq. At the cross of Donaskeigh is a station of the constabulary police. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Ballintemple; the tithes amount to £200.

RATHMACKNEE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing 549 inhabitants. It comprises 1569 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Limestone quarries have been opened on the estates of Sir Wm. Geary and H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., and the produce is sold to the tenantry at a low price: the value of these quarries might be greatly increased by a short cut to Wexford harbour, thus opening a conveyance for the limestone into the interior of the county. There is a flour-mill near the church. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Corporation of Dublin: the tithes amount to £139. 2. 11., and there is a glebe comprising 12 acres of cultivated land. The glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. Fras. Pentland, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1809, contributed £100 as a gift and £224 as a loan, is situated near the church, and sheltered by a small but thriving plantation. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, erected in 1813 at an expense of £800, being a gift from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of the union or district called Piercestown, comprising also the parishes of Drinagh, Killiane, Kilmocree, Kildavin, and Rathaspeck; and containing the chapels of Piercestown, Kilmocree, and Mourntown, of which the first is in Rathmacknee and the last in Kildavin. A school of about 50 children, partly supported by Thos. Walker, Esq., of Belmont, is held near the chapel. Adjoining the church is the ancient castle of Rathmacknee, one of the most perfect of the numerous castles in this county; it consists of a massive square tower with the greater part of the walls still surrounding it, and about 70 years since it was inhabited by an ancestor of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., the present proprietor. The castle and church of Rathmacknee, with the surrounding trees, form a very pleasing group of objects. In the church-yard are two ancient tombs, one of which appears to have been the sepulchre of a former minister, or priest, of this parish.

RATHMELTON.—See RAMELTON.

RATHMICHAEL, a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPERCROSS**, and partly in that of **HALF-RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from **Bray**, on the road to **Dublin**; containing 1297 inhabitants. This place appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period; the vicars choral of **St. Patrick's, Dublin**, claimed as their ancient inheritance the town of **Shanganagh**, in this parish; and the whole of that extensive townland belonged, from the reign of **Edw. I.**, to the family of **Walsh**, of **Old Connaught**, till the early part of the last century, when it was purchased by **Lewis Roberts, Esq.** It has since that time been divided into portions and let on leases in perpetuity by the heirs of that family, who hold the fee simple of the estate; the largest portion of the land, consisting of more than 100 plantation acres, has been for 40 years in the occupation of **Gen. Sir George Cockburn, K. C.** The parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, comprises 2599 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4137 per annum. The soil is good and the system of agriculture improved; the only waste land is mountain, which affords rough pasturage, and there are about 8 acres of common. Granite is found in several places, and on the mountain of **Shankill**, near which there are mines of lead worked by the **Mining Company of Ireland**. **Shanganagh**, the seat of **Sir G. Cockburn**, is a spacious and handsome castellated mansion, almost wholly built by its proprietor: the interior contains many elegant apartments, an extensive and well-selected library, a fine collection of paintings by the best masters, a variety of marbles, antique casts, and bronzes, collected by **Sir George** while in **Italy**, and some fine specimens of **Egyptian granite**, mosaic work, and other articles of vertu. In front of the house is a handsome column of **Grecian marble** with a rich **Corinthian** antique capital, erected by the proprietor in commemoration of the passing of the **Reform Bill**. The views from the house are very rich and finely diversified, embracing woods, mountain, and sea; and the grounds are ornamented with a variety of statuary tastefully disposed. There are several other seats in the parish, which, from their elevated situation and proximity to the sea, command fine prospects. The principal are **Shanganagh House**, the residence of **W. Hopper, Esq.**; **Clairmont**, of **J. Clarke, Esq.**; **Newbrighton**, of **W. Graves, Esq.**; **Newbrighton**, of — **Dillon, Esq.**; **Air Hill**, of **W. Hall, Esq.**; **Chantilly**, of **R. Tilly, Esq.**; **Shankill House**, of **J. V. Fowler, Esq.**; **Sylvan Mount**, of **G. Hillas, Esq.**; **Skerrington**, of **J. Harvey, Esq.**; **Ellerslie**, of **W. Bigger, Esq.**; **Ballybride House**, of the **Hon. R. Plunkett**; **Springfield**, of **Mrs. Morgan**; **Lordello**, of **P. Morgan, Esq.**; **Abington**, of — **Morgan, Esq.**; **Shanganagh**, of — **Carter, Esq.**; **Johnstown**, of — **Smith, Esq.**; **Cherrywood**, of the **Rev. J. Hunt**; **Emerald cottage**, of **Capt. J. S. Hore, R. N.**; **Shankill**, of **R. Maddock, Esq.**; and **Clifton Cottage**, of **Mrs. Morgan**. The eastern side of the **Scalp**, which abounds with features of the rudest magnificence, is within the parish. The lead-works of the **Mining Company** afford employment to many persons. The ore is chiefly **galena**, but **carbonate** is found in small portions; in the immediate vicinity of the mines is a tower for making shot, and at **Ballycorus** are furnaces for smelting the ore not only of

these but also of other mines in the neighbouring districts belonging to the same company; there are also works for rolling the lead and making pipes of all sizes. A patent exists for holding fairs near the present ruins of the ancient church, round which was formerly a considerable village, but none are now held.

The parish was separated from the union of **Bray** in 1826. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Dublin**, constituting the prebend of **Rathmichael** in the cathedral of **St. Patrick**: the tithes amount to £250. The glebe-house is an inferior residence, built by **Dr. John Lyon**, the friend and cotemporary of **Dean Swift**; and there are a few acres of glebe. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of **Bray**. In the **R. C.** divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of **Kingstown**, and **Cabinteely**, and part of that of **Sandyford** and **Glan-cullen**. The parochial school, at **Laughlinstown**, in which are about 40 children, is supported by subscription; and there is a private school, in which are about 60 children. An estate was bequeathed by **F. Adair, Esq.**, to the parish of **Powerscourt** and the unions of **Delgany** and **Bray**, of the proceeds of which this parish receives a portion. Near the ruins of the ancient church, which occupy an elevated site commanding a view of the sea and the adjoining country, are the remains of an ancient round tower, consisting of the foundation and about two feet of the wall above ground: it has a singular under-ground gallery, mostly choked up, which is said to be extensive. The remains of a line of castles and intrenchments may be traced, commencing on the lands of **Shanganagh**, near **Laughlinstown**, and continued over the mountain beyond **Rathmichael** to **Ballyman**; in such as yet exist, the vaults appear to have been centred with wicker-work. There are several **Druidical** relics in the neighbourhood; also the ruins of **Puck's castle** and that of **Shankill**, said to have been besieged by **Cromwell**, and near which have been frequently found human skeletons, and coins of the reigns of **Chas. I.** and **Jas. I.** In a field belonging to **Mr. Hopper** was discovered, in ploughing, a stone coffin containing human bones. The glebe-house was for several years the favourite retreat of **Dr. Leland**, author of the **History of Ireland**, who was rector of the union of **Bray**, and who planted the shrubbery which now surrounds it.

RATHMINES, a considerable village and suburb of **Dublin**, in that part of the united parishes of **St. Peter** and **St. Kevin** which is in the barony of **UPPERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the old road to **Milltown**, 2 miles (S.) from the **General Post-Office**: containing 1600 inhabitants. This place is chiefly noted as the scene of the celebrated battle of **Rathmines**, which occurred **Aug. 2nd, 1649**: the **Marquess of Ormonde**, with the royalist army, consisting of about 7000 foot and 4000 horse, had fixed his headquarters at **Old Rathmines Castle** (now occupied by **Mr. Jackson**), on taking measures to invest the city of **Dublin**; but an action with the garrison being brought on by an attack upon the neighbouring castle of **Baginbally**, the republican soldiers gained an advantage, which they pursued with vigour, and succeeded in putting to flight the whole of the forces under the **Marquess of Ormonde**, with the loss on the part of the latter of 600 slain and 1800 prisoners, among whom were 300 officers: the

Marquess retired to Kilkenny. From the circumstance of cannon and musket-balls, and coins of the reign of Jas. I. being frequently ploughed up, it is conjectured that the conflict raged a considerable distance along the banks of the river Dodder. At the corner of the Rathgar road is a station of the city police: there is a small woollen factory belonging to Messrs. Wilans. Twelve years since Rathmines was only known as an obscure village; it now forms a fine suburb, commencing at Portobello bridge, and extending in a continued line of handsome houses, with some pretty detached villas, for about one mile and a half. Among the most conspicuous are Rathmines Castle, the residence of J. T. Purser, Esq., a castellated mansion in tastefully disposed grounds; Wood Park, of T. P. Hayes, Esq.; Fort-Royal Hall, of J. Rutherford, Esq., whence is obtained a splendid view of the bay of Dublin, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains; Campobello, of M. Roache, Esq.; Fortfield, of P. Boylan, Esq.; Gortnasheelah, of the Rev. J. B. McCrea; Rathgar House, of the Hon. Capt. Coote Hely Hutchinson; Bellwood House, of O. Willan, Esq.; Greenville, of J. Chadwick, Esq.; Rookerick, of Mrs. Codd; Chapel View, of G. Taylor, Esq.; Somerville, of Roderick Connor, Esq.; and Ashgrove, of G. Watson, Esq. A handsome church was erected in 1828, at a cost of £2600, defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits; it is in the pointed style of architecture, with a square tower surmounted with a lofty spire: the design is an imitation of the ancient roofed crypts, the roof being a solid arch, and the walls and ceiling in the interior forming a continued vault: it is a chapel of ease to the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin. In the vestry is a parochial library, presented by the Rev. S. W. Fox. On the Rathmines road is a neat R. C. chapel, which is the parochial chapel for the union or district of St. Mary and St. Peter, comprising parts of the Protestant parishes of St. Peter, St. Kevin, St. Catherine, and St. Mary Donnybrook: in addition, there are R. C. chapels at Milltown, and at the nunneries at Harold's Cross and Ranelagh. Here is a female day school, partly supported by subscription; and a spacious school-house was erected in 1835, by subscription, near the Rathmines chapel, in connection with the new Board of Education.

RATHMOLION, a parish, in the barony of LOWER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Summerhill, on the road to Longwood; containing 2674 inhabitants, of which number, 208 are in the village. The parish comprises 19,265 statute acres, mostly light and gravelly. The village consists of 33 houses, and about half a mile from it is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on April 19th, June 30th, and Sept. 29th. Tubbertainan, now the residence of Mrs. McEvoy, was formerly the seat of W. Nugent, Esq. Rathmolion House is the residence of R. Fowler, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of W. Snell Magee, Esq.; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Darnley. The tithes amount to £438. 9. 2., of which £230. 15. 4½. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at a cost of £628, partly defrayed by a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, the remainder by the then incumbent: the glebe comprises 35 acres, valued at £43. 15. per annum. The church

is a neat edifice, built in 1797, partly by private subscription and partly by parochial assessment, at an expense of £444; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £181 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising Rathmolion and Rathcore, in each of which is a chapel. About 80 children are educated in the parochial school, situated in the village, which is aided by the Bishop of Ossory, the Earl of Darnley, the rector, and R. Fowler, Esq., who also supports a school at Cullenter, the school-house of which he built, and allows the master an acre of land. There are also three private schools, in which are about 130 children. A dispensary is supported partly by subscriptions and by the aid of R. Fowler, Esq. At Castletown is an ancient Danish fort: and in the parish are the ruins of an old church.

RATHMORE, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Baltinglass, on the road from Tullow to Castle-Dermot; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Kildare, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and on the river Slaney, which forms its south-eastern boundary. As applotted under the tithe act, it comprises 2374 statute acres, the greater part of which is in meadow and pasture, and the remainder in tillage; there is a very small portion of woodland and bog. Rathmore is a station of the constabulary police. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Rathvilly: the tithes amount to £160, and there is a glebe of 13 acres. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Rathvilly. About 120 children are educated in a school endowed by the late Mr. D'Israeli, who bequeathed £3000 for its establishment and support: the school-house is a handsome building, consisting of a centre and two wings—the former being appropriated as a residence for the master and mistress, who receive £30 per ann. each, and have the use of five acres of ground rent-free.

RATHMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of SOUTH SALT, partly in that of SOUTH NAAS, but chiefly in that of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Naas, on the road from Dublin to Ballymore-Eustace; containing 1473 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the "Great Rath," comprises 7656 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, all arable and pasture. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council, in 1833, to the vicarage of Killeel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is impropriate in Col. L. Allen. The tithes amount to £336. 9. 5½., of which £97. 13. 6½. is payable to the impropriator, and £238. 15. 10. to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a small plain structure, with a square tower, erected by aid of a grant of £450, in 1766, from the same Board, which also granted for it, in 1824, £375, as a gift: it has lately been repaired by a grant of £187 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the union or district of Blessington, in which are two chapels. In a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and another supported by private subscriptions, about

100 children are educated: there is also a private school, in which are about 40 children. Near the church is a large rath.

RATHMORE, a parish, in the barony of **LUNE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Athboy, on the road from Mullingar to Athlone and Drogheda; containing 1070 inhabitants. This parish comprises $1977\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, the land being generally very good. Rathmore was formerly the seat of the Bligh family, of whom John Bligh, Esq., M. P., in 1721, acquired the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in 1723, that of Viscount Darnley of Athboy, and in 1725, that of Earl of Darnley; some remains exist of the ancient castle, which was formerly part of the estate of Cruise and Plunket. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Athboy: the tithes, including those of Moyagher, amount to £184. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the old church, of which there are considerable remains now forming a picturesque object, is a monumental tablet to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Bligh, general of horse at the battles of Dettingen, Val, Fontenay, and Melle, and Commander-in-Chief of the British troops at Cherbourg: he died in 1775, and was interred here. There is also a monument erected to the memory of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish, in the barony of **GAULTIER**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dunmore; containing 789 inhabitants. This parish is situated on St. George's channel, and contains the villages of Rathmoylan and Ballymacaw, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose occupation, however, is rendered very precarious from the rocky nature of the coast. It comprises 2082 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. By inquisition taken in 1537, this rectory and that of Killea were found to belong to the monastery of St. John the Evangelist, in the city of Waterford, and were subsequently in the possession of the family of Wyse, in right of their manor near that city. It is in the diocese of Waterford: the rectory is now impropriate in James Aylward, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Killea. The tithes amount to £166. 7. 9., of which £71. 0. 1. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. About 70 children are educated in two private schools. In the rocky cliffs on the coast are several caves formed by the violent action of the sea.

RATHMULLEN, a small sea-port, in the parish of **KILLYGARVAN**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (N.) from Ramelton: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the western shore of Lough Swilly, and consists of one main street: it has a penny post to Ramelton, and is both a constabulary police and coast-guard station, the latter being included in the district of Dunfanaghy: petty sessions are held here. There are some remains of a religious house built by Mac Swine Fanagh, for Carmelites or White friars, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; also of a castle, said to have been built by him, which was destroyed at the time of the Reformation, but afterwards rebuilt by Bishop Knox. Part of this castle was for some time used as the parish church, previous to the erection of the present edifice.

RATHMULLEN, a parish, in the barony of **LECALE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Killough (which is separately described), 2742 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast and intersected by the road from Downpatrick, takes its name from an ancient rath to the south of the church, near which are still some vestiges of an ancient castle. The parish, which is bounded on the south by Dundrum bay, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including detached portions), $3369\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which $9\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and the remainder principally under tillage. A considerable tract of sand-bank extends along the shore; about 80 acres are marshy land, and there is a small portion of bog; but, with the exception of the town parks, there is very little meadow or pasture. The surface is uneven, and in some parts marked by rocky elevations; but the soil in general is rich, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Coal is supposed to exist in the lands towards the coast, but no attempt has been hitherto made to work it. A lead mine was discovered some few years since, which on examination was found to contain a large proportion of silver. Janeville, the residence of Capt. Browne, is the principal seat; there are also many excellent farm-houses in the parish. During the season, some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring and lobster fishery; and a considerable coasting trade is carried on between Killough and the different ports in the channel, which is highly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the neighbourhood. St. John's Point, in this parish, is the most prominent southern headland between Dublin and the North of Ireland, and together with the adjacent bay of Dundrum has been more disastrous to shipping than any other part of the coast. From the number of wrecks that have occurred here, the erection of a lighthouse is imperatively called for, not only for the safety of trading vessels but also of the numerous fleets of fishing boats which annually rendezvous at Killough and Ardglass. This point is situated in lat. $54^{\circ} 27' 40''$ (N.), and lon. $5^{\circ} 24' 30''$ (W.); and a coast-guard is stationed here, which is one of the seven stations constituting the district of Newcastle. Fairs are held at Killough, as is also a monthly court for the manors of Killough, Hamilton, and Down, of which the two former are wholly within the parish. The detached townland of Rossglass was, in 1834, separated by act of council from the parish of Kilclief and united to this parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Carrick and Viscount Bangor; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Bangor, Stephen Woolfe, Esq., and Miss Hamill. The tithes amount to £343. 6. 1., of which £113. 17. is payable to the impropriators, and £229. 9. 1. to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450 and a loan of £150, was built in 1817; the glebe comprises $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £5. 18. 9. per annum. The church, a small edifice in the Grecian style, situated on an eminence overlooking the bay, was built in 1701, from the proceeds of forfeited impropriations. At Killough is a chapel of ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rathmullen. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Bright, and contains chapels at Killough and Rossglass.

There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. About 250 children are taught in two public schools; and there are three private schools, in which are about 100 children, and a Sunday school: the parochial school is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale, at the expense of the vicar. There are several mineral springs, which are warm in winter and cold in summer; one is said to have a petrifying quality, equal, if not superior, to the celebrated waters of Lough Neagh. In various parts of the parish are several small forts: and on a hill to the west of the church is a cave, 34 yards in length, divided into four chambers, of which the farthest is circular and larger than the others. The headland of St. John's Point was anciently the site of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There are still some slight remains of the church on the estate of Capt. Browne, near which several stone coffins of singular form were dug up recently, together with massive gold ornaments and curious coins; the church itself, as far as can be conjectured from its ruins, was of very singular construction, its style of architecture much resembling the Egyptian. There is also a fine spring of clear water, covered over with stones taken from the ruins of the church.

RATHNAVEOGE, a parish, in the barony of **IKERRIN**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Roscrea, on the south side of the mail road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 1387 inhabitants. It comprises 4227 statute acres, of which about 3300 are nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture: the remainder is waste. Within its limits is part of Benduff mountain, on the north-eastern side of which rises a stream that joins the river Nore at a short distance from its source in the Slieve Bloom mountains. The seats are Lisduff, the residence of Wm. Smith, Esq.; Honey Mount, of John Lloyd, Esq.; Summer Hill, of W. T. Shortt, Esq.; and Newgrove, of Westrop Smith, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Dunkerrin: the tithes amount to £253. 9. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions also it is in the union or district of Dunkerrin. Some remains of the old church and castle of Rathnaveoge still exist. At a short distance from the latter is the ruined castle of Ballynakill, the property, and formerly the residence, of the Minchin family; it is surrounded by a high wall regularly fortified, and the buildings appear to have been of considerable extent.

RATHNEW, a parish and village, in the barony of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, at the junction of the roads from Dublin, Rathdrum, and Bray to Wicklow; containing, with the post-town of Ashford and village of Bolinalea (both separately described), 3718 inhabitants, of which number, 544 are in the village of Rathnew. This place, called also Newrath, derives its name from an ancient rath, and is intersected by the river Vartrey, over which is a picturesque bridge. The village contains 107 houses; and at Newrath-bridge is a superior family hotel, kept by Messrs. Nolan, which has long been celebrated for the beauty of its situation and the excellence of its internal arrangements. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and petty sessions are held there on alternate Mondays. The parish comprises 4913 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act:

the land is generally good, the system of agriculture improving, and there is neither waste land nor bog. The principal seats are Rosanna, the residence of D. Tighe, Esq., beautifully situated in a rich demesne embellished with some remarkably fine timber, particularly the sweet chesnut tree; Clonmannon, of R. H. Truell, Esq., finely situated in tastefully disposed grounds, commanding some interesting sea views and mountain scenery; Clermont, of J. A. Leopard, Esq., from which is a fine view of the sea; Upper Tinakelly, of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, commanding an extensive view of the coast from Bray Head to Wicklow Head; Cronakiry, of J. Beddy, Esq.; Ballina Park, of H. W. Bryan, Esq., in the grounds of which is a rath; and Coolawinney, of R. Cotter, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Wicklow in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin: the tithes amount to £377. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union of Wicklow; there is a chapel at Ashford. At Clonmannon is a school supported by R. H. Truell, Esq. In the village of Rathnew are the ruins of the ancient church, to which is attached a burial-ground; and on the townland of Miltown are the ruins of a castle. Near the Cherry Orchard is a remarkably fine oak tree, which at three feet from the ground measures 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth. While on a visit at Rosanna the late Mrs. Tighe, aunt of the present proprietor, and eminently distinguished for her mental endowments and poetic talents, composed her celebrated poem of "Psyche;" she was also the author of several other admired poems, and died in 1810, aged 36.

RATHOWEN, a market and post-town, in the parish of **RATHASPICK**, barony of **MOYGOISH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Longford, and 50 (W.) from Dublin; containing 605 inhabitants. The town comprises 97 thatched and 12 slated houses, the parish church, the R. C. chapel of the union of Russagh (in which a small school is held), and the market-house, where a market is held every Tuesday; there are fairs on May 15th and on the second Tuesday in December: it is also a constabulary police station.

RATHPATRICK, or **BALLYPATRICK**, a parish, in the barony of **IDA**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Waterford, on the road to New Ross; containing 1617 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Suir, at its confluence with the Ross river: it comprises 6298 statute acres. On the top of the great hill of Drumdorony, about 300 acres are occupied by a quarry of breccia, for millstones, which are of so good a quality as to have formerly been exported to England; they are still sent coastwise to Cork, Dublin, and other Irish ports: some of the largest are five feet in diameter, and 16 inches in the eye. The stones are near the surface and appear above it; they are shipped with ease into vessels at the base of the hill, in the Ross river, opposite to the Great Island, which it encircles previous to its junction with the Suir: from this hill another of less elevation extends southward, forming the south-eastern angle of the county, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the banks of the Suir and the harbour of Waterford. The principal seats are Bellevue, the residence of Patrick Power, Esq., beautifully situated on the banks of the

river in a well-planted demesne; Snow Hill, of — Power, Esq.; Ringville, of Lady Esmonde; Springfield, of John Waring, Esq.; Kilmurry, of Geo. Giles, Esq.; Larkfield, of H. Snow, Esq.; and Mount Prospect, of J. Hackett, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rossbercon; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £166. 10. 2½., of which £100. 0. 11¾. is payable to the corporation, and £66. 9. 2¾. to the vicar. On the next vacancy of the benefice, this parish is to be united to Kilculliheen. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Slieruagh, or Slieve-ruagh, comprising this parish and those of Kilculliheen, Ballygorum, Kilbride, Kilquane, Kilcolumb, and Kilmackavogue; in which union are a private and three public chapels, of which one is at Slieve-Rae, in this parish. At Ringville, a Lancasterian school is supported by Lady Esmonde; there are also a private school, in which are about 40 children, and a Sunday school. There are remains of an old castle in the demesne of Bellevue; and ruins of an old church at Rathpatrick, where several stones have been dug up, bearing inscriptions scarcely legible.

RATHREA, a parish, in the barony of **ARDAGH**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from Edgeworthstown; containing 1054 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Westmeath, from which it is separated by the river Inny, and it comprises 2364½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which a large portion consists of bog and unprofitable mountain, and the arable land is but of ordinary quality; limestone abounds. There is a large flour-mill, worked by M. West, Esq. On the site of the old castle of Rathrea is Foxhall, the residence of R. M. Fox, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Ardagh: the rectory is inappropriate in R. M. Fox, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilglass. The tithes amount to £109. 15. 4½., of which £38.3. 6½. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lagan, and has a chapel at Ballycloghan. About 150 children are instructed in three private schools. In the demesne of Foxhall are the ruins of the old church, containing a monument to the memory of Sir N. Fox.

RATHREA, a parish, in the barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (W.) from Killala, on the road from Ballina to Crossmolina; containing 1851 inhabitants. It is bounded by the river Owenmore, and comprises 4119 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1790 per annum. The land is mostly under tillage, and the state of agriculture is improving, though much of the old system is still adhered to: there is but little bog, and abundance of limestone. Fairs are held on March 17th, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, June 24th, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 26th, for cows, horses, and sheep, but they are not much frequented. The most remarkable seats are Farm Hill, the residence of Major Gardiner; Courthill, of John Gardiner, Esq.; Spring Hill, of Thomas Goodwin, Esq.; and Smithstown, of Arthur Pugh, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala: the rectory is partly appropriate to the precentor and archdeacon of Killala, and partly to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Christ-Church and

St. Patrick's, Dublin; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballisakeery. The tithes amount to £160, of which £38. 15. is payable to the vicars choral, £38. 15. to the precentor, £2. 10. to the archdeacon, and £80 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilfian. There are two public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the rector; they afford instruction to 133 children. An old burial-ground on the land of Major Gardiner is still used as a cemetery.

RATHREGAN, a parish, in the barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from Dublin to Trim; containing 325 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2481 statute acres of tolerably good land, mostly pasture. Here is a constabulary police station. Parsonstown is the residence of the Hon. Major Stanhope. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Dunshaughlin; the tithes amount to £120, and the glebe, consisting of 23 acres, is valued at £40 per annum. The glebe-house of the union is within the parish; it was built in 1822 by aid of a loan of £562 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Batterstown, comprising the parishes of Rathregan, Ballymaglasson, Balfeghan, Raddonstown, Kilcloon, and Moyglare; and containing three chapels. There is a school in the vicinity of the chapel of Rathregan.

RATHROE, a parish, in the barony of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (E.) from Arthurstown: the population is returned with the parish of St. James. This parish, which has long since merged for civil purposes into those of St. James and Dunbrody, is estimated to contain 3981 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, annexed to those of St. James and Dunbrody: the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Templemore, to whom the tithes, amounting to £82. 18. 10., are payable. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Hook.

RATHRONAN, a parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W.) from Newcastle, on the road to Shanagolden; containing 3102 inhabitants. This parish comprises 18,153 statute acres, of which 17,869 are apportioned under the tithe act; about 1000 acres are under tillage, 5000 meadow and rich pasture, and the remainder mountain pasture, plantation, and turbary. The land in the eastern portion is of good quality, being based on a substratum of limestone, and produces excellent crops under a good system of cultivation: the meadows and pastures are extremely rich; great numbers of sheep are fed on them annually, and the mountain districts afford good pasturage for numerous herds of cattle: there are not more than 300 acres of waste land, and much of the rougher kind is daily being brought into cultivation. The mountain range extends from the village of Ardagh to the confines of the county west of Arthea, where it joins the county of Kerry, a distance of more than 10 miles; the general formation is that of silicious grit and indurated clay or clunch, resting on a limestone base. Throughout the entire range are five several strata of coal, varying from 12 to 40 inches in thick-

ness; but the two upper strata, not more than 16 inches thick, have only yet been worked, and that in a very inefficient manner; all the strata dip very rapidly. Nodules of ironstone are found in the rivulets and also imbedded in the clunch; limestone is also abundant, and no district in Ireland seems better adapted than this for the establishment of iron-works. Flagstones of very large size are quarried in these mountains, and numerous escars are found almost exclusively of limestone. The principal seats are Glenville, the residence of J. Massey, Esq.; and Cahermoyle, of W. S. O'Brien, Esq.; the woods around these seats are extensive and luxuriant, and are very interesting from their situation in a fertile valley destitute of all timber but what is on the demesnes; the plantations of Glenville are very extensive, reaching to the summit of the mountain. Athea, or Temple Athea, is the only village in the parish; it is very small but picturesquely situated, and is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £133. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £400 and a loan of £340, is a handsome residence, built in 1827; the glebe comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small but very neat edifice, in the early English style, with a square tower, and was wholly rebuilt in 1820, on which occasion the late Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £500. In the R. C. divisions the eastern portion of the parish forms part of the union of Ardagh, and the western portion is a parish of itself, called Athea, where the chapel is situated. About 80 children are taught in two public schools. Within the grounds of Glenville are some chalybeate and petrifying springs. There are some remains of a very ancient church, and not far from the parish church are the ruins of Ballyvohan castle.

RATHRONAN, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Clonmel, on the road to Fethard, containing 1010 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises 2543 statute acres, rests chiefly on a limestone substratum; the soil is very good, producing fine wheat and rich pasturage, without waste land or bog. A flour mill is situated on a stream which flows through the parish. Excavations have been made in quest of coal at an eminence called the Giant's Grave; the last shaft sunk in a black slaty rock passed through a thin bed of wavellite, at a depth of 40 feet; the proprietor is about to renew the experiment. Rathronan House is the elegant residence of Major-Gen. Sir. Hugh Gough, K. C. B. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the rectory is impropriate in John Bagwell, Esq. The tithes amount to £203. 1. 6., of which £110. 15. 5. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a neat building, was erected in 1825, on the site of the old church, at the sole expense of the lady of Gen. Sir Wm. Meadows, who endowed it with the interest of £1800, payable at the death of a Mrs. Meadows. At the Giant's Grave there is an upright stone, about eight feet high above the ground, on which two crosses are sculptured; that on one side of the stone is in raised relief, that on the other in bas relief.

RATHSALLAGH, a parish, in the barony of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Dunlavan, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the western boundary of the county, and comprises 1753 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: agriculture is improving; the principal crops are oats and potatoes. It belongs entirely to E. Pennefather, Esq., whose mansion is the only gentleman's seat, though there are several respectable farm-houses. One of the largest fairs in the kingdom is held here on Sept. 4th, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Dunlavan; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The tithes amount to £77. 16. 2., of which £49. 3. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the appropriators, and £28. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is also within the union or district of Dunlavan. In the demesne of Rathsallagh is a school, maintained entirely by the Pennefather family. There is an old rath on the townland of Rathsallagh.

RATHSARAN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Rathdowney, on the road from Dublin to Thurles; containing 868 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the county of Tipperary, and comprises 2065 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £130, and the glebe comprises 114 acres. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £250, and a loan of £550, in 1820, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church was built in 1797, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Rathdowney, and contains a chapel. The parochial school, in which are about 50 children, is aided by a contribution from the rector, and a grant of £8 per annum from the Society for Discountenancing Vice.

RATHTOOLE, or **BALLYCOR**, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, though locally in the barony of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Baltinglass, on the road to Ballitore; containing 238 inhabitants. It comprises 687 statute acres, and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Timolin; the rectory is appropriate to the prebendaries and vicars choral of Christ-Church cathedral, Dublin. The tithes amount to £52. 10., of which £35 is payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. At Ballycore is an ancient burial-place.

RATHUGH.—See RAHUE.

RATHVILLY, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Tallow, on the road to Baltinglass, and on the rivers Slaney and Derreen; containing 3187 inhabitants, of which number, 305 are in the village. This parish comprises 9103 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, three-fourths being meadow and pasture, and the remainder, excepting some bog, arable land. Within its limits, close on the confines of Wicklow county, is the townland of Ladytown, belonging to Baltinglass parish in that county. Granite exists here, but

is not much used. The village of Rathvilly is on the eastern side of the Slaney, and consists of 58 houses. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 25th, June 24th, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 12th, for general farming stock. Lisnova was lately the residence of the Bunbury family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, since 1683, to the rectories of Rathmore and Straboe, and the impropriate cure of Rahill, and in the patronage of the Crown, by agreement with the bishop. The tithes amount to £784. 12. 3., and the entire tithes of the benefice to £1060. 2. 5½. The glebe comprises 12 acres, on which is the glebe-house. The church, built in 1751, though small, is a pretty structure with a handsome spire lately added; it has been lately repaired by a grant of £315 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Rathmore, and parts of Straboe, Kiltegan, and Kilranala; and containing three chapels, of which two are in Rathvilly; that at Tynock was built about five years since, and has a belfry; that in the village of Rathvilly is a large old slated building, in which a national school is held. There is also a national school at Knockleshan: these schools afford instruction to about 550 children, and about 50 are taught in a private school. On the townland of Tobinstown there is a large cromlech; at the west end are two pillar stones, eight feet high; the table stone is twenty-three feet long, and at the west end eight feet broad, but at the other, which rests on small stones elevated about a foot from the ground, it is only six. The thickness at the upper end is four feet, at the lower two; the under surface is plain and even, but the upper is convex. Along the sides are several upright stones, from three to six feet, rendering the space underneath an enclosed room, entered between the two tall uprights. From this entrance is a sort of avenue, forty yards long, formed by small irregular artificial hillocks: the whole is in a low plain field, near a rivulet, on the road from Tallow to Hacketstown. On the townland of Waterstown is a rude stone cross, seven feet high, where the parish church is supposed originally to have stood. Near the village is an old rath, from which the name of the place appears to have been taken. Here are remains of a religious house called Erchorn: there is also a ruin of a church called Clougha-faile.

RATHWIRE, a village, in the parish of **KILLUCAN**, barony of **FARBILL**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kinnegad, near the road to Killucan; containing 45 houses and 265 inhabitants. The barony of Farbill was formerly called the manor of Rathwire; it was granted by Edw. I. to Mortimer, Earl of March, and afterwards by Edw. III., in the ninth year of his reign, to Sir John D'Arcy, the then chief governor of Ireland. Here is a spacious R. C. chapel, being one of the two belonging to the district of Killucan. Some vestiges of a castle erected here by Hugh de Lacy may still be traced.

RATOATH, a parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Ashbourne, and 11½ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1779 inhabitants, of which number, 552 are in the village. This place, anciently called Rathtotoath, is supposed to have derived that name from a conspicuous mount near the

church, on which Malachy, the first monarch of all Ireland, is said to have held a convention of the states. In the reign of Hen. VI. it was classed among the borough towns of Meath, and had attained such importance as to give its name to the hundred in which it is situated; it had also an abbey, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and sent members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The village contains 96 houses, but retains nothing of its former importance. The manufacture of sacking and the weaving of linen are carried on to a small extent; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, are held on April 18th, June 1st, and Nov. 20th, for which, though authorised by patent, no toll has been lately demanded. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and a manorial court was formerly held, but within the last few years has been discontinued.

The parish comprises 8207½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation; rather more than half is under tillage, producing favourable crops; the remainder, with the exception of a moderate portion of bog, is in meadow and pasture. Stone of good quality is quarried for building and for repairing the roads. The principal seats are the Manor House, that of J. I. Corballis, Esq., pleasantly situated in the town; and Lagore, of M. Thunder, Esq., a handsome residence in a richly wooded demesne, abounding with stately timber. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is partly impropriate in T. L. Norman and J. I. Corballis, Esqrs., and the vicar of Athlone; and partly united to the vicarage, which by act of council in 1682, was united to the rectories and vicarages of Greenogue, Killeglan, Creekstown, and Donaghmore, and to the chapelry of Cookstown, together forming the union of Ratoath, in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the family of Norman. The tithes amount to £515, of which £55 is payable to T. L. Norman, Esq., £62. 10. to J. I. Corballis, Esq., £62. 10. to the vicar of Athlone, and the remainder to the vicar of Ratoath: the glebe-house, situated close to the church, was built in 1813, at an expense of £2200, of which £100 was a gift and £900 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 6½ acres, valued at £19. 10. per ann.: the gross income of the whole benefice amounts to £788. 7. 3. per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800, in 1817, is a neat edifice in good repair. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Cookstown, Killeglan, and Rathbegan; there are chapels at Ratoath and Killeglan. About 240 children are taught in a parochial and a national school, of which the former is aided by a donation of £10 per ann. from the incumbent; there is also a dispensary. The rath from which the parish takes its name has been planted; several old coins have been found near it. There are no remains either of the abbey of St. Mary Magdalene, or of a chantry for three priests, which formerly existed here.

RATTOO, a parish, in the barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Listowel, on the road from Tralee to Ballybunnian, by Cashen ferry; containing 3117 in-

habitants. In ancient writings this place is called "Rath-toy," and from the term "Burgess lands" being applied to designate some grounds in the vicinity, it is supposed that Rattoo was formerly a corporate town: it is also said to have had seven churches, and to have been once the seat of a bishoprick, a statement which its ancient round tower seems to countenance. An abbey of Canons Regular of St. Augustine (originally a preceptory belonging to the Knights Hospitallers) was founded here by one Friar William and confirmed by Miler Fitz Miler, in the reign of King John. It was subsequently occupied by Aroasian Canons, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; the abbot was a lord of parliament. In 1600 the buildings were fortified by the Irish, but burned on the approach of Sir Chas. Wilmot's forces, by whom the castle of Rattoo was taken and garrisoned. The parish is situated at the confluence of the rivers Feale and Brick, and comprises 7624 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4082 per annum. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of about 730 acres of bog, consists of coarse pasture. The surface is in some parts hilly, but the lower grounds are marshy, being generally inundated in winter, but made available by extensive drainage for tillage and pasture. About 100 acres have been embanked by T. A. Stoughton, Esq., and are now in a high state of cultivation; sea weed is generally used for manure, and the state of agriculture is progressively improving. There are several quarries of good brown stone, used for building, and a flag-stone quarry, which has not yet been much worked. Several boats and lighters are employed in fishing and in the conveyance of sea manure. Fairs and petty sessions are held at Benmare, *which see*. The seats are Ballyhorgan, the residence of T. A. Stoughton, Esq.; Rattoo Lodge, of W. T. Gun, Esq.; Bushmount, of Dominick Rice, Esq.; Millview, of Kerry Supple, Esq.; and Dromartin, of J. Creagh, Esq. The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is impropriate in T. A. Stoughton, Esq., who is patron of the curacy: the tithes amount to £285, the whole of which is payable to the impropiator, who allows £10 per ann. to the incumbent of Killury for discharging the clerical duties. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killury or Causeway, and has a chapel at Ballyduff. About 150 children are educated in three private schools. There are no remains of the castle, but those of the abbey still exist, and, together with the adjoining lofty round tower which is still entire and clothed with ivy, form an interesting and picturesque group.

RAUGHLEY, a village, in the parish of DRUMCLIFF, barony of LOWER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. W.) from Sligo; containing 122 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north side of the bay of Sligo, takes its name from a small elevated peninsula connected with the sand hills on the shore by a long narrow isthmus; and having on the south-west side the Wheaten Rock, which extends nearly half a mile to the north-east and south-west, and is partly dry at spring tides; and off the south end, the Bird Rocks, about two cables' length from the shore. A pier has been erected by government, which affords great accommodation to vessels trading with Sligo, and to the boats engaged in the

fisheries off this coast, in which more than 200 persons are occasionally employed; large quantities of sea manure are landed at the pier, which is within half a mile of the nearest public road, and a coast-guard station is placed here, forming one of the five that constitute the district of Sligo. The village contains 25 dwellings, most of which are thatched cabins. Near it is Rockley Lodge, the residence of John Jones, Esq. Near the western shore is the romantic hill of Knocklane, under which are some remains of fortifications; and on the eastern shore, about half a mile from the village, are the ruins of the old castle of Artarmon, now deeply buried in the sand, the ancient residence of the Gore family. The blowing sands of Knocklane extend northward from the village, and are about two miles long and two broad; they have already covered a great tract of good land and about 150 cabins, and are constantly in motion, giving a dreary and desolate appearance to the country around. On the western shore is a remarkable chasm in the limestone rock, called the Pigeon Holes, and by the peasantry the Punch Bowls; into these the sea rushes with great impetuosity, and in rough weather is forced upwards to a considerable height. Close to the shore is a chalybeate spring of great strength, which is sometimes covered by the tide.

RAVEN, county of WEXFORD.—See ST. MARGARET.

RAYLESTOWN, or VILLARAILE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cashel; containing 290 inhabitants. This parish comprises 861 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Fethard: the tithes amount to £73. 16. 11. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Fethard. There is a pay school, in which about 50 children are taught.

RAYMOCHY, or RAY, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Letterkenny; containing 5756 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Raghniobie*, is situated on Lough Swilly, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 14,820 statute acres. The land is chiefly arable, and there is some bog and mountain: agriculture is much improving. Fairs are held at Manor-Cunningham, on the 6th of every second month, commencing in January, principally for cattle. Lough Swilly is navigable to the sea for vessels of 200 tons' burden. Leslie Hill is the seat of J. Beers, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithes amount to £650, and the glebe comprises 505 Cunningham acres, valued at £254. 13. 10. per ann. The glebe-house was built in 1775 by the then incumbent. The church is a plain building, erected in 1792 at a cost of £646, of which £554 was contributed by the landed proprietors, and £92 by parochial assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £167. 6. 4. for repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lagan, or All Saints; there is a chapel at Drimairghill. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and one for Seceders, all of the second class. About 240 children are educated in three public schools, of which the

parochial school receives an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund; and another is endowed with a house and 20 acres of land by one of the family of Beers. There are also nine private schools, in which are about 270 children, and five Sunday schools.

RAYMUNTERDONY, or **RAYMUNTERDOYNE**, a parish, in the barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Dunfanaghy**, on the road to **Dungloe**; containing 2193 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-western coast, and, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 12,017 statute acres; more than two-thirds is mountainous, the remainder being tolerably good land; agriculture is in an improving state: here is a fine slate quarry. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in every month at **Falcarogh**, on the Cross-roads. **Ballyconnell** is the residence of the Rev. J. Olphert; and **Carrow-Cannon**, of T. Olphert, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Raphoe**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £102. 12., and the glebe comprises 1804 Cunningham acres, valued at £227 per annum. The glebe-house was erected in 1815, at a cost of £1025, of which £250 was a gift and £500 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain neat building, erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board, in 1803. In the R. C. divisions the parish is called **Tullaghobigley-East**, being united to part of the parish of **Tullaghobigley-East**, in which place is the chapel. A school is aided by an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund, and another is partly supported by Mr. Olphert and the Rector. At Cross-roads there is a dispensary, maintained in the usual manner. In the old church-yard is a remarkable cross, measuring 21 feet in length, which lies on the ground.

REDBAY, a hamlet, in the parish of **LAYDE**, barony of **LOWER GLENARM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from **Cushendall**: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the eastern coast, and on the new coast road from **Glenarm** to the **Giants' Causeway**; the shore is bold, and above the bay are some lofty cliffs of romantic appearance, on one of which are the interesting remains of **Redbay castle**, said to have been erected in the reign of **Elizabeth**. Underneath this castle is a spacious and singular cavern, of which the sides and the roof are formed of rounded silicious stones imbedded in a matrix of sandstone, commonly called **pudding-stone**, and differing entirely from those of the rocks in the vicinity; the opening is towards the sea, and through the arch which forms the entrance is a fine view of the sea, especially at high water, when it is agitated. In the vicinity is a small R. C. chapel belonging to the union or district of **Cushendall**.

REDCITY, or **DEMELLOGE**, (also called **KILMILLOCK**), a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from **Fethard**; containing 364 inhabitants, and comprising 1189 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cashel**, annexed to the rectory and vicarage of **Tullamain**, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £96, and the tithes of both parishes to £236. The parishioners attend the adjoining parish church of **Fethard**.

REDCROSS, a parish, in the barony of **ARKLOW**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N. E.) from **Arklow**, on the old road to **Wicklow**; containing 1528 inhabitants, of which number, 280 are in the village. This parish was formed in 1829, out of the unions of **Kilbride**, **Dunganstown**, and **Castlemacadam**, and constituted a parish of itself. The land is under an improving system of cultivation, and is chiefly arable and pasture, there being but little bog or waste mountain. Near **Ballykane** is a good slate quarry. The village consists of 48 houses: fairs are held for cattle on May 6th, Aug 5th, and Nov. 1st. Petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays; and here is a constabulary police station. **Ballykane**, the residence of Mrs. Foot, is agreeably situated in a secluded spot; **East Acton** is the residence of the Rev. J. W. Grier; **Kilpatrick**, of J. Byrne, Esq.; **Ballyrogan**, of E. Byrne, Esq.; **Temple-Lyon**, of W. L. Bestall, Esq.; and **Revelscourt**, of Mrs. Brass. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Dublin**, endowed with a stipend of £75 per annum, payable by the incumbents of the three before-mentioned unions, who are also patrons in rotation, and an augmentation of £30 from **Primate Boulter's fund**. The church is a small neat edifice, without tower or spire, and was erected in 1829 by subscription, aided by a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; it is situated in the village on a spot which, with the churchyard, was gratuitously presented by the **Earl of Wicklow**, who also gave £100 towards its erection. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of **Newbridge** and **Baranisky**. The parochial school is aided by a small annual donation from the incumbent; and a female school is aided by Mrs. Lundy Foot: in these schools are about 100 children. A dispensary was established in 1834, from which there is a branch at **Dunganstown**. In the demesne of **Ballykane** is an old rath; there is also another at **Ballyrogan**, called **Kilpedder**. On the townland of **Chapple** are the remains of an old church with a burial-ground; adjoining which was an extensive fortification, nearly levelled in 1834.

REDHILLS, a village, in that part of the parish of **ANNAGH** which is in the barony of **TULLAGHGARVEY**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from **Belturbet**, on the road to **Ballyhaine**: the population is returned with the parish. It takes its name from the peculiarly red colour of the soil, which arises from its being strongly impregnated with iron: the roads near it are all of a deep red colour. Here is a R. C. chapel belonging to the district of **Annagh East**, or **Killoughter**.

REISK, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from **Waterford**; containing 734 inhabitants. A considerable range of high land extends into this parish from that of **Donisle**, and here dividing into two branches, which enclose the low grounds and lake of **Ballyscanlan**, extends onward towards **Waterford**. It is chiefly composed of **pudding-stone** and **clay-slate**, with occasional large masses of **jasper**, and is overspread with masses varying in size from field stones to stupendous rocks. In an open space amid the hills is a small conical hill called *Cruach*, or "the Heap", in which is a vein of rich lead ore containing a considerable proportion of silver: this was formerly worked to a great extent.

In the neighbourhood are large beds of sand and appearances of limestone. The vicinity of Pembrokestown is marked by a romantic wildness of peculiar character; the hills which rise precipitously, are covered with bold and rugged rocks, and between these irregular elevations are small patches of the finest land well watered and sheltered. The parish is in the diocese of Waterford; part of the rectory forms one of the denominations constituting the corps of the deanery, and the remainder one of those comprising the corps of the archdeaconry; the vicarage is episcopally united to that of Kilmeaden, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £226. 4. 6., of which £79. 4. 6. is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the appropriators; and there is a glebe of 12 acres, of which 8 belong to the rectory, and the remainder to the vicarage. About 25 children are educated in a private school. On the abrupt conical eminence called Sugar Loaf hill is a perfect cromlech composed of four oblong masses of rock placed on end, and supporting a table stone of considerable magnitude, at a height of about 20 feet; underneath, in the centre, is a single stone of inferior height. Close to this cromlech are the ruins of the ancient parish church. In the vicinity of Pembrokestown is a smaller cromlech, also an ancient fort or rath.

RELICKMURRY, or RELIGMURRY, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cashel, near the road to Tipperary: the population is returned with the parish of Athassel. It is situated on the river Suir, and forms part of the tract called the "Golden Vale," from the superior quality of the land, a large portion of which is under grass. Within its limits is the post-town of Golden, which is described under its own head. At Castle Lake is a distillery, employing generally from 40 to 50 persons. Adjoining it is the neat residence of Thomas Mathew, Esq.; and at Rockview is that of Sam. Cooper, Esq., surrounded by neatly planted grounds. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united from time immemorial to those of Athassel, Ballygriffin, and Dangandargan, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithes of Relickmurry and Athassel amount to £550, and those of the entire benefice to £846. 8. 7. The glebe-house was built in 1819, when the late Board of First Fruits granted £100 as a gift, and £1500 as a loan, towards its erection, the remainder of its cost being defrayed by the rector: the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is situated in the town of Golden. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Athassel, Kilfeacle, and Dogstown; and containing the chapels of Golden and Kilfeacle. In the national school at Thomastown, and in a school supported by Lady Elizabeth Mathew about 150 children are educated; and there are four private schools, in which are about 240 children.

RENVILLE, a village, in the parish of ORANMORE, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Oranmore, on the road to Ardfry and the bay of Galway; containing 207 inhabitants. Within Renville Point is New Harbour (sometimes called Renville), which is a place of refuge in severe weather for vessels trading to Galway. In gales of wind, when it is dangerous to lie in the Galway roads, many vessels run for this harbour, where

they are sheltered from every wind, and at low water lie in a bed of soft clayey mud: there is 19 feet of water at high spring tides. A small pier has been constructed, which, if extended about 40 yards further, would be of great utility. The village, which is a station of the constabulary police, is much frequented in the summer by families from Galway and other parts of the county for the benefit of sea-bathing, for which there is every facility. The beautiful demesnes of Renville, the seat of Philip Lynch Athy, Esq., and Ardfry, of Lord Wallscourt, also afford great attractions to visitors. Some fine specimens of lead-ore, black marble, and gypsum have been found on the estate of Renville, on which also is an old castle in good preservation.

RERYMORE, or REARY, a parish, in the barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Mountmellick, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 2729 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Barrow, which is here little more than a mountain stream: the land is generally of good quality and in a profitable state of cultivation; it is chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improved. The principal seats are Reary Vale, the residence of R. Meredith, Esq., and Rerymore, of J. Meredith, Esq., in the grounds of which are the ruins of the ancient church, with an extensive burial-place, which is still in use. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Oregan, or Rosenallis; the rectory is impropriate in Gen. Dunne. The tithes amount to £220. 2. 5½., of which £146. 14. 11½. is payable to the impropriator, and £73. 7. 6. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clonaslee, and partly in that of Rosenallis. About 110 children are taught in two public schools; and there is a private school, in which are about 20 children. Near the ruins of the church is a well dedicated to St. Finian, which is still held in great veneration by the peasantry and greatly resorted to on the festival of that saint; it consists of three or four cavities in the solid rock, which are always full of clear water.

REYNAGH, a parish, in the barony of GARRY-CASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER on the road from Parsonstown to Banagher bridge and Galway; containing, with the post-town of Banagher, 4271 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a monastery founded here by St. Regnacia, sister to St. Finian, who died in 563. The establishment, which was called Kill-Rignaghe, was placed under the superintendence of Talacia, mother of St. Finian, who was abbess for some time; but no further details of its history are recorded. The parish is situated on the river Shannon, and comprises 6555 statute acres, of which a very large proportion is bog; part is waste land, chiefly sand hills; and the remainder, which is chiefly under tillage, is of very indifferent quality. The system of agriculture is in a very backward state, though, from the abundance of limestone, which is quarried both for building and agricultural uses, the lands under a better system might be easily improved. About half a mile from Banagher, on the road to Parsonstown, is Carrigcastle, the demesne of H. B. Armstrong, Esq., with the extensive flour-mills, established in 1818 and employing 20 persons: in the ruins of an adjoining castle coins of Queen Elizabeth and several skeletons

were found. Mount Carteret is the property of John Priaulx Armstrong Esq.; the glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. John Burdett; and Claremount, of the late Henry Goode, Esq. There are extensive flour and oatmeal-mills at Garrycastle. The Shannon affords facility of conveyance by steam-boats to Limerick, and the canal to Dublin. Fairs are held on May 1st and Sept. 15th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and petty sessions are held at Banagher every Monday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath; one-half of the rectory is inappropriate and at present the subject of litigation; the other half is annexed to the vicarage, which in 1798 was united to the vicarage of Gallen, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £288. 7. 8., payable in moieties to the impropiator and the vicar. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1800, and has been enlarged by the present incumbent, at an expense of £664. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.: the glebe comprises 94 acres, valued at £173. 18. per annum, and there is also a glebe at Gallen of 137 acres, valued at £155. 12. 3.; the gross income of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, amounts to £681. 7. 11. per annum. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, and in very good repair, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £2030 British, advanced on loan by the late Board of First Fruits. There is also a church in the parish of Gallen. In the R. C. divisions this parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and the head of a union called Banagher, comprising also the parish of Gallen; the chapel at Banagher is a large plain edifice, and there is also a chapel in Gallen. About 340 children are taught in two public schools; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 350 children. There is also a royal free school at Cuba House, near Banagher, *which see*; and a dispensary. There are some remains of the Danish rath called Garrycastle, also the ruins of Streamstown castle, and of an ancient church called All Saints, near which is a holy well.

RHEBAN, county of KILDARE.—See **CHURCH-TOWN**.

RHODE, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of **BALLYBURLEY** which is in the barony of **LOWER PHILIPSTOWN**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from Edenderry; containing 55 inhabitants. It consists of 12 houses, situated in the midst of a rich grazing district, on the estate of J. Wakely, Esq., whose residence, Ballyburley, adjoins the hamlet. In the vicinity are also Rathmoyle, the residence of Geo. Rait, Esq.; Clonin, of S. Rait, Esq.; Coolville, of T. Grattan, Esq.; and Greenhill, of F. L. Dames, Esq., mostly environed by plantations. In the hamlet is a substantial and spacious R. C. chapel belonging to the union or district of Castropetre, or Edenderry. According to Archdall, an abbey was founded at Liethmore, in the vicinity, by St. Pulcherius (called in Irish St. Mochoemoc), who died in 655.

RICHARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Annagasson; containing 537 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Dee, which separates it from the parish of Stabannon; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1089 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, which are nearly divided in equal portions between pasture and tillage.

The land is generally of good quality, but those parts near the river are frequently overflowed; the system of agriculture is improving: the principal manure is lime, which is brought from Ardee, whence turf also is procured, there being no bog in the parish. The river is only partially navigable here. The obstructions in its bed are chiefly from eel weirs and a wall built across its old bed, at the bleach-green at Drumgoolstown. Richardstown Castle, the seat of J. H. Dawson, Esq., a structure of great strength and antiquity, has been partly modernised and embellished with new turrets by the proprietor, and converted into a handsome residence; it is situated in a highly improved demesne of 153 acres. The spinning and weaving of linen are carried on in some of the farm-houses. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Stabannon; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Ferrard. The tithes amount to £117. 17. 4., the whole of which is payable to the impropiator. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Dunleer. There are some remains of an old chapel near the castle, in tolerable preservation, with a baptismal font, and a vase for holy water in the wall near the door. There is also a well, called Sunday well, formerly held in great veneration.

RICHHILL, a post-town, in that part of the parish of **KILMORE**, which is in the barony of **ONEIL-LAND WEST**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Armagh, and 64 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the old road from Armagh to Belfast: containing 937 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river Tallwater, in the heart of a rich agricultural and populous manufacturing district, and from its elevated situation has an interesting appearance. It consists of two principal streets and contains 189 houses, of which several are handsome and well built; its chief commercial importance arose from its extensive linen market, in which the average weekly sales amounted to £2600, and the supply of which afforded constant employment to a great number of persons in the neighbourhood. But since the construction of a new line of road from Armagh to Belfast, which in shortening the distance between those places avoids this town, the market has declined, except for the sale of a little linen yarn, and the trade has been greatly diminished. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, July 26th, and Oct. 15th, principally for cattle; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The market-house, a substantial and commodious building, was erected in 1753 by W. Richardson, Esq. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists; a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, for which a handsome house was built in 1819, at the expense of the late Lord-Primate, and W. Richardson, Esq., who endowed it with two acres of land; a dispensary, and a clothing society. The neighbourhood is beautifully varied, and the scenery pleasingly picturesque. The ancient mansion of the Misses Richardson, proprietors of the town, with its castellated turrets, embosomed in a highly cultivated tract of country, chiefly in demesne, and richly wooded, forms an interesting feature; and within two miles is Castle Dillon, the seat of Sir Thos. Molyneux, Bart., in a demesne abounding with stately forest trees and embellished with a fine sheet of water, and an

obelisk 60 feet high, erected by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, in commemoration of Irish legislative independence obtained in 1782 by the volunteers of Ireland; the same baronet also erected a column to commemorate the foundation of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick. Adjoining Castle Dillon is Hockley Lodge, the seat of the Hon. Henry Caulfield, brother of Lord Charlemont, an elegant modern residence, containing some stately apartments and an extensive and valuable library. The poor of the neighbourhood of Richhill derive great benefit from the munificence and philanthropy of the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield and the Misses Richardson.

RICHMOND HARBOUR, also called **CLONDRA**, or **CLOONDRA**, a village, in that part of the parish of **KILLASHEE** which is in the barony of **LONGFORD**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (W.) from Longford; containing 41 houses and 214 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Camlin near its junction with the Shannon; the former is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and is connected by a lock with the terminus of the Royal Canal from Dublin, thus affording a great facility of conveyance for agricultural produce, particularly corn, of which a considerable quantity is sold daily in the village. Here is the extensive distillery of Mr. Wm. Fleming, producing annually more than 70,000 gallons of whiskey, and employing upwards of 70 persons. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and there is a penny post to Longford. A branch of the Shannon from the vicinity of Castle Forbes falls into the Camlin near the village, and forms the isolated tract called the Island of Clondra.

RINCURRAN, a parish, partly in the barony of **KINNALEA**, but chiefly in that of **KINSALE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with part of the town of Kinsale, 3758 inhabitants. This place was the scene of some sharp conflicts while the Spaniards held possession of the town of Kinsale in 1600; the castle of Rincurran was besieged by Sir George Carew in person, and defended by a garrison under a Spanish commander, who made repeated offers to surrender upon terms. Sir George refusing these terms, and insisting on an unconditional surrender, the commander resolved to blow up the fortress, but the garrison compelled him to yield, and in compliment to his gallantry he was permitted to wear his sword and to deliver it into the hands of Sir George himself. In 1656 the castle was demolished by order of Cromwell, and in 1670, another was erected on its site by the Duke of Ormonde, at an expense of £75,000, and named Charles Fort in honour of Chas. II. It contains platforms for 75 pieces of cannon, of which only 35 are now mounted, with accommodations for the staff, barracks for 400 men, an armoury, and two bomb-proof magazines; it completely commands the harbour of Kinsale, and is strongly garrisoned under the superintendence of a governor and fort major.

The parish, which is bounded on the south by the harbour of Kinsale, and on the east by Oyster haven, comprises 5186 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5511 per annum. The land is of medium quality; about four-fifths are under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved; about 150 acres of marsh have been recently brought into cultivation, and

there is neither waste land nor bog. Rathmore, the seat of J. Thos. Cramer, Esq., is a handsome mansion embosomed in flourishing plantations and finely situated on the peninsula between the harbour of Kinsale and Oyster haven. Knuckduve, the seat of Lieut-Gen. Sir Thos. Browne, K. C. H., is beautifully situated above Oyster haven, and commands from different parts of the grounds a variety of picturesque and interesting views. There are also, in the parish, Long Quays, the residence of the Rev. J. B. Creagh; Cove Cottage, of J. Daunt, Esq.; Snugmore, of C. Newenham, Esq.; Harbour Hill, of A. Dorman, Esq.; Cove House, of Major Heard; and Heathfield, of H. Bastable, Esq. Scilly and Cove, two small villages in this parish, are much frequented during the bathing season, and contain some modern villas and handsome lodges, which are occupied by gentry from various parts of the country. A regatta is held generally in July or August, and a race-course has been completed by subscription, on which races are held after the regatta. An extensive and lucrative fishery is carried on at both villages, affording employment to more than 200 men. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £461. 10. 9½.; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a small neat edifice with a square tower, and being situated on an eminence, serves as a conspicuous landmark for mariners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Kinsale. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by the rector, who also maintains a Sunday school. There are numerous remains of forts and intrenchments, but not a vestige of the old castle: the ruins of the old church have disappeared, but the cemetery is still used. Along the shore near Cove and Scilly are several chalybeate springs, but not much used.

RINGAGONAGH, or **RING**, a parish, partly in the barony of **DECIES-without-DRUM**, but chiefly in that of **DECIES-within-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Dungarvan; containing 2425 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Rineogonagh, is bounded on the north by Dungarvan bay and harbour, and on the north-west by the Brickly river; and comprises 28,385 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It contains a portion of the Drum mountain, and stretching into Dungarvan bay are the long promontories of Helwick Head and Conygary. Part of the land, more especially that bordering on Dungarvan, is of good quality and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and, within the last few years, some of the highest hills have been brought into cultivation. The principal manure is sand and sea-weed, which are found in abundance in the bay and on the coast; during the greater part of May and June, from 40 to 50 boats are employed in collecting and conveying the weed to Dungarvan for sale. The surrounding scenery is bold and in many parts strikingly romantic and picturesque. Ring Mount is the residence of Thos. Anthony, Esq. The herring fishery is carried on here to a considerable extent; from 40 to 50 boats are engaged in taking the fish, which are found here in abundance and cured; not less than 200 persons are employed in that trade. Near Helwick Head about a dozen houses were built, in 1828, for the accommodation of the fishermen; and

a pier was at the same time erected to form a harbour for their boats, by H. V. Stewart, Esq., the principal landed proprietor of the parish. A coast-guard station has been established here, which is one of the five constituting the district of Youghal. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £221. 10. 9., of which £147. 13. 10. is payable to the impropriator, and £73. 16. 11. to the vicar. The church was rebuilt in 1822, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £600; it is a plain and neat edifice. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a modern edifice, situated on an eminence. About 70 children are taught in two private schools. Near the church is a well dedicated to St. Nicholas; and on an eminence in the parish is an artificial cavern.

RINGA-ROGA, or DUNNEGAL ISLAND, in the parish of CREAGH, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Skibbereen, on the southern coast; containing 786 inhabitants. This island is situated in the harbour of Baltimore, and is connected with the mainland, about midway between Skibbereen and Baltimore, by an excellent causeway and bridge constructed across the channel by the proprietor, Sir W. W. Becher, Bart. It extends, nearly north and south, three miles in length by about one in breadth, comprising 986 acres of land, generally rocky, bare, and comparatively unproductive, particularly on the south side of the island; the soil towards the centre is tolerably good, but the arable land generally consists of small patches among the rocks, cultivated by spade labour, and manured by sea-weed, which, as well as the produce of the soil, is always conveyed on horseback. The inhabitants are entirely supplied with fuel from the mainland, there being none of any kind on the island.

RINGRONE, or RINGORAN, a parish, partly in the barony and liberties of KINSALE, and partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of COURCIÉS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Kinsale, from which it is separated by the river Bandon, containing, in 1831, 4813 inhabitants, since which time the population has considerably increased. This place, from the peculiarity of its situation, projecting far into the sea on the south, and on the east and north completely commanding the entrance of the celebrated and ancient harbour of "Cean Sailah," now Kinsale, has from a very early period been distinguished as a place of importance. On the conquest of Ireland, the surrounding territory was granted to John de Courcy, afterwards Earl of Ulster, who erected a strong castle at Duncearma, near the old head of Kinsale, and another at this place, opposite to that town. The former of these castles was for many generations the baronial residence of his descendants; and the latter was occupied by a formidable garrison for the protection of the port and the ferry leading to it. Near the fortress, which, during the occupation of Kinsale by the Spaniards in 1600, and also during the war of the Revolution, was an object of severe contest, was a royal dock-yard, where the whole of the King's ships on this station employed in the war as convoys were refitted and repaired.

The parish, which is situated on the southern coast and on the shore of Kinsale harbour, comprises 9586 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £6887 per annum: the northern portion, immediately opposite to the town of Kinsale, is bounded by the river Bandon; the southern stretches out into the long promontory called the old head of Kinsale, and on the east is a peninsula projecting boldly into the entrance of the harbour. The soil is light but fertile, and, especially in the western part of the parish, the land is rich and in good cultivation: the system of agriculture is improved; in some places green crops are cultivated with success. The cliffs around the shore are in many places strikingly bold and interesting, and there are numerous pleasing and picturesque glens; the schistose formation is generally prevalent in the hills, changing into all the varieties of transition rock, with extensive veins of quartz traversing them in every direction. Near the Old Head is an extensive tract of land covered with sand blown in from the bay, which is every year increasing; there is no other waste land, and very little bog; the want of fuel is consequently much felt. The principal seats are Coolmain, that of E. Stowell, Esq.; Glouneveraine, of J. Howe, Esq.; Lahorne, of H. Scott, Esq.; Ballinspittle, of J. B. Gibbons, Esq.; Fort Arthur, of W. Galway, Esq.; ArdKelly, of R. Gillman, Esq.; Roughwood, of W. Bullen, Esq.; Castle Park, of J. Gillman, Esq.; and Sea View, of the Rev. J. B. Webb. There are also several excellent farm-houses. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and the fisheries. There are coast-guard stations at Howes Strand, the Old Head, and Sandy Cove, forming three of the eight that constitute the district of Kinsale. The Old Head is situated in lat $51^{\circ} 36' 15''$ and lon. $8^{\circ} 33' 15''$: it is a bold and lofty promontory rising abruptly from the sea. On the head is a well-built lighthouse, the lantern of which has an elevation of 294 feet above the level of the sea, and contains 27 lamps, exhibiting a bright steady light which in clear weather is visible at a distance of 23 nautical miles.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork; the patronage is at present disputed. The tithes amount to £750; the glebe comprises only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. The church, a small ancient edifice without either tower or spire, is situated at the head of Sandy Cove, overlooking the Bandon water: divine service is also performed in a school-house near the Old Head, for the accommodation of parishioners in that district. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Courciés; the chapel is at Ballinspittle. About 15 children are taught in the parochial school, supported by the rector; and there are three private schools, in which are about 200 children, and a Sunday school. At the Ferry side, near Kinsale, are almshouses for four Protestant widows, founded by Dr. Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, who endowed them with £10 per ann., which sum is now paid by W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., of Coolmore. The old castle of Duncearma, the ancient residence of the de Courcys, is a venerable ruin: it is situated on the narrower part of the Old Head, on a rock which at the base has been perforated by the action of the waves in the form of an irregular pointed arch. A little to the north of it are the ruins of a more modern edifice, the residence of the barons of Kinsale, near which are the remains of a signal tower. Opposite Kinsale are the ruins of Ring-

rone castle and Old Fort, or Castle-ne-Park; the latter a very strong citadel with extensive bulwarks, ramparts, and fosses; in the inner court are the remains of the two towers of the gateway entrance and draw-bridge. The old castle of Ringrone gives the title of Baron to the ancient family of de Courcy.

RINGSEND, a small town, in that part of the parish of ST. MARY, DONNYBROOK, which is in the county of the city of DUBLIN, in the province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from the General Post-office: the population is returned with the parish. This place, according to O'Halloran, was originally called *Rin-Aun*, signifying, in the Irish language, "the point of the tide," from its situation at the confluence of the Dodder with the Liffey; its present name is either a singular corruption of the former, or may perhaps have arisen from the large blocks of stone into which rings of iron were inserted for mooring vessels, previously to the construction of the present mole. The town is built upon the eastern bank of the Dodder, and has a mean and dilapidated appearance, having fallen into decay since the discontinuance of its extensive salt-works: its southern portion, which is a few hundred yards detached, is called Irishtown, and is in a less ruinous condition; it is much frequented for sea-bathing, from its proximity to Dublin. There are also hot and cold sea-water baths; the Cranfield baths, which are here much frequented, are said to have been the first hot sea water baths erected in Ireland. Iron-works were established here by the grandfather of the late proprietor, Mr. C. K. Clarke by whom they have been recently disposed of: the articles manufactured are steam-engines and all kinds of machinery, iron boats and utensils of various kinds. There are also glass-works, a chymical laboratory, and a distillery. The Grand Canal Company have docks to the west of this place, opening a communication between the canal and the river Liffey. Ship-building is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery. Along the whole of the shore are strong embankments to keep out the sea, which at high water is above the level of the town; and similar precautions are taken to prevent inundation from the river Dodder, which frequently overflows its banks. In 1649, Sir William Ussher, though attended by many of his friends, was drowned in crossing this dangerous stream, over which a bridge of stone was afterwards erected; but the river suddenly changed its course and rendered it useless, till the stream was again forced into its former channel. In 1796, the corporation for improving the port of Dublin diverted the stream into a new channel through the low grounds between Irishtown and Dublin; and in 1802 the bridge was destroyed by a flood, and a handsome bridge of granite, of one arch, was erected, over which the road by the docks to Dublin is carried. A church was built in Irishtown, in 1703, under an act of the 2nd of Queen Anne, on account of the distance from the parish church and the difficulty of access from the frequent inundation of the roads. It is an endowed chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown, and is designated, by the 10th of Geo. I., the "Royal chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend." There is a R. C. chapel in Irishtown, in connection with which is a boys' school, and in the village of Ringsend is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A day school for boys, a Sunday school,

an infants' school, a dispensary, and a shop for supplying the poor with necessities at reduced prices, are all kept in one large and neat building, erected in Irishtown in 1832, at an expense of £800, defrayed by subscription.

RIVERSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of TEMPLEUSQUE, and partly in that of CAHIRLOG, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Cork, on the road to Dublin; containing 241 inhabitants. This small but beautiful village, which is situated in a fertile and richly planted valley, about a mile from Glanmire, and close to the confluence of two small rivers, was formerly called Sadlierstown, but is now generally known by its more modern appellation, which it probably derived from its situation. Riverstown Lodge, the seat of J. Lane, Esq., is pleasantly situated in the village; closely adjoining is the handsome mansion of J. Browne, Esq., in an ample and richly planted demesne; and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous large and handsome houses, principally occupied by gentlemen connected with the various manufactories of Riverstown and Glanmire. The Riverstown distillery, the property of Messrs. Lyon and Co., affords employment to about 60 persons, and on an average produces annually 120,000 gallons of whiskey; and there are two extensive mills for spinning cotton yarn, in which a great number of men, women, and children are employed. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village. The whole of the neighbourhood is richly planted, and embellished with thriving woods of oak, of more than 30 years' growth; and the scenery of the valley in which the village is situated is beautifully picturesque. About half a mile to the north-east is the parish church of Kilcoane, a small edifice in the early English style, with a low square tower, over the roof of which is a bell without any covering.

RIVERSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of DRUMCOLLUM, but chiefly in that of KILMACALLANE, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Collooney to Ballyfarnon; containing 89 houses and 421 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and contains the parish church, (a plain building) a meeting-house for Methodists, and a dispensary. It is the head of a R. C. union or district, comprising this parish and those of Taunagh and Drumcullum, in which union are two chapels; that in Riverstown is a plain building.

ROACH, or ROCHE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Dundalk, near the road to Crossmaglen; containing 1426 inhabitants. Roche castle is supposed to have been originally erected in the reign of Hen. II. by the family of De Verdun, who were among the earliest of the English settlers in this part of Ireland. In the parliamentary war it was held for the king, but in 1649 it was taken and partly demolished by the forces of Cromwell. The castle is situated on a rock, to the shape of which the buildings were conformed so as to include its entire summit; the area enclosed by the ramparts is of an irregular semicircular form, and the front, which forms the chord of the segment, is 85 feet in length; at the opposite extremity are the ruins of a keep, with a sallyport and circular towers, apparently the oldest portion of the buildings.

An extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained from the castle, which in itself forms one of the most striking features in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 3305½ statute acres of tolerably good land, mostly in tillage; it is bounded on the south by the river Creggan, or Castletown, and contains Roach, the former residence of Mr. Reilly; and Shortstones, the neat residence of Robt. Bailie, Esq. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Baronstown: the rectory is impropriate in John Pratt, Esq., to whom the tithes, amounting to £248. 11. 10., are entirely payable. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dundalk.

ROBEEN, a parish, in the barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (W.) from Hollymount, on the road to Castlebar; containing 3193 inhabitants. The parish, situated on the river Robe, from which it takes its name, comprises 4605 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of medium quality, and is chiefly under tillage, with some extensive tracts of pasture; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is little or no waste land. The principal seats are Newbrook, the property of Lord Clanmorris, a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; Bloomfield, of the Rev. Francis Rutledge; Beechgrove, of W. Brunach, Esq.; Brownestown, of Lieut. Browne; and Togher, of G. Rutledge, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Hollymount, or Kilcommon: the tithes amount to £147. 13. 10½. The church, which is that of the union, was enlarged in 1818 at an expense of £923. 1. 6½., a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union of Kilcommon and Robeen; the chapel, situated in this parish, is a large slated edifice. About 160 children are taught in two public schools. There are some remains of ancient castles in the village of Robeen and at Togher.

ROBERTSTOWN, a market-town, in the parish of KILMAOGUE, barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Kildare; containing 47 houses and 281 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal, and is one of the packet-boat stages from the metropolis, from which, by this conveyance, it is about 20 miles distant: there is a branch canal hence to Athy. The market is on Wednesday, and several fairs are held in the course of the year. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there is a dispensary for the poor. The town is the property of W. Ireland, Esq., of Doro-ville.

ROBERTSTOWN, or CASTLE-ROBERT, a parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Askeaton, on the road from Limerick to Tarbert; containing, with Foyn's Island, 1794 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Shannon, in a level and fertile district, is nearly equidistant from the towns of Askeaton, Rathkeale, and Glin. The land is in general good, though in some places interspersed with detached masses of stone; the greater portion is under tillage, producing favourable crops, and there are good tracts of pasture. The system of agriculture is in a backward state; large portions of land are cultivated with the spade, and manure is carried to the

fields on the shoulders of women. That portion of the parish called Ahenish, and improperly considered as an island, is flat and is frequently inundated by the river Shannon; the higher grounds are all well cultivated, and the lower grounds afford rich pasturage. The principal seats are Old Abbey, the residence of W. Morgan, Esq.; Fort Anne, of S. E. Johnson, Esq.; and Congreiff, of Mrs. Griffin; and at no great distance is Mount Trenchard, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Thos. Spring Rice. Foyn's island lies immediately off Lehys Point, where the rock has been deeply excavated in forming a new line of road. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united to the vicarage of Dunmoylan, together forming the union of Robertstown, or Dunmoylan, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £367. 12. 10½., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar; the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £200. 17. 7½. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Shanagolden; the chapel is a large and neat modern edifice. There are three private schools, in which are about 140 children. The ruins of the old church are near the village; about one mile distant are the interesting remains of the abbey of Manister-na-Gillagh-Dubh, here called the "old abbey," near which are some ancient fortifications; and on the lands of Ahenish are the ruins of Dysart castle.

ROBERTSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER KILLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. W.) from Nobber, on the road to Kells; containing 335 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1640 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is of good quality and chiefly in pasture. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Newtown: the tithes amount to £76. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Stahalmock. About 90 children are educated in two private schools.

ROBINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILLSKYRE, barony of UPPER KILLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, containing 29 houses and 146 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLYWILLIAM, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Bruff; containing 190 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the Roches, its proprietors, who, in the reign of Hen. VII., erected a strong castle here on a bold rock, of which the remains still form a conspicuous and interesting feature in the surrounding landscape. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded here in the 13th century by the Clangibbon family, and called Bailenambratharbeg, or "Little Friars'-town," to distinguish it from Friars'-town in the parish of Cahirvalla; at the dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Baird. The parish is situated on the river Commogue, and comprises 1059 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of good quality; about one-fourth part is under tillage, and the remainder rich meadow and pasture; on the banks of the river are some corcass lands, sometimes overflowed, but which might be embanked at a very trifling expense. The substratum is limestone, and the western termination of

the basaltic formation appears in one or two places much decomposed and assuming a columnar tendency. The principal seat is Ballynaguard, the handsome residence of J. Croker, Esq., pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; there are several excellent farm-houses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in E. D. Freeman, Esq., and partly in J. Croker, Esq. The tithes amount to £60, of which £20. 11. 4. is payable to Mr. Freeman, £19. 9. 8. to Mr. Croker, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballybricken. On the banks of the Commogue, near Six-Mile-Bridge, are the remains of the ancient monastery.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA WEST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Cahir, on the river Suir; containing 411 inhabitants. It comprises 966 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Rochestown, the seat of S. Barton, Esq., is beautifully situated near the banks of the river, commanding a fine view of the Clogheen mountains. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Ardinnan: the tithes amount to £95. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ardinnan. About 100 children are educated in a private school. There are some remains of an ancient church and castle, with several forts or raths usually attributed to the Danes.

ROCHFORT-BRIDGE, formerly called **BEGGAR'S-BRIDGE**, a post-town, in the parish of **CASTLELOST**, barony of **FARTULLAGH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Kinnegad, on the road from Dublin to Athlone; containing 27 houses and 171 inhabitants. It is traditionally stated that this place derived its former name from the circumstance of a beggar having died here, in whose pockets was found money sufficient to build the bridge, which crosses a small stream at the eastern extremity of the village. It is a station of the constabulary police, and contains the parochial church and a National school.

ROCKCORY, a village, in the parish of **EMATRIS**, barony of **DARTRY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Cootehill, on the old road to Monaghan; the population is returned with the parish. The place derives its name from the family of Corry, on whose estate it is situated, and whose residence is contiguous to the village. It consists of one wide street, of which many of the houses are of respectable appearance, and it has a neat market-house. The market is on Wednesday, and there is a fair on the last Wednesday in each month. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. In the village are meeting-houses for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, and for Wesleyan Methodists; the former is of recent erection, and both are neat buildings. An infants' school, chiefly supported by Mrs. Devereux, is held in the market-house, to which a sewing-school is attached; and there is a dispensary.

ROCK ISLAND, a village, in the parish of **KILMOE**, Western Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 19

miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen: the population is returned with the parish. It is advantageously situated on a peninsulated rock opposite Crookhaven, on the south-western coast, and has risen into a flourishing state through the spirited exertions of its proprietor, R. Notter, Esq. A new line of road has been recently opened between this place and Skibbereen, and the post-office has been removed hither from Crookhaven: there is a mail to Skibbereen every second day. Immediately off the village, which contains some well-built houses, is the entrance to the spacious and well-sheltered harbour of Crookhaven, noticed in the article on that place. Here is a coast-guard station (usually called the Crookhaven station), being one of the nine included in the Skibbereen district. A dispensary has been established in the village.

ROCKMILLS, a village, in the parish of **NATHLASH**, or **ST. NICHOLAS**, barony of **FERMOY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Glanworth, on the road to Kildorrery: the population is returned with the parish. It derives its name from the large flour-mills in the immediate vicinity, romantically situated in the rocky vale of the river Funcheon; adjoining the mills is Rockmill Lodge, the residence of Mrs. Oliver. In the village is the parochial church, a small neat building with a tower and spire. The surrounding scenery is varied and highly picturesque.

ROCKSBOROUGH.—See **INCHINABACKY**.

ROCKY ISLAND, in the parish of **TEMPLEROBIN**, barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1 mile (S.) from Cove, in the harbour of Cork; the population is returned with Hawlbowlisland. This island, an immense mass of limestone rising abruptly from the bay to the height of 42 feet above high water mark, and terminating in a conical point, was selected by the Board of Ordnance as a magazine for the military depôt of the south of Ireland. In 1815, the surface of the rock, with the exception of its summit, on which a watch-tower has been formed, approached by a winding stair-case cut in the solid rock, was levelled; and beneath it large vaults have been excavated, to each of which is a separate entrance from a deep road-way sunk in the rock, and continued round its entire circumference. The magazine contains 25,000 barrels of gunpowder, and is under the care of a detachment of the artillery from the establishment at Spike island, who are the only inhabitants of the place. The approach from the bay to the road surrounding the magazine is through a lofty archway hewn out of the rock. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Passage.

ROEBUCK, a district, in the parish of **TANEY**, half-barony of **RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from the General Post-office, Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry, by way of Clonskea: the population is returned with the parish. Roebuck Castle, the seat of A. B. Crofton, Esq., was originally erected at a remote period and strongly fortified. About the year 1534 it was the residence of Lord Trimleston, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and it was occupied by Jas. II. and the Duke of Berwick, when they encamped in this neighbourhood. It was subsequently suffered to fall into decay, until about the year 1790, when it was repaired by the then Lord Trimleston, who fitted up one of the apartments, a noble room, 50 feet

in length, as a theatre. About 10 years after it was purchased by James Crofton, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, who pulled down a portion of the buildings, and modernised the remainder, of which the room before mentioned, now used as the drawing-room, is the only remaining part of the old castle. This district is chiefly occupied by handsome villas, situated in tastefully disposed grounds, many of which command magnificent views of the bay and city of Dublin, the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and the beautiful adjacent country. Among these are Roebuck Lodge, the residence of J. E. Hyndman, Esq., formerly the manor-house, and about 50 years since the only house in the district with the exception of the castle; Rich View, the residence of M. Powell, Esq.; Springfield, of Sir John Franks, Knt.; Roebuck House, of J. Power, Esq.; Roebuck, of John Ennis, Esq.; Mount Dillon, of the Rev. Dr. Prior; Roebuck Hall, of the Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne; Moorefield, of P. Curtis, Esq.; Prospect House, of Lady Harty; Roebuck Park, of Geo. Kinahan, Esq.; Roebuck Villa, of D. Kinahan, Esq.; Farm Hill, of Jas. Pratt, Esq.; Castle View, of A. Brewster, Esq.; Roebuck House, of J. D. Farrer, Esq.; Roebuck Grove, of Jno. Cumming, Esq.; Casino, of Geo. Stapleton, Esq.; Rosemount, of R. Corballis, Esq.; Rose Vale, of Geo. Thorpe, Esq.; Rose Villa, of L. E. Leipsett, Esq., M.D.; Roebuck, of R. Connor, Esq.; Bloom Villa, of Col. Thackeray; Bird Avenue, of F. Codd, Esq.; Hermitage, of W. C. Quinn, Esq.; Friarsland, of C. Copland, Esq.; and Ivy Lodge, of Robt. Billing, Esq. Adjoining Roebuck Castle is a remarkable walnut tree, which grew out of an old wall, carrying in its trunk a large stone that is now upwards of four feet from the ground. Several coins of Elizabeth and Jas. I. have been found here.

ROE ISLAND, in the parish and barony of **BURISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 7 miles (W.) from Newport-Pratt. It is situated in Clew bay on the western coast; on the south side is a steep clay cliff, by which it is distinguished from the other isles: it affords fine pasture for cattle. Here is a small deep harbour with good ground, but there are several rocks and shoals in the vicinity.

ROGERICALVI, supposed to have been formerly a parish, and to be now merged into that of **TEMPLEMOLOGGA**, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; it is still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clonore, and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Cloyne.

RONANISH, an island, in the parish of **INNISKEEL**, barony of **BOYLAGEH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Narin, on the north-west coast.

ROOTSTOWN, or **RUTHSTOWN**, a village, in the parish of **STABANNON**, barony of **ARDEE**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Castle-Bellingham; containing 25 houses and 148 inhabitants. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Rootstown, noticed under the head of Stabannon.

ROSCOMMON (County of), an inland county of the province of **CONNAUGHT**, bounded on the north by the county of **LEITRIM**, on the north-west by those of

MAYO and **SLIGO**, on the south-west and south by that of **Galway**, and on the east by the counties of **LEITRIM**, **LONGFORD**, **WESTMEATH**, and **KING'S**. It extends from $53^{\circ} 16'$ to $54^{\circ} 7'$ (N. Lat.), and from $7^{\circ} 50'$ to $8^{\circ} 46'$ (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 609,405 statute acres, of which 453,555 are cultivated land, 131,063 are uncultivated mountain and bog, and 24,787 are under water. The population, in 1821, was 208,729; and in 1831, 249,613.

According to Ptolemy, this region was inhabited by the *Auteri*, who occupied also the present county of **Galway**. Among the native septs by whom it was afterwards occupied, the O'Conors enjoyed the supreme authority in the central districts, the Mac Dermots in the northern, and the O'Ceilys or O'Kellys in the southern. After the arrival of the English in the country, Murrough, son of Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, during his father's absence, persuaded Milo de Cogan to undertake an expedition into Connaught, who having come to Roscommon was there joined by Murrough, and their united forces commenced a marauding campaign through the neighbouring districts. In 1204, this part of the island was ravaged by Wm. Bourke Fitz-Aldelm; in 1216, Athlone castle was erected by King John; and in 1268 Robert de Ufford, Lord Justice, commenced that of Roscommon, which shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the natives. The erection of the county into shire ground must have taken place at a very early period, as notices of the sheriffs of Roscommon and Connaught are found among the records of the reign of Edw. I., into which counties the portions of the province that acknowledged the English supremacy were divided.

Roscommon was included in the grant of Connaught made by Hen. III. to Richard de Burgo, or Bourke, with the exception of five cantreds reserved to the crown adjacent to the castle of Athlone; Edw. I., in the 13th year of his reign, granted to Thomas de Clare and Geoffrey de Conobyll, "the king's waste lands in Connaught, in the region of Roscoman." That the de Burgos held possessions here appears from Richard de Burgo assembling his forces at Roscommon, to oppose Edward Bruce when he was joined by Felim O'Connor; and their united forces took their route by Athlone. The latter chieftain, however, having subsequently taken part with Bruce, encountered the Anglo-Normans at Athenry, on which occasion the power of the O'Connor sept received an irrecoverable shock. The possessions of the de Burgos became vested in the English crown through the marriage of the daughter and heir of William, the last Earl of Ulster of this name, with the Duke of Clarence; but the native septs appear to have resumed almost entire possession of Roscommon until the reign of Elizabeth. The O'Conors of Roscommon were divided into the families of O'Connor Ruadh or Roe, "the Red," and O'Connor Dhunne, or Don, "the dark or brown," from two rival chieftains thus distinguished by the colour of their hair, who were generally at war with one another; the chief seat of one was Ballynafad castle, and of the other that of Ballintobber. In 1565, Connaught was subdivided according to its present arrangement by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord-Deputy, when the county acquired its present limits. The country of the Mac Dermots was named the barony of Boyle; that of O'Connor Don forms the

barony of Ballintobber; that of O'Connor Roe, the barony of Roscommon; and that of the O'Kellys, the barony of Athlone and the half barony of Moycarnon. The principal castles were those of Athlone, Roscommon, and St. John, the last of which was in ruins, all belonging to the Queen; and that of Ballintobber, belonging to O'Connor Don. Sir John Perrot, Lord-Deputy, compelled the native chiefs, in 1584, to resign their territories into the hands of the crown, to execute indentures of submission, and to receive re-grants, whereby their estates were to descend in future according to the rules of the common law of England. Both the septs of O'Connor firmly maintained their allegiance to Elizabeth; and O'Connor Don, who had been knighted by her, represented the new county in parliament in 1585. When the Earl of Strafford, in the reign of Chas. I., adopted the project of subverting the titles of all the proprietors of Connaught, he adduced legal objections against their indentures with Sir John Perrot, and against every grant and other document produced; and attending the Commissioners of plantation in person, he began with Roscommon in the execution of his plans. The commission was opened for this county; the king's title to the lands was produced, examined, and submitted to a jury composed of the principal inhabitants, who were told by the earl that his majesty's intention in establishing his title was to make them a rich and civil people, and participators in the glorious and excellent work of reformation which he had now undertaken; to these persuasive arguments he also joined threats, and thus induced the jury unhesitatingly to give a verdict in favour of the crown. The Deputy then published a proclamation, whereby all proprietors throughout the province were assured of easy composition, and of new and indefeasible grants. In the war of 1641, Roscommon for some time took no part: but in the succeeding disturbances its ancient families joined with the confederate Catholics, and obtained entire possession of the country, although they were twice defeated by Lord Ranelagh, President of Connaught. Accordingly, on the termination of the war, they were stripped of their possessions, which were divided among English and Scotch adventurers. At the Restoration, however, the family of O'Connor Don regained part of its property on the western side of the county, and has ever since kept possession of it: it is, therefore, the only family in this county which now enjoys the possessions held by it previously to the arrival of the English.

Roscommon is partly in the diocese of Clonfert, partly in that of Tuam, but chiefly in that of Elphin. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Athlone, Ballintobber, Ballymoe, Boyle, Moycarnon, and Roscommon. It contains the corporate, market and assize-town of Roscommon; the corporate and market-towns of Boyle and Tulsk; the market and post-towns of Castlerea, Elphin, French-park and Strokestown; the post-towns of Athleague and Mount-Talbot; nearly the whole of the important and flourishing market and post-town of Ballinasloe; and parts of the towns of Athlone, Jamestown, Lanesborough and Carrick-on-Shannon: the largest villages are Lough Glyn, Ruskey (each of which has a penny post), Knockcroghery, Tarmonbarry, and Castle Plunket. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the

boroughs of Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk; but since the union the two returned for the county are its only representatives. The elections take place at Roscommon. The constituency, as registered up to the beginning of the year 1837, consists of 405 freeholders of £50, 201 of £20, and 1287 of £10; 9 leaseholders of £20 and 96 of £10; making in the whole 1998 electors. The county is included in the Connaught circuit; the assizes are held at Roscommon, where the court-house and county gaol are situated. There are also court-houses and bridewells at Athlone, Boyle, Castlerea and Strokestown. For the convenience of holding the general sessions of the peace, the county is divided into the districts of Athlone and Boyle, the former of which comprises the baronies of Athlone, Ballymoe, and Moycarnon, and the parishes of Kilbride, Roscommon, Kiltewan, Kilgeffin, and Clontuskert; the latter comprises the remainder of the county. The sessions for the former are held at Athlone and Roscommon; and for the latter at Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown. For the purpose of holding petty sessions it is divided into the eighteen districts of Clogher, Belanagare, Croghan, French-park, Boyle, Roscommon, Athlone, Ballydangan, Tobberpatrick, Four-Mile-house, Rahara, Rooskey, Keadue, Ballintobber, Kilmore, Lanesborough, Elphin, and Mount-Talbot, with a small exempt district in the vicinity of Tulsk. The local government is vested in the lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, and 90 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including three coroners. There are 54 constabulary stations, having in the whole a force of 1 stipendiary magistrate, 1 sub-inspector, 6 chief officers, 66 sub-constables, 250 men and 8 horses. The total amount of Grand Jury presentments for the year 1835 was £27,378. 6. 5., of which £1130. 13. 2½. was for the roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £7058. 9. 1½. for those of the baronies; £8575. 11. 4½. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; £5759. 11. 1½. for the police; and £4854. 1. 7. for repayment of advances made by Government. The district lunatic asylum for the whole of the province of Connaught is at Ballinasloe. The county infirmary is at Roscommon; and there are dispensaries at Athlone, Athleague, Ballagh, Boyle, Castlerea, Croghan, Elphin, French-park, Keadue, Lecarrow, Loughlin, Strokestown, and Tulsk, supported by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions. In military arrangements the county is included in the western district, that part of Athlone within it being the headquarters of the district, which, besides Roscommon, extends over the counties of Leitrim, Mayo, Sligo, Galway (except the town of Mountshannon), Longford, Westmeath, and King's county, with the barony of Lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary, not including the town of Nenagh. The county contains three barrack stations; two at Athlone for artillery and infantry, and one at Roscommon for infantry, affording, in the whole, accommodation for 30 officers and 521 men.

The county is of very irregular form, its length being nearly 60 English miles, whilst its greatest breadth does not exceed 32; southward it quickly contracts to ten, and northward it gradually declines to three, forming an important frontier to the whole of Connaught. Its general surface forms part of the vast limestone plain of the central parts of the island, with only four

very striking elevations of surface. These are, the mountains on the borders of Lough Allen, in its northern extremity; the Curlew mountains on its north-western confines, near Boyle; the great ridge of Slievebawn, extending through the baronies of Ballintobber and Roscommon, and Slieveaeluyn, near Ballinlough, in the west. In the plain districts are considerable tracts of flat ground, through which the rivers wind a sluggish course, frequently overflowing their banks, and inundating the adjoining country. Some of the larger bogs also present flat surfaces of considerable extent, while others are diversified with all the inequalities of the hills upon which they are situated. Remarkably extensive tracts of flat alluvial land, and of bog, occur along the courses of the Shannon and Suck, forming detached portions of the bog of Allen, the most worthy of notice being those situated near Athlone and Lanesborough, both of which are crossed by several ridges of limestone gravel. Along the Suck, and along the Shannon south of Carrick, the shores in several parts are bold, and the cliffs occasionally overhang the water; but these in general are formed of compact masses of limestone gravel and indurated clay. The highest mountains are those of Bracklieve and Slieve Curkagh, in the most northern extremity of the county, between which the river Arigna flows in a deep valley, over which the mountains rise upwards of 1000 feet with steep and rugged acclivities, and broad perpendicular faces of rock. Next to these in height is the ridge of Slieve Bawn, which, from the shores of Lough Bodarrig on the Shannon, extends nearly southward, from two to four miles distant from that river, to the parallel of Lanesborough. On the east side, towards the Shannon, a gradual slope extends nearly from the crest of the ridge down to the edge of the flat bogs which stretch along the base, and up the sides of these acclivities cultivation is annually extending. The western side of the range is more broken, the pastures are naturally richer, and groves are scattered along the base. Amid the mountains forming the northern boundary of the county are numerous scenes of a very picturesque character. Some parts of the banks of the Suck are also beautiful, and the shores of some of the lakes are delightful, yet there is a great deficiency of wood throughout the county, although in the neighbourhood of some of the principal residences there are groves and plantations, showing by their luxuriant growth the capabilities of the soil for such productions.

The largest and most beautiful of the lakes wholly belonging to the county is Lough Kea, close to the town of Boyle, now more generally known by the name of Rockingham lake, from the seat of Lord Lorton on its southern shore. Several rivers from the south and west are tributary to it, but its principal supply proceeds from Lough Gara, on the borders of Sligo, whence a rapid stream called the Boyle water enters the western extremity of the lake; it discharges itself by a narrow outlet, which soon expands into a series of lakes that take their common name from the town of Oakford in their neighbourhood, and discharge themselves into the Shannon. The scenery throughout the whole of this chain of lakes is highly picturesque. To the north of Lough Kea are the smaller lakes of Lough Skean and Lough Meelagh, the latter very beautiful and both communicating with the Shannon by a common outlet. In the west of the

county is Lough Aeluyn, and in its neighbourhood are Loughs Erritt and Glynn. In the central part, to the east of Elphin and Strokestown, are numerous small lakes, the waters of most of which find a passage to the Shannon; Lough Funcheon, in the barony of Athlone, is the only lake of any extent in the south. The eastern boundary of the county is bordered by several of the lakes formed by the Shannon; Lough Gara, already noticed, is on its western side between it and Sligo. In winter the extent of water in the county is considerably increased by the turloughs or temporary lakes which usually disappear in summer, though they sometimes remain through the whole of that season, and occasionally even a second year. These turloughs, which vary considerably in extent during different years, occupy shallow basins in the limestone districts, where fissures in the rocks and swallow-holes occur; and are apparently formed by these vents being stopped by the back water from the subterraneous reservoirs with which they are connected. Such as have a grassy bottom, when the waters retire in time, produce most luxuriant crops. Some are of considerable size; that of Mantua contains about 600 English acres; and one near Lough Glynn is upwards of half a mile in length; they are most numerous in the western and central parts of the county. The extent of surface occupied by water, in the baronies of Boyle and Roscommon, is much greater than in all the other divisions. The soil, though of great variety, may be divided into two remarkable portions, that based on the limestone of the plain districts, and that on the sandstone of the mountains and their vicinities, of which the former is by much the most fertile, forming the natural pasture land for which Roscommon has been so long celebrated, particularly the pasturages in the vicinity of Tulsk and Kilcorky and in the plains to the south-east of the town of Boyle. Extensive tracts of very light shallow soil are commonly devoted to sheep-feeding, more particularly along the ridges which separate the waters of the Suck and the Shannon, where the limestone rock is so sparingly covered, that the plough cannot be used. Rich deep loams are also met with in the limestone districts, and the dry, mellow sandy lands between Elphin and Kingston are particularly noted for their fertility. Between the surface soil and the rock are often vast alluvial deposits of gravel and loams of various texture. Some of the sandstone soils, as in the vicinity of the Curlew mountains, though of a very poor quality, are susceptible of great improvement by judicious cultivation. The only sandy land is contiguous to Lough Aeluyn, where it appears to have been formed by drifts from the shores of the lake. On the mountains, dry patches covered with heath are occasionally found; but the surface is commonly wet and boggy. Great improvements by draining may be effected in every part of the county, both by deepening the streams in the low grounds, and by making drains in the uplands, where cold, wet and spongy land, producing rushes and aquatic plants, occurs in places apparently little likely to produce them.

Although tillage has in later years been greatly extended, yet the general system of agriculture, except on the lands held by wealthy individuals, is still in a very backward state. The course consists of an introductory crop of potatoes, followed by wheat, barley, bere, and oats, or by such of these corn crops as the fertility

of the soil is calculated to produce with the greatest advantage, until the ground is exhausted, when it is "let out," that is, the land is allowed to remain in its natural state after the last crop has been drawn off, and continues thus until a new herbage is produced, in which thistles, docks, and ragweed usually predominate. Agriculture has made rapid advances among the gentry and wealthier farmers; the most approved implements and modes of culture have been introduced, but, probably in consequence of the system of shallow ploughing still generally adhered to, turnips and mangel wurzel, whose roots strike deep into the ground, do not succeed so well as in some other counties. The English spade is unknown, its place being supplied by the *loy*, so common throughout Connaught. The *steeveen*, used in setting potatoes, is merely a pointed stake, with a cross piece near the lower end to receive the foot, and which likewise determines the depth of the holes. In certain districts of Roscommon, as in other places where spade husbandry prevails, it is usual for the people to exchange labour reciprocally, and to unite in considerable numbers in the fields of individuals in rotation, more especially for the purpose of planting or digging potatoes. The extensive grazing farms present a remarkable contrast to the fallow tillage land: the pastures are unrivalled in beauty and fertility. The highest quality of pasture land, consisting of native grasses, is reckoned to feed a bullock and a sheep per acre; on other lands an acre and a half is required, and on some grazing farms forty bullocks are allotted to a hundred acres.

The best land for feeding bullocks is the district extending from Elphin to Castlerea; that for sheep, those from Roscommon to Tulsk, and thence northwards to Boyle. Dairy farms are neither numerous nor extensive, yet the butter made in the county is of remarkably good quality and everywhere commands high prices. Great attention is paid to the breeds of cattle; the favourite stock is the Old Leicester crossed with the long-horned breed of the country, as being best adapted to the soil, remarkable for their symmetry, of good size, and easily fattened: the bullocks are larger than those in any other part of Ireland; they are generally disposed of at the October fair of Ballinasloe: sheep are also reared in great numbers; the most approved kinds are the New Leicester and a cross between it and the native breed; the wool of the latter being close and fine, and the mutton peculiarly well-flavoured. The superiority of both cattle and sheep in this county is attributable both to the excellence of the soil and the skill and attention of the breeder. The horses are likewise in high estimation both as roadsters and hunters. Pigs, though superior to those of many other parts, are not a common stock; goats are seldom seen except with the cottiers in the mountainous districts. The fences for the most part are high dry stone walls, which are preferred to the quickset hedge, even by most of the wealthier and more intelligent farmers, as affording more shelter to the cattle. Draining and irrigation are little practised, though much could be effected in this respect, as the bogs, which are interspersed throughout most parts in various sizes, from tracts of a thousand acres to patches scarcely adequate to supply the neighbouring district with fuel, are all so situated with respect to elevation and subsoil as to make their drainage and reclamation a work of little difficulty or expense. The

country in general is extremely deficient in timber. Its ancient forests have long since been cleared away; their only remaining traces are on the shores of some of the lakes; and not until lately have any general or enlarged exertions been made to reinvest the country with this useful and beautiful appendage. The only plantations are in the neighbourhood of the mansions of the nobility and gentry. To the west of Castlerea and on the shores of Lough Ree the land spontaneously throws up shoots of oak, hazel and other species of forest trees in great abundance; and small copses, chiefly of underwood, are often met with among the rocky ravines. Turf is universally the fuel of the common people, and generally of the farmers: the principal part of the coal that has been raised in the north, above the quantity consumed in the iron-works, has been sold for the supply of more distant places, where fuel is less plentiful.

All the plain district is based on limestone, varying in appearance and quality. The upper beds are commonly of a grey colour and of secondary formation, abounding with petrifications, principally madrepores. The lower beds are more commonly of a blackish hue, and the stone contains large portions of argillaceous and silicious earths, which frequently render it unfit for burning: this impure limestone, called *calp*, is often accompanied by thin layers of Lydian stone, which are sometimes so numerous and minute as to give the rock a striped appearance. The *calp* beds are commonly succeeded by strata of black limestone of a crystalline structure, susceptible of a high polish; but in the northern parts of the county, the limestone of the lower beds, even where they come in contact with the sandstone, are of a light grey colour, and of a crystalline texture and susceptible of polish. Silicious sandstone appears in several parts of the county rising up from beneath the limestone bed and forming isolated hills, and likewise composing the long ridge of Slievebawn, where it appears on the summit in large broken masses. Of similar composition is the hill of Ballyfermoile, and at Belanagare the sandstone appears at the surface in very thin flags, which are used in the vicinity for roofing houses. In the more western part of the county, beyond Castlerea, sandstone appears in various places, and limestone is comparatively rare. But by far the most interesting part of Roscommon, in reference to its geological formation, is the northern mountainous district on the confines of Lough Allen, forming the celebrated coal and iron district of Arigna. This coal district forms a portion of that of the county of Leitrim, but of its two most important divisions, one is wholly and the other chiefly in the northern end of this county. The strata are arranged with great regularity, rising immediately into the high flat-topped mountains of Bracklieve and Slieve Curkagh. They dip conformably with the subjacent limestone, and in opposition to the southern declivity of the mountains; but the continuity of the different beds is frequently broken by faults, where the strata of one part of a hill have slipped down to a lower level, producing a variation of level of from 20 to 40 yards. In the series of strata the lowest and first above the limestone base is black slate clay, about 600 feet in thickness, in the upper part of which are shale and thin beds of sandstone; it likewise contains numerous beds of clay iron-stone, from half an inch to two feet in thickness. Resting on it there is from thirty to sixty feet of

greyish white rock, called the first or great sandstone. Above this succeeds black slate clay, from nine to twenty feet thick, covered by grey sandstone from six to ten feet thick, on which rests sandstone from one to three feet in thickness, with fossil impressions, known by the name of "seat rock," incumbent on which is fire-clay of a similar thickness. This forms the seat of a stratum of coal intermixed with thin laminæ of shale, from one to three feet thick, above which is greyish white sandstone, from four to twenty feet; next, black slate clay from six to fifteen feet; and then sandstone from twelve to fifteen feet. This forms the seat of the second coal stratum, which is of good quality, and the only one yet discovered that will repay the labour of the miner: it varies from one foot four inches to two feet six inches, and appears to promise an abundant produce: the stratum is thicker, and the coal better, than any before known. Its roof is grey, soft slate clay, from ten to fifteen feet thick, above which is white sandstone, from twenty-four to forty-five feet, on which rests the third and uppermost seam of coal, from eight to nine inches only in thickness. Above it is slate clay in beds varying in thickness, generally soft and black, and containing innumerable thin layers of clay iron-stone: these beds are unitedly from 100 to 200 feet thick, and are succeeded by blackish grey sandstone slate in thin layers, from 30 to 60 feet thick, capped by sandstone flag, from 30 to 50 feet, which forms the summits of the coal mountains, and is the highest stratum in the county in geological and in actual elevation: the chief workings now in operation vary from 260 to 270 feet below the surface.

The course of the Arigna river, which runs through a deep and narrow valley, has been adopted as a line of division between the coal field of Bracklieve, on the south, and that of Slieve Curkagh on the north, in both of which the strata are nearly similar, although minor differences, such as the change of soft slate clay into sandstone slate, may be observed within a few yards. A peculiarity of these coal districts is that of the beds of coal all lying at a considerable elevation in the mountains, where their outcrop may be distinctly traced in various places. The coal district to the south of the Arigna river extends in the direction of the mountain, from south-east to north-west, about nine miles, and in breadth about two, comprising an area of 4540 acres; and the coal field to the north of that river comprises about 1940 acres; making a total of about 6480. The quality of the coal, though not equal to that of Whitehaven or Newcastle, is sufficiently well adapted for culinary or manufacturing purposes, being a medium between the quick blazing coal of Scotland and the coal of Whitehaven. Inconsiderable workings appear to have been made in the borders of the several seams from an early period; but the first important era in the mining history of the district was the establishment of iron-works at Arigna, in 1788, by three brothers of the name of O'Reilly. By these enterprising men, pit coal was for the first time used in Ireland in the smelting of iron-ore; and both bar and pig iron of the best quality were produced. But the speculation proved unsuccessful, and, after passing into other hands, the concern was discontinued in 1808, although it had two coal mines in the southern district for its supply, the Rover colliery, about a mile distant, and the Aughabehy colliery, the largest in the district, about three miles distant. A report on

the mineral wealth of this district, made by Mr. Griffith to the Royal Dublin Society, in 1814, and the repetition of the statements therein contained by that gentleman before a committee of the House of Commons in 1824, induced the investiture of capital in the working of these mines by several companies, who made the borders of Lough Allen the scene of revived activity and industry. The Irish and the Hibernian Mining Companies began operations in the mountains on the north side of the Arigna river, but suspicions were soon entertained by the agents both as to the reported extent and thickness of the coal; and the Hibernian Company at once abandoned the speculation as unworthy of further attention. The Irish Mining Company, however, persevered, and opened several pits, the largest of which, at Tullynaha, was worked to advantage for a long time. But the body that engaged most extensively in these works was the Arigna Mining Company, formed in London during the speculating period of 1824 and 1825, whose affairs became the subject of a parliamentary investigation and of a long and expensive chancery suit, which was not terminated until Jan. 1836. In 1824, a lease of the old Arigna works was obtained from Mr. Latouche; a colony of engineers and workmen was brought over from England in the same year; the works were restored, the coal and iron mines reopened, and 230 tons of iron were manufactured between Nov. 1825 and May 1826, at an expense of £8.4. per ton, when the furnace became choked, in consequence of which the smelting was discontinued and the works were suffered to fall into decay until after the decision in chancery, when Mr. Flattery, in whose favour the decree was made, recommenced the works, which have been since in full operation, producing 18 tons of castings daily and affording employment to 560 men: the metal wrought is said to be equal to the best Swedish iron. Fine castings of every description are made here and shipped for Dublin, where there is already a great demand for them. In connection with these works are the collieries of Rover and Aughabehy, belonging to the old proprietors, and a new pit, in which the coal is superior in quality and the seam thicker than any of those previously discovered, has been opened at Gubberother by Mr. Flattery, who is about to form a railway from his works to the lake. The same spirited individual is erecting a building for the manufacture of bar, rod, and sheet iron. The value of these works to the manufacturing industry of the country is much diminished by the want of good roads through this mountainous district. The works are near the shore of Lough Allen and 9 miles from Carrick on Shannon, south of the Arigna river, where the royalties chiefly belong to Mr. Teunison, though one is held under the Archbishop of Tuam. There are coal mines on both sides of this mountain ridge, of which the most important is that of Aughabehy, more distant than any from the iron-works. The iron-stone of the neighbourhood is of the greatest variety, richness, and abundance; and the limestone used as a flux is of the best quality.

Of other mineral productions, it remains only to state that clay suitable for potters' use and for tobacco pipes is found in different parts of the county: in the vicinity of Roscommon are several small potteries; and at Knockcroghery there is a manufactory for tobacco pipes. Fire-bricks have been made from the fire-clay of the coal districts, and considerable quantities are

now made at the Arigna works. Iron-stone is found not only in the northern but likewise in the western part of the county, where it was formerly smelted in small quantities; and between Mantua and Belanagare occurs a tough compound calcareous stone, containing pale, blueish, striated flints, resembling chalcedony and agate. Except the above, scarcely any manufactures are now carried on; that of linen, which partially flourished while supported by bounties, having become nearly extinct when they were withdrawn; and even the domestic manufacture of coarse flannels, striped woollens, and cotton stuffs, for home consumption, is injured by the rivalry of cheap goods from England. The commerce therefore consists in the export of agricultural produce, in the extensive sales of cattle at the surrounding marts, of which Ballinasloe is the principal, and in the importation of the foreign supplies required by its wealthier population.

The chief rivers connected with the county are the Shannon and the Suck. The Shannon, from Lough Allen, throughout the whole of its course along the eastern frontier of the county, has been made navigable, notwithstanding its numerous rapids. The difficulties of the first seven miles and a half are obviated by a canal from Lough Allen, near Drumshambo, to Battlebridge, whence the navigation is continued down the river to Carrick-on-Shannon, below which it winds a smooth and majestic course beneath high cliffs of gravel on the Roscommon side, and a mile or two farther forms numerous little bays and inlets, and encircles some small islands. A second canal then occurs, to avoid the rapids between Jamestown and Drumsna. After passing through Loughs Bodarrig and Boffin, the Shannon again becomes shallow and narrow, and, to obviate the obstructions, a canal of about three-quarters of a mile in length is carried past the falls of Ruskey. At Tarmonbarry the rapids are avoided by coasting round the great island of Cloondra, at the lower end of which a short canal re-communicates with the river: the next town on the navigation is Lanesborough, where rapids are avoided by another artificial cut, and immediately below the river expands into Lough Ree, nearly eighteen English miles in length, the navigation of which is attended with some danger on account of its sunken rocks and shoals, the most difficult part being the end next Lanesborough, where the channel is narrow and tortuous; the greatest depth of water of this lake does not exceed seventy-five feet, and the general depth is much less. Great numbers of pleasure boats are kept upon it, but along the whole Roscommon shore there is not a quay for large vessels, nor any place interested in, or connected with, the navigation of the lake, except an occasional group of cabins. From the lower end of Lough Ree the Shannon glides in a broad navigable channel a mile and a half to Athlone, below the ancient bridge of which the falls are avoided by a canal about a mile in length. The rest of its course is through a dreary and thinly inhabited country by Shannon bridge to the influx of the Suck, where it quits the county. With the Shannon navigation are connected all the other lines of water communication with which this county is intersected, the Royal Canal to Dublin entering it at Richmond harbour below Tarmonbarry, and the Grand Canal at Shannon harbour, below the confines of the county, whence a branch is

extended westward to Ballinasloe. The Shannon serves for the transmission of turf, brick, sand, lime, flags, marble, slates, native timber, manures, coal, culm, and stone for building; besides potatoes, meal, flour, grain, and other articles of provision. Coal is brought down from Lough Allen to Carrick, Drumsna, and even to Athlone; but the population is so dispersed over the country, that the trade in this article is necessarily very small. Corn and butter are exported by the canals; and heavy articles, such as sugar, iron, deals, slates, manufactured goods, &c., received by them in return.

The Suck is navigable to Ballinasloe for flat-bottomed barks of light burden; small row boats ascend still higher; but the construction of the canal from this town to Shannon harbour has rendered the river navigation unnecessary. The Shannon and Suck abound with all the common kinds of river fish, especially with eels, of which vast quantities are taken at weirs erected for the purpose, and a large supply sent to Dublin; those of the Suck are esteemed peculiarly fine. The principal smaller rivers are the Breeogue; the Lung, which has a subterraneous passage for about a mile, collaterally with one of its tributaries, and at length enters Lough Gara; and the Gara river, or Boyle water, which, on emerging from Lough Kea, becomes navigable for small craft, but below Knockvicar bridge, and below the upper lough of Oakford, dwindles into a mere stream which, in ordinary seasons, could scarcely be supposed to afford the only channel for all the waters which pour from Lough Gara and Lough Kea. Besides this last tributary, the Shannon receives from Roscommon the powerful stream of Arigna; the Fiorish, from Lough Skean and Meelagh; and a large stream from under Carnadoe bridge, discharged from a chain of small lakes in the interior, the lowest and largest of which is about three miles in length. Plans have been proposed for extending a branch of the Shannon and Royal Canal navigations to the town of Roscommon; but their execution has not been undertaken. The roads are numerous and highly important, as the lines of communication between Dublin and every part of Connaught pass through this county. The old lines of road are crooked and in many parts very hilly, but generally well made, though wet in winter in consequence of the drains and watercourses not being properly attended to. A line has recently been opened from Tarmonbarry to Lung bridge, another from Roscommon to Richmond harbour and Ruskey, and another from Lanesborough to Strokestown. All the roads are kept in order by Grand Jury presentments, as there are no toll gates in the county.

The most numerous class of antiquities are the raths, which abound in the northern and middle baronies, but are less frequent in the south. No less than 470 are marked on the Grand Jury map of the county; and the people generally regard them with veneration, deeming it unlucky to disturb or cultivate them. At Jamestown are two, remarkable for being situated so close to each other that the encircling trenches join. There is a still more curious circular fortification at Lough Glynn, and at Oran are the remains of an ancient round tower. The monastic remains are also various and interesting; Archdall enumerates 50 religious establishments of various kinds; and there are still interesting and picturesque ruins of Boyle abbey, of that at Clonshanvill, of

Trinity abbey on the shores of Lough Kea; of the priory of Inchmacneerin, an island in the same lake; of Tulsk abbey; of the Dominican convent at Roscommon; of Derane abbey, two miles north-east from Roscommon; and of Clontuskert abbey, in the same vicinity. There are also a large old church and other ecclesiastical ruins at St. John's. Several remains of small castles are scattered through the county, undeserving particular notice. The following are most remarkable: the old castle of Lough Glynn; the fortress on Castle island, in Lough Kea, anciently belonging to Mac Dermot; Ballynafad castle, the ancient seat of O'Connor Roe; the extensive ruins of Roscommon castle; those of Ballintobber castle, belonging anciently to O'Connor Don; the old keep of Athlone castle; the ruined fortress and fortified isthmus of St. John's; and the old castle of Ballinasloe. Old Coote Hall, in the parish of Tumna, presents curious remains of fortification in a tower and ruined walls; and at Belanagare, Kilmore, and near Athleague, are ancient ruined mansions, conspicuous by their tall ornamented chimneys and high gables. Among the antiquities may be noticed the old bridge of Athlone, the inscription on which states it to have been built in the 9th year of Elizabeth, and records several circumstances connected with the history of that period. The county contains a considerable number of seats, of which some are very splendid, and surrounded by grounds of great beauty; they are all noticed in their respective parishes; and though every part of it, but more particularly the barony of Boyle, affords numerous instances of improvements in the buildings, even down to the cottages of the peasantry, yet too many instances of squalid misery in their habitations are still to be met with. Among the most remarkable natural curiosities are the swallow holes, through which several of the streams are precipitated into subterraneous caverns: the largest river having a subterranean course is the Lung, near Lough Glynn. At Rathcroaghan, Kilmacumsky, and other places are natural and artificial caves, in which have been found various fossil bones. Roscommon confers the title of Earl on the family of Dillon.

ROSCOMMON, an incorporated market and assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of BALLINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Athlone, and $74\frac{3}{4}$ (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Sligo; containing 8374 inhabitants, of which number, 3306 are in the town. This place appears to have derived both its origin and its name, originally Ros-Coeman, or "Coeman's marsh," from the foundation of an abbey of Canons Regular in a low situation here, by St. Coeman, or Comanus, a disciple of St. Finian, about the year 540. This abbey was pillaged by the Danes in 807, and plundered and burnt by the people of Munster in 1134; it, however, was soon afterwards restored, and in 1156 its endowments were greatly augmented by Turlogh the Great, King of Ireland. In 1204, the establishment was plundered by William Bourke Fitz-Aldelm, one of the earliest English adventurers that penetrated into Connaught. A Dominican friary was founded here in 1253, by Felim M^cCahile Croovdearg O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was interred in it in 1265; both these establishments, at the dissolution, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas Malby, Knt., and his heirs, at a yearly

rent of £30. 5. 10. In 1268, Sir Robert de Ufford, the English Lord-Justice, erected a strong castle here, which, four years afterwards, when Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, was Lord-Justice, was razed to the ground by the native Irish. This castle was rebuilt, and in 1276 was again taken by the Irish, who on that occasion obtained a signal victory over the English; and in the following year, Thomas de Clare, who had retaken it, was, with his father-in-law, the Earl of Kildare, surrounded by the native forces, and compelled to purchase a safe retreat by the final surrender of the place. The De Burgos afterwards recovered possession of this fortress. The castle, on its first erection and also the town which gradually rose around it, paid a ground rent to the abbot of the older monastery. In 1360, the town was destroyed by fire, and in 1498 the Earl of Kildare, then Lord-Deputy, in an expedition into Connaught, took possession of the castle, which he strongly fortified. It subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy, who kept possession of it till 1566, when it was retaken for the Queen by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord-Deputy, who placed Sir Thomas L'Estrange in it as governor, with a garrison of infantry and 20 horsemen. In the parliamentary war of 1641, the castle was held for the king by Sir Michael Earnley, with a detachment of the President of Connaught's troops; and in 1642 it made a brave defence against the assaults of the insurgent forces, but ultimately fell into their hands. The insurgents kept possession of it till 1652, when it was delivered up to Col. Reynolds, an officer of the parliamentary army.

The town is principally built on the eastern and southern sides of a hill, at the base of which are the remains of its ancient and venerable religious buildings, and its once stately castle; it consists of one main street, forming its chief entrance from the north, and expanding at the extremity into a wide open area, round which are some of the public buildings and the best of its more ancient houses. Several smaller streets of very inferior character diverge from the main street: the total number of houses is 581, of which 400 are merely cabins; of the remainder, several are handsome and well built, and a few are pleasing villas. The inhabitants are but indifferently supplied with water from a deep well in the centre of the town, and from others near the base of the hill; in summer the supply is very inadequate. Five roads radiate from the town to different parts of the country. About half a mile distant are barracks for one troop of horse. Races, which are supported by subscription, are held annually on a course about a mile from the town; and a newspaper is published weekly. The principal trade is in grain, of which large quantities are sent to Lanesborough, whence it is conveyed by the Shannon; this trade has greatly increased since the improvement of the roads and the facilities afforded by the continuation of the Royal Canal; and a plan is under consideration for the construction of a line of navigation from the town, either to the Shannon or to the Royal Canal harbour at Tarmonbarry. A branch of the National Bank of Ireland was opened in the town in 1837: there are also a public brewery and a tanyard. The market is on Saturday, and is numerously attended and abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds; among various other articles exposed for sale are frieze, coarse woollen

stuffs, flannels, and a little linen, with coarse brown pottery made in the neighbourhood, for which the clay is brought in carts from the borders of the river Shannon. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Dec. 5th, and are well attended. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The market-house, originally the old gaol, was afterwards used as a lunatic asylum, and since the removal of the patients to the district asylum, has been appropriated to its present use.

The town received a charter of incorporation in the reign of Edw. I., and in 1310 the burgesses petitioned for a confirmation of it from Edw. II., who issued to the Lord Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Treasurer of Ireland his writ of inquiry for that purpose, but neither the return nor any subsequent proceedings to this writ are recorded. Jas. I., in the 10th of his reign, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the designation of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Roscommon," with power to hold a court of record with jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, and to return two members to the Irish parliament. A new charter was subsequently granted by Jas. II., which increased the number of free burgesses from twelve to eighteen, and extended the jurisdiction of the court from five marks to £5, which latter alteration alone was adopted by the corporation. Under the charter of Jas. I., by which the town was governed, the corporation consisted of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The provost was annually chosen from the free burgesses by a majority of that body, by whom also vacancies in their number were filled up as they occurred, and the freemen were admitted solely by favour. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. Since that period it has become virtually extinct, and the only local court now held is that of the manor of Roscommon, held before the seneschal, at which debts not exceeding £10 are recoverable. The assizes for the county are held here, and the general sessions for the division of Athlone twice in the year; petty sessions are also held in the town every Monday. The new court-house, situated on a levelled space on the western brow of the hill, is a handsome and spacious structure with a Doric portico in front; and contains, besides two well-arranged court-rooms for criminal and civil business, a superb room for the Grand Jury, an apartment for the use of the judges, a room for the barristers, refreshment rooms, and accommodations for persons having business at the assizes or sessions, with complete ranges of requisite offices. Near it is the new gaol for the county, built upon the radiating principle and of a polygonal form, containing eight wards, with airing-yards and work-rooms, and 91 sleeping cells, an hospital, a chapel, school, and tread-wheel.

The parish comprises 7289 statute acres, of which 6345 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of good quality and generally in a state of profitable cultivation, and the neighbourhood is rich in agricultural produce. The principal seats are Carrowroe, the residence of R. Goff, Esq., a substantial and handsome mansion of limestone, with a Doric portico in front, situated in a highly improved and richly wooded demesne,

commanding fine views of the surrounding country; and Hazelbrook of R. Blakeney, Esq., pleasingly situated; and within two or three miles of the town is Moate Park, the seat of Lord Crofton, a handsome and spacious modern mansion, situated in an ample demesne richly wooded. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1805, to the vicarages of Kilbride and Kiltewan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithes amount to £147. 13. 10., of which £73. 16. 11. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross income of the benefice, including a bequest by the late Lord Ranelagh of £18. 9. per ann., amounts to £292. 14. 11. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, in which are a doorway and window of elegant design. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kiltewan, in each of which is a chapel. The chapel in this parish being too small for the congregation, the old court-house was purchased from the Grand Jury by the Rev. John Madden, P.P., and converted into a chapel with galleries; there is a painting of the Crucifixion over the altar, and others on the walls; the building cost £2000; the former chapel is now used as a school. About 360 children are taught in six public schools, of which one is supported by a bequest of £52 per annum by the late Lord Ranelagh; and there are 12 private schools, in which are about 540 children. The county infirmary is a plain substantial building, consisting of a centre and two wings, erected, as appears from a tablet over the entrance, at the sole expense of Mrs. Walcott, sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Caulfeild, in 1783: it contains 50 beds, with a small detached fever hospital, and a dispensary for the relief of extern patients, of whom nearly 16,000 annually receive medical assistance; the number of patients received into the infirmary is more than 300 annually, and the annual expenses of the institution are about £1000; the income arises from an annuity of £92. 6. 2. bequeathed by Mrs. Walcott, donations and subscriptions, parliamentary grants, and presentments. An equitable loan society was established in 1830, with a capital of £150; it has now a capital of £4000, circulating in small loans, raised chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Carson, who has built several neat cottages, to be occupied by the poor rent-free, and two for poor widows, who are supported by him and the Protestant curate. There are some remains of the Dominican friary, consisting of the church, 137 feet in length, and 23 in width, with a northern transept, in which is an aisle separated by four pointed arches, resting on massive round pillars: over the principal entrance is a very beautiful window, with an enriched architrave decorated with pinnacles; the windows in the choir and other parts are lancet-shaped and much mutilated; under an arch on the north side of the choir is a tomb with a mutilated effigy, said to be that of O'Connor, and on the base are four warlike figures in high relief, representing ancient gallowglasses. Fragments of sculptured stones are scattered over the whole area, which, notwithstanding the shallowness of the soil, is still used as a burial-place. The ruins of the castle, on the north side of the town, have a grand and imposing appearance, as seen from various points of view; they occupy a quadrangular area, 223 feet in length, and 173 feet in breadth; each angle is defended

by a round tower ; two similar towers project from the eastern side to defend the gateway entrance, and on the western side is a square gateway tower of smaller dimensions ; the lower stories of the towers are strongly groined, and the upper are of more airy character, with spacious windows of handsome design, and appear to have been connected with a rectangular edifice in the inner court, which contained the state apartments ; the whole is surrounded with outer walls, defended at the angles with low round towers. Two miles to the north-east of the town are the remains of the abbey of Derhan, or Derane, said to have been granted to a party of monks from the abbey of Roscommon by O'Connor, at an early period, but the date of its foundation is unknown ; they occupy the summit of a barren hill, but present few interesting details, except the mutilated remains of a large window, which appears to have been very highly enriched ; adjoining is an extensive cemetery, still in general use. Roscommon gives the title of Earl to the family of Dillon.

ROSCOMROE, a parish, in the barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Parsonstown, on the road from Roscrea to Tullamore ; containing 1287 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the Queen's county, and is bounded on the east by the Slieve Bloom mountains. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kinnitty : the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the late J. Curtis, Esq. The tithes amount to £88. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £33. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar : the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Kinnitty.

ROSCONNELL, a parish, partly in the barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, but chiefly in that of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Ballynakill, on the road to Durrow ; containing 795 inhabitants, and comprising 1942 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Attanagh : the tithes amount to £143. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyragget. About 30 children are educated in a private school.

ROSCREA, a market and post-town (formerly the seat of a diocese), and a parish, partly in the baronies of CLONLISK and BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, but chiefly in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 35 miles (N. E.) from Limerick, and 40 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Limerick ; containing 9096 inhabitants, of which number, 5512 are in the town. This place, of which the name, signifying a marshy situation, was descriptive of its early state, appears to have arisen from the foundation of a monastery here by St. Cronan, who flourished about the year 620, and was interred in the church. The establishment, which was for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, was amply endowed, and soon became the seat of a small surrounding diocese ; and the town had become a place of importance prior to the close of the ninth century. In 942, the Danes from Limerick and the west approached this place at the time of its great fair, which was frequented by merchants from all parts of the kingdom, and even from foreign parts ; but the

people, being apprised of their design, marched out of the town to meet them, and after an obstinate conflict, in which more than 4000 of their men were slain, entirely defeated them and killed their leader. The town was destroyed by fire in 1133 and 1147 ; and was plundered by the inhabitants of the district of Cashel in 1153, and in the year following was again destroyed by fire. During this century the ancient see of Roscrea was united to that of Killaloe, since which period there is no further notice of the abbey. In 1213, King John, with the consent of the Bishop of Killaloe, proprietor of the manor of Roscrea by the union of the sees, built a strong castle here to defend the town and neighbourhood against the incursions of Moriartach O'Brien, who had committed great devastations in this part of the country. The manor was, in 1280, given to Edw. I. by Matthew Hogan, Bishop of Killaloe, with the assent of his Dean and Chapter, in exchange for other lands in the county of Dublin : and in the following year it was granted by that monarch to Edmund Butler, afterwards Earl of Carrick, in whose family it remained till the reign of Wm. III., and by whom a strong castle was erected, of which a considerable part is still remaining. A Franciscan friary was founded here, in 1490, by Mulrany-na-Feasoige O'Carrol, or his wife Bribiana, which at the dissolution was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde.

The town is situated on a small river which is tributary to the Brosna, and consists of several streets irregularly built, containing 663 houses, most of which are of indifferent appearance ; the remains of its castles and ecclesiastical edifices, which were extensive and stately structures, with its ancient round tower, convey an idea of its former importance, and render it an interesting object as seen from the hills in the surrounding neighbourhood, which abounds with picturesque scenery. The infantry barracks, formerly the mansion of the Damer family, are adapted for 7 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 4 horses. From its situation in the heart of a fertile district, the town carries on a brisk trade for the supply of the smaller towns in the neighbourhood, and is the principal mart for the agricultural and other produce of the surrounding country. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloths was established here in 1822, by Mr. Henry Buckley, and affords employment to about 100 persons ; there are also three flour-mills, two breweries, and two tanneries, in full operation. The market days are Thursday and Saturday ; and fairs are held on March 25th, May 7th, June 21st, Aug. 8th, Oct. 9th, and Nov. 29th, when vast quantities of cattle of all kinds and other farming stock are sold. The market-house is commodious, and there are also public shambles. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here ; petty sessions are held every Monday, and a manorial court, in which debts to the amount of £10 Irish are recoverable, is held in the market-house every month before the seneschal. The bridewell contains 12 sleeping cells, 3 day-rooms, and two airing-yards, with a hall which is used also for a chapel.

The parish comprises 10,719 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £7859 per ann. : the land is extremely fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved ; limestone abounds and is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building, and there are extensive quarries of grit-stone. The

seats are Juane, that of P. Jackson, Esq., situated in an extensive, highly cultivated, and richly planted demesne; and Mount Butler, the handsome and pleasant residence of Capt. Smith. Near the town but not within the parish, are Verdant Hill, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Townsend; Corville, of the Hon. F. Prittie; Golden Grove, of W. P. Vaughan, Esq.; Mount Heaton, of Mrs. Hutchinson; Mona Incha, of G. Birch, Esq.; Glen Albert, of Albert F. Maxwell, Esq.; Killavella, of F. Jackson, Esq.; the Grove, of Smith, Esq.; Ashbury, of Mrs. Bridge; Dungar Park, of Mrs. Evans; Laurel Hill, of S. Palmer, Esq.; Lowlands, of Mrs. Rolleston; and Mill Park, of Adam Acres, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1779, to the rectory and vicarage of Kyle, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £484. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £775, in 1812, is a good residence; the glebe comprises about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, and the gross income of the benefice amounts to £596. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £160, is situated near the site of the ancient abbey, and was erected in 1812. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kyle, and containing a chapel in each parish. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Primitive Methodists. About 260 children are taught in three public schools, of which one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity and endowed with two acres of land by Lady Caroline Damer, who also contributed £300 for the erection of the school-house; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 200 children. A dispensary was established in 1809 by the late Drs. Smith and Powell; and in 1830 the Earl of Portarlington gave a plot of land as a site and £50 towards the erection of a suitable building. A fever hospital and house of recovery was established by subscription in 1824; it contains four sick wards and two convalescent wards, and is capable of accommodating 32 sick and 24 convalescent patients. A cholera hospital was erected in 1832, which contains two wards and is capable of receiving 40 patients.

The only remains of the ancient abbey is the western gable, with an arched door now forming an entrance to the present churchyard; on each side of the arch are two flat niches, and above the doorway is a figure of the patron saint, Cronan, but much mutilated. In the churchyard is part of a circular cross, which, with another stone now forming part of the wall, is called the shrine of St. Cronan, and is rudely sculptured with a representation of the Crucifixion and other figures. On the opposite side of the road, to the north-west of the old church, is an ancient round tower; it is about 80 feet high and in good preservation, and is covered with a dome roof of wood; around its base are two tiers of stone steps, and about 15 feet from the ground is a circular arched doorway, above which, at an elevation of 15 feet, is a pointed window. There are also some remains of the Culdee establishment of Mona Incha, where, from the time of St. Columba, who flourished early in the 6th century, and was the founder of that order, subsisted till the beginning of the 17th century a

fraternity of monks remarkable for their learning and sanctity, who strenuously resisted the usurpations of the see of Rome, and are mentioned by Archbishop Ussher as existing in the earlier part of his time. In the north-western part of the town are the remains of the Franciscan friary, still in tolerable preservation; the tower of the ancient church forms the entrance to the R. C. chapel. In a street called the Mall is still standing a circular tower, forming a portion of the castle erected by King John, which has been recently roofed; and in the centre of the town, and in good preservation, is the lofty square castle built by the Ormond family, part of which has been appropriated as a depôt for military stores for the use of the troops quartered in the barracks. St. Canice here wrote a copy of the four gospels, called Glass Kennic, or "the Chain of Canice", which till the time of Archbishop Ussher was preserved in the abbey of this place; there was also a curious copy written by Dimma, a scribe, the son of Aengus, son of Carthin, which was also kept there in a curiously ornamented box, and was most probably the manuscript in the possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms. There is a chalybeate spring at Corville, near the town.

ROSENALLIS, or OREGAN, a parish, in the barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Emo to Birr, through Clonaslee; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Mount-Mellick (which is separately described), 8463 inhabitants. The parish is said to have derived its name from Rossa Failgea, eldest son of Cathavir O'More. The north-eastern extremity of the Slieve Bloom mountains is included in it. The Barrow rises in Tinnehinch hill, and after receiving the tributary stream of the Owenass, or Onas, quits the parish near Mount-Mellick. The soil is cold, but capable of great improvement by the application of lime, which is much used, as is also a compost of clay, bog mould and the refuse of the farm-yard. In the Slieve Bloom mountains are quarries of a soft white sandstone, which hardens when exposed to the air, and is susceptible of a high polish; it is in great demand throughout the country for chimney-pieces and hearth-stones; a coarser kind is used for flagging. Another peculiarity of these mountains is the fertility of their northern side, which is interspersed with neat farm-houses and cultivated enclosures to its summit, while its southern side is mostly a heathy waste. Iron ore was formerly raised, but is not now. There is a large tract of bog in this district, affording an abundant supply of fuel. Tillage is more attended to than grazing: there are but few flocks of sheep. The chief crops are potatoes, wheat, barley and oats. Near Mount-Mellick are three public nurseries. Besides the fairs which are held in the last-named town, there is one at Tinnehinch on Oct. 29th solely for pigs. Comfortable farm-houses are thickly scattered through the parish, and there are several good mansions, of which the principal are Capard, the residence of John Pigott, Esq., situated on the side of a hill commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country, with the towns of Mount-Mellick, Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountrath, and Monastereven; Rynn, of Mrs. Croasdaile; Summergrove, of J. Sabatier, Esq.; and the Glebe, of the Rev. Geo. Kemmis. The manufacture of woollen cloths, stuffs and cottons is carried

on chiefly in Mount-Mellick and its vicinity ; there are also breweries and distilleries.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare : the rectory is impropriate in Gen. Dunne ; the vicarage, united with those of Castlebrack, Kilmanman, and Rerymore, is in the patronage of Thos. Kemmis, Esq. The tithes amount to £398. 15. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £265. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £132. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar ; the parishes of the union constitute the barony of Tinnehinch, and the tithes of the benefice amount to £336. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house, at Camira, is a commodious building on an elevated piece of ground near the village of Rosenallis, and has a glebe of 180 acres annexed to it, besides which there are 356 acres of glebe, including mountain land, in the other parishes of the union. The church, at Rosenallis, is a neat building, and has been lately thoroughly repaired by means of a grant of £578 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners : there is a chapel of ease at Mount-Mellick. In the R. C. divisions Rosenallis is the head of a union or district, comprising parts of the parishes of Rosenallis, Castlebrack and Rerymore ; the other part of the parish is in the district of Mount-Mellick ; there are chapels at Capard and Mount-Mellick. The Society of Friends have an enclosed burial-ground near the village. Besides the schools at Mount-Mellick, there are two in Rosenallis, one of which is a national school. At Rosenallis is a station of the constabulary police. Within the grounds of Cappard are several raths, and brass coins of Jas. II. were dug up near the mansion a few years since. A remarkable togher or bog-pass, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as the place where an engagement took place between parties of King William's and King James's forces, in which the latter were defeated.

ROSINAN, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Kilkenny ; containing 1130 inhabitants, and comprising 5105 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory ; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilbeacon. The tithes amount to £207, of which £138 is payable to the vicars choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmacow.

ROSKEEN, or RUSHEEN, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Kanturk, on the road to Mallow ; containing 591 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches. Near this bridge commences the new Government road, which at Clonbanin branches off on the right to King-William's-Town and Castle-Island, and on the left towards Killarney. The parish comprises 1795 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act ; the land is in general good and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture has of late years undergone considerable improvement. On the lands of Pallis, the estate of Robt. Phayre, Esq., are several beds of culm, which have not yet been worked ; limestone is also found on that estate, and brownstone adapted for ordinary building purposes is found in other parts of the parish. The Blackwater is here very rapid and subject to floods, but at ordinary times is fordable in several

places. Roskeen House, the residence of Pierce Power, Esq., is pleasantly situated near the river and commands a fine view of the majestic mountain of St. Hilary. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clonmeen : the rectory is impropriate in Robt. Phayre, Esq. The tithes amount to £80. 10. 7., of which £55 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castlemagner.

ROSS, a parish, in the barony of Ross, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cong, on the road to Connemara and the sea at Killery bay ; containing 4361 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly known also by the name of Faghery, together with the adjoining parish of Cong, forms the narrow isthmus which separates the extensive loughs Corrib and Mask, and comprises 44,062 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3923 per annum. About two-fifths of the land are rough mountain pasture, all of which by judicious treatment could be reclaimed and rendered available for agricultural purposes, one-fifth waste, one-fifth bog, and the remainder, with the exception of about 500 acres of wood, good arable land in a profitable state of cultivation. Great quantities of oats raised here are sold at Clonlur, in this parish, where a market is held on Saturday, and fairs for general farming stock on Feb. 1st, March 17th, July 1st, and Sept. 1st. A small market for corn is also held at Fairhill during the season. A few of the inhabitants are employed in spinning flax and woollen yarn for their own use. Lumber boats are employed on Lough Mask in carrying turf, timber, grain, and other agricultural produce of the parish to Galway, and a communication with the sea and the Killery harbours affords great facility of conveyance. In the mountain of Glanlosh is a slate quarry, the property of Thos. Martin, Esq., but not worked at present. The only seats are Ross Hill, the property of the Earl of Leitrim, at present unoccupied ; Petersburgh, the residence of C. Lynch, Esq. ; and Benlevy Lodge, of J. Blake, Esq. At the head of Lough Corrib, which is navigable to the neighbourhood of Galway, is the Corrib hotel, situated at Maam, among the mountains, at the foot of Noneen More, at the entrance of Joyces' country and the Killeries, and commanding a beautiful view of the picturesque scenery in this very romantic district. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Kilmolara ; the tithes amount to £430. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parish of Cong ; this union is also called Feara, and contains three chapels, two at Ross and one at Cong. About 240 children are taught in two public schools, one of which is in connection with the Kildare-place Society and the other with the Board of National Education ; and there is a private school at Fairhill, in which are about 50 children. A monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded here in 1431, which was reformed by the Observantines in 1470. There are some remains of Castle Kirk, on the island of that name in Lough Corrib. Near the house of Ross-hill are the ruins of an ancient church and a burial-ground, called by the people in the neighbourhood Russ the Faghery to distinguish it from the abbey of Ross near Headford, which is called Russ Rela.



Seal.

ROSS (NEW), an inland port, borough and market-town, and a parish, partly in the barony of SHELburne, but chiefly in that of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wexford, and $70\frac{3}{4}$ (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Wexford to Waterford, and on the eastern bank of the river of Ross, sometimes called the Barrow; containing 7523 inhabitants, of which number, 5011 are in the town and borough. Colgan states that St. Abban built a great monastery, now called Rossmactreoin, on the banks of the Barrow, and that this monastery, in process of time, gave rise to a noble and ancient city, formerly called Rossglas and subsequently Rossmactrium or Rossmactreoin; the magnitude and age of which was demonstrated by the ruins and walls remaining in his time (about 1620). Camden says that the town was founded by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow and consort of William le Mareschal, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, who held it in right of his wife. The charter granted to it by Roger Bigod, in the reign of Edw. I., directs that the provost, when elected, should be presented to him and his heirs at the castle of Old Ross, or, in case of absence, to their seneschal in the town of New Ross, thus shewing the pre-existence of the town. It afterwards acquired the name of Rossponte or Rosspontum, from the circumstance of a bridge having been built over the river here. Its situation on a navigable river in the heart of a fertile country soon rendered it populous and wealthy: the same circumstances exposed it to the predatory incursions of the neighbouring chieftains, to defend themselves from which the townsmen, in 1269, at which time they were grievously harassed by a feud between the Fitzmaurices and the De Burgos, resolved to secure the town by a wall. So anxious were they to accomplish this undertaking, that not only did the whole of the male population work at it by turns in companies, but many of the young women also aided in it, to commemorate which, a strong tower or gate called Maiden tower, was erected eastward in the town, for a prison exclusively for persons guilty of offences against females. The walls enclosed a circuit of a mile; and at that period the town could array for its defence, 363 cross-bow men, 1200 long-bow archers, 3000 pikemen, and 104 horsemen, a number of fighting men nearly equal to its entire population at present. In the reign of Edw. I. the town was laid under an interdict by the pope, in consequence of the inhabitants having destroyed a house of the Crutched friars on account of the alleged profligacy of one of its members. Another proof of its early importance may be adduced from the attempts made by the people of Waterford to deprive it of the privileges of a trading port. The controversy, which commenced so early as the reign of Hen. III., was finally decided in favour of Ross by a decree of the English court of Chancery in the reign of Edw. III. In 1469 the town was partially burned by Donald Fuscus, then head of the Mac Murroughs or Kavanaghs; and the inhabitants afterwards suffered so much from re-

peated occurrences of acts of lawless violence, that, in 1483, they procured an act of parliament, empowering them to "reprize" themselves against robbers, and further enacting that no person should alienate his freehold in the town without the consent of the provost and council. The latter provision leads to the inference that these acts of aggression were producing the effect of driving the wealthier and more respectable part of the population out of the town. This inference is confirmed by the preamble of a charter of Rich. III., which describes the place as being so reduced by this cause to extreme poverty and misery, as to be nearly depopulated. Another charter allows them to treat and make truce with the Irish enemies and to sell them provisions, as well in time of war as of peace. In the war of 1641 the town, which was then held for the Irish, was besieged by the Duke of Ormonde, who, having attempted to storm it through a practicable breach, was driven back with considerable loss and forced to raise the siege. Immediately after, the battle of Kilrush was fought in the neighbourhood, in which the Duke obtained a signal victory, and the Irish in their flight broke down the bridge of Ross to prevent his pursuit. On the arrival of Cromwell in 1649, the Duke, after having garrisoned Wexford, threw himself into this town, which he also supplied with the means of defence. Cromwell, having taken the former town, invested Ross, which, notwithstanding the Duke's precautionary measures for its defence, surrendered without resistance upon articles, and its fortifications were immediately dismantled. The gate through which his troops entered has since been called Three-Bullet gate, instead of its former name, Bewley gate, from the circumstance that three cannon-shot fired against it was the signal for demanding a surrender: the shot were found a few years after in the walls of the gateway and are in the possession of John Deane, of Stokestown. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict between the king's troops and the insurgents, in which the latter, after ten hours' severe fighting, during which they had possession of the greater part of the town for some time, were ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Lord Mountjoy, who commanded the county of Dublin Militia, was killed at the Three-Bullet gate during the engagement.

The town is beautifully situated on the side of a hill declining so precipitously to the Ross river (formed by the Nore and Barrow, which unite about one mile to the north of it,) as to render the communication between the upper and lower parts extremely inconvenient. Some of the principal streets run nearly parallel with the river, and are intersected by others at right angles; minor streets and lanes diverge from these in several directions: the total number of houses, in 1831, was 1040. It is well supplied with water: the streets are partially paved but not lighted, the paving and cleansing being executed by contract under the corporation. The general appearance of the town for some years did not indicate an increase of prosperity; a circumstance attributed to the difficulty of obtaining land on leases of sufficient duration to encourage building; but within the last two years there has been a visible improvement, several new houses having been built. The want of a bridge, after the destruction of the old one in 1643, was supplied by a ferry until the latter part of the

last century, when a company incorporated by act of parliament raised a sum of £11,200, by means of shares; and a bridge was constructed by Mr. E. Cox, the architect of Londonderry, Waterford, and Wexford bridges, of American oak; its length, including a causeway of fifty yards on the Kilkenny side of the river, is 508 feet, and it is 40 feet broad; it rests on 24 sets of piers, and has a drawbridge to admit the passage of large vessels into the part of the river above the town. The bridge was much injured by a severe frost in 1814, and the footways were consequently removed and have not since been replaced. The tolls, which are let annually, produce on an average £800 per ann. This bridge connects the town with the village of Rossbercon, formerly a borough of itself, but now included within the electoral boundary of New Ross. A quay, secured by a parapet coped with hewn stone, extends from the end of the bridge nearly a quarter of a mile along the eastern side of the river. On the site of an ancient church in a retired part of the town, is a cavalry barrack, a plain building containing accommodation for 3 officers, 52 men, and 44 horses. There is also a constabulary police station. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter is the principal and is well supplied with provisions, at moderate prices. Fairs are held on Jan. 10th, Feb. 10th, March 17th, Easter-Monday, May 3rd, Whit-Monday, June 10th, July 10th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 10th, Oct. 18th, Nov. 10th, and Dec. 8th. The new corn market, erected in 1818, is an enclosure nearly 50 yards square, with a range of slated sheds along each side, twelve feet deep, opening into the central space by a series of arches; the entrances are by large gates to the north and south, contiguous to the former of which is a house for the offices of the clerk of the market. As the use of this market has not been made compulsory on the farmers, they still adhere to the old custom of carrying on their dealings in the open street. The meat market, a brick enclosure near the centre of the town, containing 25 stalls, was originally erected in 1749 and was rebuilt by John French, burgess, in 1831. There are three extensive breweries in the town, and a distillery in Rossbercon. There was formerly a profitable fishery, chiefly for salmon, carried on in small boats called cots; each cot employed two nets and four men: it has latterly declined considerably, the cause of which is said to be, in a great measure, the erection of Scotch weirs lower down the river. Ross was an independent port until about twelve years since, when it was made a branch port to Waterford; but, though independent, it was closed against all foreign produce from 1786 to 1832, when the port was re-opened by an order from the Lords of the Treasury: a bonded store for tea and other imports has been recently opened. The town is well situated for trade; the river being navigable up to it at high tides for vessels of 500 or 600 tons' burden, and for those of 200 at low water; barges can ascend the stream to Athy, where there is a branch of the Grand Canal. The principal export trade is in grain, flour, live stock, bacon, and butter. Porter, ale and beer are sent to Newfoundland, whence fish and oil are received in return; a considerable trade in timber is carried on with the Baltic and with British America, the latter resulting from the system of emigration from this port, which for several years has been very considerable; coal,

culm and slates are imported from Wales. There is a transit trade to Waterford; and Kilkenny coal is brought to Ross in barges, where it is shipped for other parts. There is a boat-building establishment in the town.

New Ross obtained its first charter from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, in the reign of Edw. I., by which privileges were conferred upon it as extensive as those then enjoyed by the burgesses of any town in Leinster, and it was made a free port. These rights were confirmed by a number of successive charters from subsequent kings till the reign of Jas. I., whose grant is considered to be the ruling charter. A subsequent charter of Jas. II., though still in existence, is not considered to be of any validity. The style of the corporation is "the Sovereign and Free Burgesses of New Ross." The sovereign is chosen from among the burgesses: he and the burgesses elect the new burgesses, who hold office for life; as also the recorder, who holds for life or years at pleasure; two bailiffs, the senior of whom, styled "Bailiff Receiver," presided in an inferior court, now discontinued, which decided pleas under 40s.; two coroners, besides the sovereign and his deputy, who are coroners *ex-officio*; and other inferior officers. The recorder has no salary or other emolument, and the town court under the charter having been discontinued, his only advantage in right of his office is his being, as well as the sovereign, a justice of peace for the county of Wexford. It is one of the towns named in the new rules of Chas. II., which require that the elections of the chief magistrate, recorder, and town-clerk should be approved of by the lord-lieutenant and privy council. The sovereign and burgesses may admit freemen at pleasure, but no claim of right is allowed. By the charter of Jas. I. the liberties were extended a mile in every direction beyond its ancient limits, with the exception of the castle and lands of Mountgarret. The lands of the corporation at present amount to about 400 acres, let for about £180 per annum. The town first returned members in 1374, and continued to send two till the Union, when the number was reduced to one, which has been continued under the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88. The number of electors, in 1835, was, freemen 9, householders 212; total, 221. The electoral boundary, which is much more limited than that of the borough under its ancient charter on the Wexford side, but includes the village of Rossbercon, on the Kilkenny side of the river, is accurately detailed in the Appendix. The court-house, in which the business of the corporation is transacted, is a handsome structure of hewn granite, erected in 1810, at the angle formed by two of the principal streets; it is built on piers with arches springing from them and surmounted with a tower and cupola; the area within the piers was originally intended for a corn-market, but being found to be too confined for the trade of the town, it has been used as a place for the sale of leather. The Easter and Michaelmas sessions for the district are held in the town, and petty sessions once a fortnight: the sessions-house, completed in 1832 at an expense of £1334, defrayed by the county, forms a neat building; the bride-well comprises two day-rooms, seven cells, and two airing-yards, and is in very good order.

The entire parish of St. Mary's, New Ross, contains 5743 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The environs of the town are embellished with many

elegant seats and fine demesnes, among which are Oaklands, the seat of Col. Sankey; Talbot Hall, of J. Hyacinth Talbot, Esq.; Macmurrough, of Chas. Tottenham, Esq., part of an estate which had been the ancient property of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster; Woodville, of Edw. Tottenham, Esq.; Maryville, of J. Talbot, Esq.; Stokestown, of Josh. Deane, Esq.; and Rosemount, the property of the Misses Rossiter. The approaches to the town from the north and east have been lately much improved by the formation of two roads, by which the steep ascents from those points are avoided. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1768, with the rectories of St. Mary's Old Ross, Carnagh, Tulleraght, Ballyane, and Clonleigh, and the impropriate cures of Kilsacanlan and Ballybrazill, the whole forming the union of New Ross, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £330. 3. 8½., of which £220. 2. 5¾. is payable to the corporation of Kilkenny, and £110. 1. 2¾. to the vicar: the whole tithes of the benefice amount to £1152. 17. 4½. In the town are a few scattered plots of building ground, called glebes, none of which is of sufficient size for the site of a glebe-house and offices. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a light and commodious edifice, rebuilt on part of the site of the former edifice, and completed in 1813, partly by a loan of £2400 from the late Board of First Fruits: it stands in a very conspicuous situation on the side of the hill; the tower, on which a spire was intended to be built, is rather low: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £390 for its repair. It contains an organ, presented by the corporation, and in the chancel are three handsome mural monuments, erected to the memory of the father of the late Chas. Tottenham, Esq., and two of his family. A neat free church, or chapel of ease, is now being erected by subscription at the southern end of the town, on a site presented by Chas. Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry. In the R. C. divisions the parish comprises the whole of St. Mary's parish, including the town and its suburbs on the eastern side of the river. The chapel, in South-street, is a spacious and elegant structure with large pointed windows and faced with granite. A chapel belonging to a community of Augustinian friars, consisting of four members, stands on the hill near the site of an ancient friary of the same order: and on the summit of the hill overlooking the town is a convent of Carmelite nuns, a branch of that at Ranelagh, Dublin, which was removed hither in 1817, and has also a neat chapel. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship; the Primitive Methodists meet in the court-house; and a society denominating themselves simply Christian Brethren have a neat place of worship recently erected by subscription, in Priory-lane.

The grammar school was founded in 1713 by Sir John Ivory, Knt. who bequeathed his mansion, offices, and gardens to the corporation and vicar of St. Mary's in trust for the maintenance of a master to instruct four poor boys, the sons of parents of the Established Church, in Latin and Greek: the school-house is a handsome and commodious building, re-erected with suitable offices, in 1791, at the expense of the corporation, and is capable of accommodating a considerable number of

boarders and day-scholars. The school of the Friends of Education, built in 1799 by subscription, consists of a central structure and two wings, containing schools for each sex and apartments for the teachers; it is aided by a legacy of £3. 3. 0. per ann. by the late Mrs. Paul, and another of £10 per ann. Irish, chargeable on a farm called Creken, during the existing lease, bequeathed by the late Mr. John Hughes: an infants' school, capable of affording instruction to 100 children, has been lately established in connection with this school. Contiguous to the R. C. chapel are spacious school-rooms for 300 boys, who are instructed on the Lancasterian plan. The ladies of the Carmelite convent superintend a large female school, which receives an annual grant of £25 from the Board of National Education. An institution, called the College, for the preparation of candidates for the R. C. priesthood, has been converted into a private classical seminary, conducted by the Augustinian friars. In these schools are about 330 boys and 260 girls; and there are nine private schools, in which are about 300 pupils, and two Sunday schools. The charitable institutions are numerous. The Trinity hospital, founded by a bequest of Thos. Gregory, gent., and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, consists of six houses in Priory-street for the accommodation of 14 poor women, each of whom has two rooms and an annual allowance of £18. 1. The Fever hospital, founded by the late H. Houghton, of Ballyane, Esq., and completed by his widow in 1809, is built in an airy and commanding situation. The infirmary for chronic diseases was built by Grand Jury presentment in 1820. A dispensary is attached to the fever hospital, and the three institutions are under the management of a committee of 12 Protestants and 12 Catholics, of which the Protestant vicar of St. Mary's and the parish priest, being in right of their offices trustees to the bequest, are always members. The funds arise from a rent-charge of £300 per ann. on the Ballyane estate, the bequest of the founder: £5 per ann. bequeathed by Mrs. Paul; one of four bridge debentures, value £20 per ann., by the late C. Tottenham, Esq.; two bridge debentures, value £10 per ann., by the late Misses Cliffe, of Bath; a Grand Jury presentment of about £400, and about £50 per ann. subscriptions: the average annual expenditure of the whole institution is £770. The vicar's almshouse provides lodging and sustenance for three poor Protestant widows from an endowment from the glebe of £5. 16. 10½. per ann., a legacy of £10 per ann. from C. Tottenham, Esq., and another of £5 per ann. from the late Lord Callen. The Lying-in hospital, founded in 1809, has accommodations for six patients; and a repository, opened in 1805 to supply poor married women during the period of their confinement with suitable comforts and attendance, is supported by the sale of ladies' work presented to the Society. An Industry Society, formed about ten years since, and aided by a contribution from the British and Irish Ladies' Society in London, gives employment to poor females chiefly in spinning and knitting. The Charitable Loan, instituted in 1809, for advancing sums of from one to five pounds, free of interest, to industrious tradesmen and artisans, has issued nearly 8000 loans without suffering any loss. The Leslie Comfort Loan, for the similar purpose of loans not to exceed one guinea each, arose from donations of £100 each from Col. Leslie and Wm. Wigram, Esq., to the corporation, on being

elected its representatives. A Dorcas society supported by the work of ladies, provides clothing for the poor, which is sold to them at a reduced price and payment received by small instalments. There is a savings' bank and a lending library kept in the building of the Friends of Education. A Temperance Society, said to be the first of these valuable institutions established in Europe, was founded in 1829, and owes much to the exertions of the Rev. G. W. Carr, well known in London and elsewhere as the eloquent advocate of these societies. A Bible Society was established here in 1804; and a second public library, called the Rumsey Lending Library, and consisting of religious books which are lent free of charge, was instituted by a grant of money to the Rev. G. W. Carr by Mrs. Rumsey, wife of Dr. Rumsey, of Amersham, Bucks. The bequests to the poor in general are £400 Irish in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., from Archdeacon Curtis, of which $\frac{1}{8}$ is given to the poor of Old Ross and the remainder to those of New Ross; £10 per ann. Irish from Col. Barth. Elliott, to be equally divided among Protestants and Catholics; and £16. 0. 2. annually from Major Anthony Cliffe, to be distributed among the poor at Christmas.

The vestiges of ancient buildings or monuments are but few: the walls of a convent of Minorites, founded by Sir John Devereux on the site of the house of Crutched Friars destroyed by the people, were pulled down in 1732, with the exception of a large red pillar supposed to have been erected in commemoration of the former sanguinary act of the townsmen: in a garden on its site were found some ancient sepulchral stones sculptured with crosses, and bearing inscriptions in Norman French. The walls of the chancel and transepts of the old parish church, commonly called Christ-Church, and which was originally the conventual church of St. Saviour, are in a state of tolerable preservation, affording a good specimen of the style of the 13th century. Two of the five town gates are still standing: that on the north, called the Bishop's gate, retains proofs of its former magnificence; it had a portcullis, and the roof of the archway is very delicately groined: Priory or South gate has been lately taken down. The only other remains of the walls are a small fragment near the South gate, and part of an oval tower near the Three-Bullet gate: about a mile from the town, within the bounds of its liberties, but exempt from its jurisdiction, is a square tower or keep of moderate dimensions, the remains of Mountgarret castle, from which a branch of the noble family of Butler derives its title. In the town were also standing, within the memory of some of the present inhabitants, the ruins of a fortress called Mulgrave castle, from which the family of Phipps derives the title of Baron Mulgrave of New Ross. The town gives the title of Earl to the Parsons family.

ROSS (OLD), or ST. MARY'S, OLD ROSS, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from New Ross, on the old road to Wexford; containing 2402 inhabitants. The situation of the castle built in this parish by Strongbow, or his daughter Isabella, on an extensive tract of elevated meadow land, which in Wales is called Rhôs or Ros, is supposed to have been the origin of its name. On the completion of this castle, the royal residence of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in a valley called the Island, on the bank of the Barrow, and

from its unprotected situation much exposed to the assaults of the neighbouring septs, was abandoned by Strongbow, who succeeded to that king's possessions. The superior advantages both as to security and commerce afforded by New Ross on the Barrow, where also a castle was afterwards built, led to the rapid and irrecoverable decay of this place. The parish comprises 1792 acres, chiefly under tillage, and of which the greater part was set out in farms of 40 acres each to part of a colony introduced here from Germany by the late Mrs. Ram. The inhabitants are remarkable for the comfort and neatness of their domestic arrangements. The soil is in general light; agriculture is in a state of high improvement. This property, which is peculiarly designated Old Ross, has been lately purchased by Lord Carew. Robinstown, lately the property of Geo. Giles, Esq., is now on sale. Palace, the residence of the Rev. Thos. Harman, a neat villa, recently much enlarged and improved, occupies the site of a seat originally belonging to one of the chieftains of the country; its fosse and part of the walls were in existence within the memory of persons now living. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross: the tithes amount to £522. 6. 9. The old church having been destroyed by the insurgents in 1798, a plain building without tower or spire was erected in its stead, for the repair and improvement of which £195 has been lately granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it is within the district of Cushinstown, in the parish of Carnagh, where the chapel is situated. The parochial school has apartments for the master, with an acre of land attached to it; Lord Carew contributes £5 annually and the rector £2 towards its maintenance. At Cushinstown there is a private school of about 60 children. John Hughes, of Cracken, in this parish, bequeathed £10 per annum late currency to the poor during the remainder of the term of his lease of Ballylane, on which it is charged. Of the ancient castle of Ross the only trace now existing is the artificial mound on which some part of it stood.

ROSS, Diocese of.—See ROSSCARBERRY.

ROSSAGH.—See DONERAILE.

ROSSBERCON, or ROSSIBERCON, a parish, in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, on the western side of the river Barrow, adjoining the town of New Ross; containing 1260 inhabitants, of which number, 369 are in the village. A monastery, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was founded here by the families of Grace and Walsh, where friars-preachers were first introduced in 1267: at the Reformation it was granted to John Parker, Esq. The ruins are extensive and picturesque, comprising the lofty tower of the church, resting on four pointed arches, and the south wall of an aisle, containing five arches and ten windows. At an early period Rossbercon had a charter, by which it was constituted a distinct borough, with nearly the same privileges as those of New Ross, which town, however, completely outrivalled it, and it is now included within the electoral limits of that borough. The parish is situated on the eastern confines of the county, and comprises 2503 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The village consists of 62 houses, and is properly a suburb of New Ross, with which it is connected by a

wooden bridge over the river Barrow. Here is an extensive tannery, and it is a chief constabulary police station. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, May 3rd and 23rd, Whit-Monday, Aug. 10th, and Oct. 5th and 18th; and petty sessions once a fortnight. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, episcopally united, by act of council, in 1686, to the vicarages of Dysertmore, Shanbaugh, Ballygurrum, Kilmackevoge and Rathpatrick, together forming the union of Rossbercon, in the patronage of the corporation of Waterford, in which the rectory is inappropriate: at the next avoidance, Rathpatrick, which is about a mile distant from the other parishes, is to be united to Kilcullihen. The tithes amount to £99. 6. 9., of which £66. 4. 6. is payable to the impropiators, and £33. 2. 3. to the vicar; the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £377. 13. 8½. The glebes of the union comprise 21 acres: the glebe-house was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £88, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is in good repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Shanbaugh, Desertmore, and Listerling, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school is aided by the incumbent. There are two private schools, in which about 60 children are taught; and two Sunday schools, one held in the church, and the other in the R. C. chapel.

ROSSCARBERY, a market and post-town and parish, and the seat of the diocese of Ross, partly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, and partly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 32 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 158 (S. W.) from Dublin on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 8714 inhabitants, of which number, 1522 are in the town. This place is noticed in ancient ecclesiastical records under the appellation of Ross Alithri, signifying in the Irish language "the Field of Pilgrims"; it is also in other records called Ross Elihir, and Ylider; and from its situation in that barony takes its present name Ross-carbery, to distinguish it from the town of Ross, in the county of Wexford. It appears to have acquired great celebrity from the reputed sanctity of St. Faughnan, Abbot of Moelanfaidh, in the county of Waterford, who flourished in the early part of the 6th century, and founded an abbey at this place, over which he presided till his death. This abbey, under his successors, became a celebrated seat of learning, much resorted to by families from the south-west of Ireland, and numbered among its scholars St. Finchad, a celebrated disciple of St. Finbar. The exact date of its foundation is not ascertained, nor is it known whether the monastery was of the Augustine or Benedictine order, though at one time it belonged to the latter, and was subject to the celebrated Benedictine abbey of St. James without the walls of the city of Wurtzburg, in Germany. A town gradually rose around the monastery, which Hanmer, in his Chronicle of Ireland, describes as a walled city, and which subsequently became the seat of a diocese; but in the wars of the McCarties, O'Driscols, and other Irish sept, the walls were thrown down, and a great part of the town was destroyed. At the time of the English invasion the place was much decayed; all the lands, except such as belonged to the bishop, were granted to Fitz-Stephen, by whom they were afterwards assigned to

Adam de Roches. King John, on petition of the Bishop, granted the inhabitants of "Ross Lehir" a charter of incorporation, with very ample privileges; but no particulars of its municipal government are recorded. The castle, which was in the possession of the insurgents early in the parliamentary war, was taken from them by Col. Myn, in 1643, but was finally surrendered to the parliamentary forces in 1652. In the war of the Revolution it was garrisoned by the Irish forces of Jas. II., commanded by Gen. McCarty, and was reconnoitred by a detachment of English troops, who considering its reduction impracticable, made themselves masters of a neighbouring fort and proceeded to Tralee.

The town, which is wholly within the Western Division of East Carbery, is situated on the southern coast, at the head of an extensive creek called Ross harbour, and occupies the summit of a gentle eminence; it consists principally of a square and four small streets, containing 282 houses, mostly of indifferent appearance, and retains but few vestiges of its ancient importance. The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, but has latterly greatly diminished, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in fishing. Near the town are the extensive flour-mills of Mr. Lloyd, in which more than 5000 barrels of fine flour are annually made. The harbour, situated about half a mile to the west of Dundedy Head, occasionally affords shelter to small vessels, but only in moderate weather; the entrance is nearly dry at low water, and at high water it is rocky and dangerous, especially when the wind is from the sea. On the bar are ten feet at high water of spring, and eight feet at neap, tides. The harbour itself is almost useless from a ridge of sand hills which has accumulated nearly to the height of 12 feet, and extends across the entrance, leaving only a channel of a few yards in breadth on the west side, through which the tide rushes with great rapidity. The inner bay, which is more than a mile in length and about half a mile broad, is, on the receding of the tide, a dry firm sand, and might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. A new line of road has been carried across the bay by a raised causeway, 400 yards long, and connected with the mainland by a bridge at its western extremity. The bay is celebrated for the great numbers of silver eels which are taken in it during the summer months. The market is on Wednesday, but is indifferently supplied; and fairs are held on Aug. 26th, and the 19th of Sept. and Dec. The market-house is an old building in the centre of the square. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and at Milk Cove is a coast-guard station, which is one of the three that constitute the district of Skibbereen. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday, and a court for the manor of Ross every three weeks, at which debts not exceeding 40s. are recoverable. The court-house is a very neat building; adjoining it is the police barrack.

The SEE of Ross had its origin in the foundation of the monastery by St. Faughnan or Fachnan, surnamed Mongach or "the hairy," the church of which, according to the best authorities, became the cathedral church of the diocese in the 6th century, and its founder the first bishop. St. Fachnan was succeeded by St. Finchad, but neither of him nor of his successors, with the exception of Dongal Mac Folact, whom Flaherty makes

the 27th Bishop of Ross, and with his predecessors all of the same house or sept, is any thing recorded prior to the arrival of the English. Since that period there has been, with little intermission, a regular succession of bishops, of whom the first, Daniel, was consecrated by authority of Pope Celestine at Rome, and succeeded to the prelacy in 1197. But having obtained the see by forged letters alleged to have been from the Irish bishops, an enquiry was instituted, and he was deprived by Pope Innocent III., by whose order Florence, who had been canonically elected, was confirmed by apostolic authority in 1210. During the prelacy of Matthew O'Fin, who presided over the see from 1310 till 1330, several of its possessions, which had been unjustly usurped by Thomas Barret and Philip de Carew, were recovered by default; but the crown thinking the recovery had been made by collusion, to avoid the statute of Mortmain, ordered an inquest to be held, which decided in favour of the bishop. In 1377 the see was vacant, and the custos was fined 100 marks for not appearing upon summons at the parliament held at Castledermot. Thomas O'Herlihy, who succeeded in 1563, assisted, with Donat, Bishop of Raphoe, and Eugene, Bishop of Achonry, at the council of Trent in that year. He was succeeded by William Lyon, during whose prelacy the see was united by Queen Elizabeth to that of Cork, with which it has ever since continued; and with which, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, it became, on the death of Dr. Brinkley, in Sept. 1835, united to the see of Cloyne, now the diocese of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross, and the temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is one of the eleven dioceses that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, and is wholly within the county of Cork, comprising an estimated superficies of 124,000 square acres. The possessions of the see comprise 8179 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross annual revenue of the bishop, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £1715. 17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Timoleague, Inchydony, Curragrainmore, Donoughmore, and Templebryan; there is also one vicar choral. The income of the deanery amounts to £91 per ann., arising from the ploughland of Ardagh, containing 238 acres; houses and gardens in the town of Rosscarbery, and the rectorial tithes of the parish of Desert; that of the precentorship amounts to £205, arising from the rent of 237 acres of land in the parish of Rosscarbery; that of the chancellorship to £11. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., arising from the rent of the lands of Gahaniffmore, in the parish of Rathbarry, containing 178 acres; and that of the treasurer-ship to £63, arising from the ploughland of Tinneel, in the parish of Rosscarbery, containing 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The consistorial court is held at Cork. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 33, comprised within 30 benefices, of which 8 are unions of two or more parishes, and 25 single parishes; of these, two are in the patronage of the Crown, one in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, 23 in the patronage of the Bishop, one in that of the Dean, and the remainder in lay patronage. The total number of churches is 18; a grant has been obtained for building a church at Templecoma; and there are nine school-rooms or other houses licensed by the bishop, in which divine

service is performed, and 11 glebe-houses. The cathedral church, which from time immemorial has been also used as the parish church, was rebuilt in 1612: it was a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square tower, which in 1806 was surmounted with an octagonal spire of hewn limestone, at an expense of £964; the church is now being rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the addition of a south transept, which will render it perfectly cruciform. The entrance on the south is by a fine Norman arch; and above the western door is a lofty window of three lights, enriched with tracery. The nave is separated from the choir by a stone skreen; the choir has a large and handsome window at the east end; the north and south aisles are lighted with square-headed windows enriched with tracery; and the whole will bear the character of uniformity. The economy fund of the cathedral amounts to £558. 15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. per ann., arising from the tithes of the parishes of Rosscarbery, Kilkerranmore, Rathbarry, Kilfaughnabeg, and Kilmacabea.

In the R. C. divisions the diocese is united with that of Cloyne, forming the bishoprick of Cloyne and Ross; the latter differs in extent from the Protestant diocese, by excluding the barony of Bere, which forms part of the R. C. diocese of Kerry. It comprises 12 parochial benefices, or unions, and contains 21 chapels, which are served by 24 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 13 are parish priests and 11 coadjutors or curates.

The parish comprises 12,535 statute acres, of which 1288 are tithe-free; about three-fourths of the land are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a portion of bog and waste, is in pasture. The surface is very uneven, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation: the soil, though light, is fertile; but, except on the lands of Mr. Townsend and other resident gentlemen who have adopted every improvement in husbandry and the use of the best farming implements, the system of agriculture is in a very backward state: much of the land is cultivated by the spade, and manure is carried to the field on the backs of horses. Several large slate quarries have been opened, of which some produce slate of very superior quality; and copper ore and manganese abound in almost every part, but no efficient means are employed to work them to advantage. The principal seats are Cahirmore, the residence of T. Hungerford, Esq.; Derry, of the Rev. H. Townsend; Castle Downeen, of R. Smith, Esq.; Milleen, of the Rev. W. Jennings; Millfield, of Lieut. Lloyd, R.N.; Farley Cottage, of T. Hungerford, Esq.; and The Hill, of Capt. W. Starkie. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, partly appropriate to the vicar choral, and partly to the dean and chapter, in trust for the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithes amount to £776. 19. 4., of which £434. 0. 11. is payable to the vicar choral, and £342. 18. 5. to the dean and chapter. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parishes of Kilfaughnabeg and Kilkerranmore, and containing two chapels, one at Ardagh, near the town, a handsome edifice, erected in 1820 at the head of the bay, on a site surrounded by rocks and plantations; and the other at Lissavord, three miles distant. About 130 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial male school is supported by the

dean and chapter and the vicar choral; the parochial female school-house was built by Lord Carbery; and an infants' school is supported by Miss Townsend. There are also four private schools, in which are about 120 children; and two Sunday schools. The Rev. S. Jervois, in 1786, bequeathed £400, the interest of which is annually divided among the Protestant poor, and £10 annually, which is paid as apprentice fees with the most deserving boy and girl in the Sunday school. The Rev. T. Hoare, the present vicar choral, has also given by deed £500, the interest of which is annually divided among the most necessitous poor of the parish. On an island which was formerly joined to the mainland are the ruins of Downeen castle; and at Ballyvoureen are the remains of an ancient house in the Elizabethan style, formerly the residence of the Coppinger family. At Temple Faughnan, about a mile and a half from the town, are the ruins of a house erected by the Knights Templars in 1301, and modernised in 1712. Adjoining the town are the remains of the abbey founded by St. Faughnan: the side walls of the choir of the church, rudely built of unhewn stone, are still standing; on the south side are the remains of a circular arch, and adjoining the ruin is the tomb of the Rev. J. Power, who died in 1831: it is much resorted to by pilgrims. In the south wall of the cathedral is an old carved head, said to be that of St. Faughnan. Banduff castle, built by the O'Donovans, and afterwards called Castle Salem, was an extensive building with a walled park and more than 300 acres of oak wood, all now destroyed. In the grounds of Tinneel are the remains of a cromlech. The Rev. Horace Townsend, author of the Statistical Survey of the county of Cork, is resident at Derry, in this parish.

ROSSDROIT, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to New Ross; containing 1976 inhabitants. This parish and that of Templescobin, both formerly belonging to the abbey of Timolin, were by letters patent granted, in 1619, to Henry Perse, Esq., at a small annual rent. They were forfeited to the Crown by Peirse Butler, Esq., in 1641, and in 1667 were incorporated and assigned, under the Act of Settlement, to the incumbent of Rossdroit, otherwise Templescobin, at the annual rent of £1. 2. 7½. In 1806 the townlands of Cléhass and Scobin were separated from Rossdroit, and constituted a distinct parish, under the name of Templescobin, *which see*. The parish, which is supposed to derive part of its name from a bridge over a small stream falling into the river Boro near the village of Clough, comprises 7999 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is light, and the state of agriculture is improving, but limestone for manure is not to be obtained nearer than Enniscorthy. At Bally-highland, on the border of the parish, is a lead mine, which was worked about 20 years since; it has been lately re-opened by a mining company and is now in full work. Fairs for cattle are held at Moneyhore on the 25th of Feb., March, and May, on Oct. 2nd, and Dec. 7th; four of these are held by patent, for which a fee of 15s. per ann. is paid to the Crown by Mr. Wm. Condon, of Dublin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £590. 15. 9. per ann., and there is a glebe of 20 acres subject to a rent of 21s. (Irish currency) per acre. The

glebe-house, the residence of the Rev. W. Hinson, is a substantial and commodious mansion, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1814, granted £100 as a gift, and £675 as a loan. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1795 when the same Board contributed a gift of £500. The original tower being in a dangerous state was taken down a few years since, and a new tower erected at the expense of the parishioners; the granite quoins used in its construction were brought from the ruins of the Franciscan friary at Enniscorthy. The church has been lately repaired, the Ecclesiastical commissioners having granted £223 for that purpose. Adjoining it are the ruins of the ancient edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Davidstown, comprising also the parishes of St. John, Templescobin, and that part of Clonmore called the "Quarter of Clough," and containing the chapels of Davidstown and Courtnacuddy, both in this parish: the former is a neat building. At Ballybawn is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master £20 per ann., with a contingent gratuity of £10: the school-house is built on a piece of ground presented by the late S. Ram, Esq., containing two acres, of which the master has the use rent-free: there is also a school adjoining the chapel at Courtnacuddy. In these schools about 70 children are educated; and there two private schools, in which are about 90 children.

ROSSDUFF, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing 88 inhabitants. This small parish is situated upon the harbour of Waterford, and comprises only 194 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Killare: the tithes amount to £10.

ROSSES (UPPER and LOWER), two villages in the parish of DRUMCLIFFE, barony of LOWER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo; the former containing 170 inhabitants: the population of the latter is returned with the parish. They are situated on the peninsula that separates the pool of Sligo from the bay of Drumcliffe. On the shore of the former are several bathing-lodges for the accommodation of visitors during the season; and in the vicinity is the race course of Bomore, where races are held by subscription, generally in August.

ROSSINVER, a parish, partly in the lower half-barony of CARBERY, county of SLIGO, but chiefly in that of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the road to Manor-Hamilton; containing 13,370 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, where it touches the bay of Donegal, and comprises 49,179½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land in the southern part is principally in pasture, and some successful attempts at irrigation have been made. Towards the sea it is more generally under tillage: the soil is tolerably fertile, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone is found in the mountains and freestone in the lower lands. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and from some of the higher grounds are numerous interesting views, combining features of much grandeur. Woodville House, the seat of

J. Dickson, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a highly cultivated demesne embellished with extensive and thriving plantations; and near the small village of Tullaghan, on the sea-shore, are several handsome seats and pleasing villas. Of these, the principal are Tynte Lodge, the residence of J. P. Tynte, Esq.; Fair View, of the Rev. H. M. Nash; Dungarbery Lodge, of the Rev. J. L. Dickson, vicar of the parish; and several neat bathing-lodges. On Lough Melvin is Mount Prospect, the seat of T. Conolly, Esq., beautifully situated and commanding some fine views; about a mile from Kinlough is Brook Hill, that of Capt. Johnston, romantically situated under the brow of the mountain; and one mile farther is Glenade House, the handsome residence of L. Tottenham, Esq. Lough Melvin is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with picturesque islands, and celebrated for the gillaroo trout, which is found here in abundance. The river Drowse, which flows from the lake into the sea, and separates this county from that of Donegal, abounds with salmon of choice quality, which is in season during the whole of the year. Fairs are held at Kinlough on the 6th of every month; at Tullaghan, in May, Aug., Nov., and Dec.; a fair is held at Moague on the 1st of July, and petty sessions at Kinlough on alternate Mondays.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly impropriate in Owen Wynne, Esq. The tithes amount to £450, of which £140 is payable to the bishop, £140 to the impropriator, and £170 to the vicar. The glebe, situated in the parish of Killasnet, six miles distant, comprises 320 acres, valued at £170 per annum. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £406, is a neat plain edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the three separate benefices of Kinlough, Glenade, and Ballaghameehan, in each of which is a chapel. About 560 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial school is aided by the incumbent, and two are supported by Sir Robert Booth Gore, Bart., and — La Touche, Esq.; there are also 12 private schools, in which are about 550 children, and a Sunday school. There are only slight vestiges of Dungarbery castle, an extensive building, erected by Isabel Clancy in the reign of Elizabeth within a quarter of a mile from the sea; one gable end with an arched doorway only remains. On an island in Lough Melvin are the remains of the castle of Rossclogher, and on the eastern shore are the ruins of the ancient church of Rossinver, supposed to have been that of the nunnery of Doiremell, founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, St. Mella. At Keelogue are the ruins of an old church, and at Conwell is a cemetery, still used by the Roman Catholics as a burial-place. On the Oakfield estate is a mineral spring, and another at Tullaghan; and about a mile from the latter is a sulphureous spring in much repute.

ROSSLARE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wexford; containing 897 inhabitants. The parish, which is peninsular, is situated on the eastern side of Wexford Harbour, its northern extremity forming the southern side of the entrance to the harbour. It comprises 1744 statute acres of well-

cultivated land, exclusive of an extensive rabbit burrow, or sand bank, a portion of which has been enclosed within the last few years. In 1814 an English company expended nearly £30,000 in attempting to reclaim a large tract of land from the harbour; but just as the enclosure was completed, the tide during a heavy gale of wind made a breach in the embankment; and the company having exhausted their funds, and being unable to repair the damage, Jas. Boyd, Esq., lord of the manor, took possession of it, and succeeded in reclaiming about 200 statute acres (about one-fourth of the tract originally embanked), which are now in cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn: it is considered that the remainder of the tract might still be reclaimed at a comparatively small expense. In excavating for the drains, a number of the roots and stems of oak trees, and several antlers, were discovered; similar remains have also been found in a small bog. Marl abounds, and, together with sea weed, is used for manure. With a view to afford employment for children, a quantity of the sea weed called *alga marina* was lately collected, and, after its saline properties had been extracted, it was sent to Dublin and Liverpool for making mattresses and cushions, for which it has been found well adapted: it is still occasionally collected. A considerable herring fishery is carried on in Rosslare bay, in which about 30 boats belonging to this place are engaged during the season; these are joined by boats from Kilmore and other places. A new road, about two miles in length, has been lately made from Rathdowney Point towards the southern part of the peninsula, which cuts off a considerable angle of the old road from Wexford. On its extreme northern point is situated the coast-guard station called Rosslare fort, a quadrangular range of buildings, containing ten houses, being the chief of the five stations comprised in the Wexford district. Near the fort is the pilot station of the Wexford Quay corporation; the establishment consists of 14 pilots, and an officer or chief pilot: three of the former are generally in attendance on the quay at Wexford. Rosslare House, the residence of James Boyd, Esq., is a handsome mansion, commanding an extensive and diversified prospect of the town, bridge, and shipping of Wexford, and of several seats and plantations in the vicinity: it is surrounded by a plantation of evergreens, which, notwithstanding the sandy soil and its proximity to the sea, is in a flourishing condition: twelve years since there was not a single tree at Rosslare. Near Mr. Boyd's mansion is the neat residence of Nath. Vicary, Esq., also surrounded by a thriving plantation of evergreens. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilsoran (also called the union of Tacumshane) and corps of the chancellorship of Ferns: the tithes amount to £192. 8. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., and there is a small glebe of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Tagoat, and has a neat chapel at that village, *which see*. A school-house was erected, and the school for a time supported as a seminary for literary instruction, by Mr. Boyd, aided by the subscriptions of some other gentlemen; it is now used solely as a place for teaching needlework. About 40 children are educated in a school at Tagoat patronised by the parish priest. The ruins of the old church still

exist: those of an ancient chapel at Rosslare, called St. Breoch's, or St. Bridget's, were taken down some years since.

ROSSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a village, in that part of the parish of CLONES which is in the barony of CLONKELLY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Clones, on the road from Lisnaskea to Monaghan; containing 355 inhabitants. The place is romantically situated near the celebrated mountain of Carnmore, in a fine meadow district, several townlands of which are rich pasture land, especially those of Lisnabrack and Salloo, where vast numbers of oxen are annually fed for the English market. The village consists of one irregularly built street, containing 71 houses, and is connected with the new line of road on the mountain from Enniskillen to Belfast by a bridge over the river Fin. In the vicinity is Lake View, the residence of the Rev. T. Bogue, P. P., a beautiful villa, overlooking the lake of Island Hill and commanding a fine view of several other small lakes in the neighbourhood; it is surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out and richly embellished. Here is a flax-mill belonging to Mr. Lynch. Fairs are held on the 8th of every month; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions and manorial courts are held in the court-house, a neat building in the centre of the village. The R. C. chapel is a very handsome edifice of stone, with a tower and campanile turret: the interior is highly embellished; the windows are enriched with stained glass, and over the altar-piece is a fine painting. Carnmore mountain is of lofty elevation, and abounds with wild and romantic scenery; from its summit are seen 32 lakes, including Lough Erne; and its deep glens are inhabited by a numerous class of peasantry of singular habits and of great originality of character.

ROSSLEE, a parish, in the barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Castlebar, on the road to Hollymount; containing 886 inhabitants. The land is chiefly in pasture and under tillage; there is but little bog. Thomastown is the seat of T. V. Clendening, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of G. Mahon, Esq.; Castle Lucas, of G. Ormsby, Esq.; and Lakemount, of J. O'Dowd, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Balla: the tithes amount to £80. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Balla. Here is a private school of about 30 boys and 20 girls. At Clogher Lucas are the ruins of an old castle.

ROSSMANOGUE, a parish, partly in the barony of SCARAWALSH, but chiefly in that of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ferns; containing 1211 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Bann, and is skirted by the high road from Camolin to Carnew, comprises 4451½ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, chiefly in tillage: on its border is a small red bog. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Tomb in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithes amount to £165. 4. 7½; and there is a glebe of 14 acres. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Camolin; the chapel is at Craneford, adjoining which is a residence for the priest. About 100 children

are educated in two private schools. The late Rt. Hon. George Ogle, of Bellevue, in this county, author of "Molly Asthore" and other admired ballads, received the earlier part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Millar, then rector of this parish.

ROSSMERE, ROSSMIRE, or ROSSMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, but chiefly in that of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Kilmacthomas (which is separately described), 2484 inhabitants. It forms a narrow slip of land separating the portions of Upperthird barony; and within its limits, at Newtown, on the confines of the three baronies of Upperthird, Middlethird, and Decies-without-Drum, it was designed to build a new town, of which the streets were marked out and paved, but only a few houses were built, and these have since mostly gone to ruin. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £500, of which £300 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a modern structure, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £750, in 1831; and there is a R. C. chapel. About 150 children are educated in two private schools; and there is a Sunday school under the superintendence of the curate.

ROSSNOWLOUGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the west of the road to Donegal and on the sea coast; containing 1006 inhabitants. In the year 1830, nine townlands, comprising 2403½ statute acres, were separated from the parish of Drumholm and constituted the ecclesiastical district parish of Rossnowlough. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Drumholm: the gross value of the benefice is £108. 8. 9., of which £75 is paid by the vicar, and £25 from Primate Boulter's fund; the remainder is the annual value of the glebe. The church was erected in 1831, by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions it is in the district of Drumholm. About 360 children are educated in six public schools, of which one is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, one from Col. Robertson's endowment, and the remainder chiefly by subscription. There are also two private schools, in which are about 130 children; and two Sunday schools.

ROSSORY, a parish, partly in the barony of GLEN-AWLEY, but chiefly in that of MAGHERABOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the suburbs of Enniskillen, 4338 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shores of Lough Erne, and on the roads leading respectively from Enniskillen to Sligo and Ballyshannon, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7654 statute acres, of which 2302½ are in the barony of Glenawley, and 5351¾ in Magheraboy: of these, about 494 acres are water, and by far the greater portion of the remainder is meadow and pasture. The land is of good quality, and that portion of it which is under tillage is in a state of profitable cultivation: there is a moderate proportion of bog, and limestone is quarried for agricul-

tural purposes and also for repairing the roads; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is no waste land. The principal seats are Lisgoole abbey, the residence of M. Jones, Esq.; and Gortudrate, of A. Crawford, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £240. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was erected at an expense of £1107, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a gift of £323 and a loan of £461; the glebe comprises 78 acres, valued at £136. 10 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Enniskillen. At Portora, within the limits of the parish, is the Royal endowed school of Enniskillen, a handsome building, erected at an expense of £4000. About 120 children are taught in three public schools; and there are three private schools, in which are about 220 children, and a Sunday school. The interest of a bequest of £50 by Mrs. Noble is annually divided among twelve aged women. A very ancient religious foundation appears to have subsisted here, upon the site of which Lisgoole abbey was afterwards founded for Canons Regular by Mac Noellus Mackenleff, King of Ulster, about the year 1106. This establishment was destroyed by fire in 1360, and in the reign of Hen. VIII., having fallen into ruin, it was surrendered by the last abbot to Maguire, tanist of Fermanagh, by whom it was assigned to the Franciscans, and the abbey rebuilt as a place of sepulture for the principal families of that country; at the dissolution it was granted to Sir John Davies. Here is a sulphureous spring in great repute.

ROSSTRUNK, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (W.) from Newport-Pratt. This small island, which is situated in Clew bay, and affords good pasturage, is chiefly remarkable for its well-sheltered harbour, which has good ground for nearly a square mile, with two or three fathoms. It affords good anchorage, especially for small vessels, which may go farther up the bay to Newport-Pratt, and Burris-hoole.

ROSTELLAN, a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cloyne; containing 1163 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of Cork harbour, comprises 2218 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2562 per annum. The land is generally good, being in a limestone vale; about one half is under tillage and the other in pasture and demesne; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, under the spirited example and encouragement given by the Marquess of Thomond, whose farm is one of the best cultivated and most productive in the county. Rostellan Castle, the seat of that nobleman, is an elegant mansion on the margin of the harbour, over which it commands extensive and pleasing views, and in a highly cultivated and extensive demesne, comprehending one-third of the parish, and richly embellished with woods and plantations. The grounds are arranged with great taste, and for nearly two miles skirted by the waters of Rostellan bay, and diversified with the rural and picturesque houses of the farming steward, gardeners, and others connected with the management of the farm. The gardens

are extensive and tastefully arranged; the flower gardens contain a fine selection of the choicest plants and flowers. Here are the Rostellan mills for making starch from potatoes, conducted by Mr. Prendergast. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, formerly a part of the union of Aghada, from which, on the demise of Dr. Brinkley in 1835, it was separated and made a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £288. 7. 3½.; the glebe, at Kilteskin, for which the old glebe, now forming part of the demesne of Rostellan Castle, was exchanged, comprises 47 acres. The parishioners attend divine service at Aghada or Cloyne: but it is in contemplation to erect a district church for this parish and that of Garranekenefick. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Aghada; there is a small chapel at Ballinrostig. About 30 children are taught in the parochial male school, supported by the Bishop of Cloyne, and in the female school, supported wholly by the Marchioness of Thomond; and there are two private schools, in which are about 60 children. The ancient castle of Rostellan was, during the parliamentary war, surrendered to Lord Inchiquin in 1645, but was afterwards retaken by Lord Castlehaven, who also made prisoners Lord Inchiquin's brother and Col. Courtenay, who had been sent to demolish it. Near the demesne is a holy well much venerated by the peasantry, and an ash tree literally covered with their offerings to the patron saint; not far distant is a stone on which is sculptured a rude representation of the crucifixion; and within the demesne are some limestone rocks, in which are capacious natural caverns, with stalactites depending from the roof.

ROSTREVOR, or ROSETREVOR, a sea-port and post-town, in the parish of KILBRONEY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Newry, and 57 (N.) from Dublin; containing 996 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Castle Roe or Rory, from its original founder, Rory, one of the family of the Magennises, Lords of Iveagh, of whose baronial castle, subsequently occupied by the Trevor family, there are still some remains near the town; it derived its present appellation from Rose, youngest daughter of Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, after whose marriage with Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, the family seat, Iveagh castle, was invariably called Rosetrevor. The town is beautifully situated in a cove of Carlingford Lough, at the western termination of the Mourne mountains, and contains 185 houses, which are large and handsomely built. The streets are wide and open, and the whole town has a cheerful and attractive appearance. The air is salubrious, and the town is very desirable as a residence from its fine situation on a gentle eminence sheltered by mountains on the north, south, and east, and open on the west to Carlingford bay, the shores of which are richly planted and embellished with numerous seats, handsome villas, and picturesque cottages. The port is principally frequented by fishing boats, for the accommodation of which there is a small quay, from which is a walk nearly a mile in length, thickly shaded with trees; and on the side of the mountain is a stone of very large dimensions, called Cloughmorne, which is frequently visited for the very extensive and beauti-

ful prospect it commands. Between this place and Warrenspoint, in Carlingford Lough, is a large extent of soft ground, on which are two fathoms of water, where large vessels frequenting the port of Newry lie at their moorings. In the vicinity of the town are some salt-works. Fairs are held here on Shrove - Tuesday, Aug. 1st, Sept. 19th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 11th. The parish church, a handsome cruciform edifice with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, is situated in the principal street; and near it is a neat R. C. chapel, with a campanile turret. Here are handsome school-houses, with residences for the masters and mistresses; the schools are supported by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Balfour. There are some remains of Castle Roe and Greencastle, and of the old churches of Kilbroney and Killowen; and near the town is a monumental obelisk, erected to the memory of Gen. Ross, who fell in a battle near Baltimore, in America, while leading on the British troops to the victory which they obtained on the 12th of Sept., 1814; on the four sides of the pedestal are recorded the principal engagements in which that gallant officer bore a conspicuous part.

ROUGHFORT, a village, in the parish of TEMPLEPATRICK, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 195 inhabitants. Fairs are held on May 31st and Nov. 29th.

ROUNDTOWN, a village, in the parish of RATHFARNHAM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from the General Post-Office: the population is returned with the parish. The place takes its name from the arrangement of its cottages in the form of a circle: it is neat and pleasantly situated, and forms a pleasing feature in the environs of the metropolis, to which it has a twopenny post. In the immediate vicinity are numerous handsome seats and elegant villas. Bushy Park, the seat of Sir Robt. Shaw, Bart., is a spacious mansion of brick, situated in an ample demesne tastefully embellished, and commanding some beautiful views of mountain scenery. Fortfield, the admired residence of the late Rt. Hon. Sir W. McMahon, Bart., Master of the Rolls, is pleasantly situated in grounds beautifully ornamented and comprehending much interesting scenery. Kimmage, the seat of the Rt. Hon. F. Shaw, Recorder of Dublin, is a handsome mansion in the ancient English style, in a demesne highly cultivated and embellished with great taste. Terenure, the handsome seat of F. Bourne, Esq., is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its grounds, embellished with stately timber of many varieties, and its gardens laid out with great taste and comprehending a rich selection of choice plants and flowers. In the demesne and gardens are numerous varieties of orange trees, ash, elm, horse-chestnut, holly, and hawthorn, and more than 1750 different varieties of rose trees: the conservatories and hot-houses contain upwards of 12,000 square feet of glass, and the whole is arranged in the most perfect order and preserved with the greatest care. The other seats, all of which are more or less distinguished for beauty of situation and variety of scenery, are Fortfield Lodge, that of W. Crozier, Esq.; Fanny Ville, of Mrs. Reade; Elm Grove, of Mrs. Byrne; Wainsfort, of Capt. Theo. Norton; St. John's, of W. Darley, Esq.; Willow Mount, of W. Hodges, Esq.; Mount-Tallant House, of P. Whelan, Esq.; Ashfield, of P. Cornwall, Esq.; Mount-Tallant Lodge, of E. H. Orpen, Esq.;

Mountain View, of W. Deane, Esq.; Prospect, of J. Fagan, Esq.; Rathgar House, of G. McBride, Esq.; Westbourne Lodge, of T. Dickson, Esq.; Meadowbank, of T. Copperthwaite, Esq.; Prospect House, of J. Halloway, Esq.; Mount Saville, of W. Shine, Esq.; Everton, of F. Burke, Esq.; Rose Villa, of C. Wood, Esq.; Arbutus Lodge, of J. Walsh, Esq.; Elm Cottage, of R. F. Murphy, Esq., M.D.; and Rusina, of B. Brunton, Esq.

ROUNDWOOD, or TOGHER, a village, in the parish of DERRALOSSORY, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, on the road from Dublin to the Seven Churches: the population is returned with the parish. The extensive tract of table land on which this place is situated is watered by the river Vartrey, a fine trout stream, and is separated from Lough Dan only by the mountains of Carrigroe and Slieve Buck. From a projecting point of Slieve Buck the lake is seen in its full extent of about 160 plantation acres, supplied by a stream from Mount Tay, and another from the mountains to the west. The lake forms a graceful curve in the centre of a wildly romantic district; the lofty mountains which rise precipitously from its waters enwrap it in continual gloom, and add much to the striking solemnity of its appearance. Bog trout, grey trout, and char are found in abundance; in winter its waters overspread the low lands in the neighbourhood, and on returning to their bed leave large trunks of oak trees exposed on the surface of the land. Lead ore is found on the shores of the lake, and mines were formerly worked there. The village contains 19 houses, which are neatly built, and from its central situation it is much frequented by strangers and visitors from Dublin, for its beautiful mountain scenery, and its proximity to Lough Dan, Glendalough, and Luggelaw, which last is described under the head of Calary. A little above it is Roundwood Park, the pleasant residence of J. Gower, Esq., the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and planted: and near the shore of Lough Dan is Lake Park, the residence of G. Macklin, Esq., which with others is more particularly noticed in the article on Derralossory. There are a good inn in the village and some smaller houses for the accommodation of visitors. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd for cattle, March 8th for frieze, March 14th for cattle, May 19th, July 26th, Aug. 1st, and Sept. 5th and 19th, for frieze. A constabulary police force is stationed here; there is a neat R. C. chapel belonging to the union of Glendalough, and a school supported by subscription.

ROWER, or ROAR, a parish, in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Inistioge; containing 3589 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Rochar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Nore and Barrow, forming a tongue of land extending five miles in length from north to south, by about three in breadth, and comprising 10,508 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which about 1000 acres consist of mountain, and a small portion of bog. Within its limits are Ringwood, the seat of Lord Clifden; and an ancient residence of the Bolger family, in whose demesne, on the water's edge, is a romantic and richly wooded spot, called Ballynabarna, near which is the picturesque cascade of the

Clodagh, noticed in the article on Cloneamara. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £560. The church is a plain building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £327. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Inistioige, and contains a chapel. In the parochial school, aided by the rector, and in the national school at Rower, about 170 children are educated; there are also a private school, in which are about 140 children; and a Sunday school. The ruined castle of Coolkill, said to have belonged to the Butler family, still exists; and there are several broken cromlechs in the vicinity of Bally-nabarna.

ROYAL OAK, a village, in the parish of KILLINANE, barony of IDRONE WEST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from Bagnalstown, on the road from Dublin to Carlow; containing 82 houses and 428 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Barrow, which is here crossed by a bridge, and derives its name from that of an old and well-known inn in its vicinity, which was established previously to the erection of the village.

ROYSLEA.—See ROSSLEA.

RUAN, county of CLARE.—See DYSERT.

RUSH, a small sea-port and fishing town, in the parish of LUSK, barony of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Swords, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 2144 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the eastern coast, contains 442 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; and has, since the 16th century, been celebrated for the great quantities of ling which are taken and cured by the inhabitants. Previously to the discontinuance of the fishing bounties, 22 boats were employed in this fishery, which number has since been reduced to 16 of about 40 tons each, carrying seven or eight men. The harbour is difficult of access, and consequently adapted only for small vessels. The channel has from seven to eight feet depth at low water, and is much exposed to a heavy swell during the prevalence of winds from the north-east. A small pier has been erected on a ledge of rock extending into the sea, and covered on the north side by a reef of rocks, which affords good accommodation to the vessels employed in the fishery. The sands are celebrated for early potatoes, which are produced here in abundance. On the south side of the bay, and to the east of the pier, are beds of fine compact limestone and black slate clay and conglomerate limestone alternating. A coast-guard station has been established here, forming one of the nine which constitute the district of Swords; a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and there is a martello tower on the beach. A patent exists for fairs on May 1st and Sept. 29th, but they are not held. The parish church is three miles distant, and therefore, for the accommodation of the town, divine service is performed once every Sunday in the parochial school-room, a large and commodious building, in which are a lending library and a depository of bibles. In the R. C. divisions the town forms the head of a union or district, including also Lambay island and part of the adjoining districts: there are chapels at Rush and on Lambay island; the former was built about 70 years

since, and a tower, embattled and surmounted with a cross, was added to it in 1833, by subscription; the interior is well fitted up and has a carved altar-piece brought from France. Adjoining it is the residence of the parish priest, built in 1823 by subscription, to which the late Mrs. Palmer, of Rush House, largely contributed and also gave an acre and a half of land for a site. A dispensary in the town is supported in the usual manner. About half a mile from the town is Rush House, now called Kenure Park, formerly the residence of the great Duke of Ormonde, and subsequently of Sir Henry Echlin, Bart., from whom it was purchased by an ancestor of Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., its present proprietor. The mansion is spacious and handsome, and contains many good apartments, a collection of valuable paintings by the first masters, and a selection of vases and other relics from the remains of Pompeii, collected by the late Mr. Palmer when in Italy. The demesne is richly embellished with stately timber, and commands some interesting views, embracing the town of Rush, Lambay island, and a great expanse of sea; and within the grounds are the picturesque ruins of Kenure church, in which is a large tomb inscribed to the memory of George, fourth Baron of Strabane, who died in 1668. Near these ruins are the remains of an ancient castle, a holy well dedicated to St. Catherine, and part of an ancient cross.

RUSKEY, or ROOSKEY, a market and post-town, partly in that portion of the parish of MOHILL which is in the barony and county of LONGFORD, in the province of LEINSTER, and partly in that portion of it which is in the barony of MOHILL and county of LEITRIM, but chiefly in the parish of TARMONBARRY, barony of BALINTOBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Longford, and $66\frac{1}{4}$ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Sligo: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is situated on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge of nine arches connecting the counties of Leitrim and Longford (which here unite) with the county of Roscommon. It participates in the general trade of the river, and has a market on Wednesday, which is well attended. The fairs, which are now discontinued, were formerly among the principal that were held on the Leitrim side of the river. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. The parish church of Tarmonbarry is situated in the town, and there is a R. C. chapel for the union or district of Ruskey.

RUSSAGH, county of MEATH.—See CLONABRENY.

RUSSAGH, a parish, in the barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Edgeworthstown, on the road from Dublin to Sligo; containing 778 inhabitants. This parish, which extends on the south to the river Inny, and includes the small lake of Lough Gar or Cappa, comprises 6500 statute acres, which, exclusive of a large proportion of bog, is in general good land and chiefly under tillage. The soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improving; limestone abounds and is quarried for agricultural purposes, and there are also quarries of black flag-stone of very fine quality. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in

the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithes amount to £86. 5., of which £52. 10. is payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the bishop; the glebe comprises 14 acres, valued at £21. 14. per annum. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed in a private house licensed by the bishop. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Rathaspick, in each of which is a chapel; that of Russagh is situated near the village of Rathowen. There is a private school, in which are about 85 children; also a Sunday school. There are some remains of the old church with its cemetery; and some Danish raths and mineral springs.

RUTLAND, an island, in the parish of TEMPLE-CROAN, barony of BOYLAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 18 miles (N.) from Narin: the population is returned with the parish. This island, anciently called Innismacdurn, received its present name from its proprietor, an ancestor of the Marquess of Conyngham, in compliment to Charles, Duke of Rutland, who was at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. At the time of Pynnar's survey here was a small old castle with a bawn, where a few English families had settled. It is situated off the north-western coast, forming one of the group of islands called the Rosses, and contains about 180 acres, chiefly rocky and coarse mountain land, with a considerable quantity of bog. The harbour is narrow and fit only for small vessels. The inhabitants, in each of the years 1784 and 1785, realised £40,000 from the herring fishery off the coast; and the great abundance of herrings found here at that time induced Col. Conyngham to expend £50,000 in building houses and stores and forming a town here, and in constructing roads through the mountains on the coast to the champaign country in the interior. From that period the fishery began to decline, and in 1793 it entirely failed; and though it afterwards began to revive, it never regained its former prosperity. The females are employed in knitting coarse yarn stockings. On the 16th of September, 1798, James Napper Tandy landed here from the French brig *Anacreon* from Brest, with three boats full of officers and men, accompanied by Gen. Rey and Col. Blackwell; but after remaining for a day and a night, hearing that the French, who had landed at Kilcummin, had surrendered and been made prisoners, they re-embarked. On the island is a coast guard station, forming one of the seven that constitute the district of Dunfanaghy; a dispensary is maintained in the usual way.

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SAGGARD, or TASSAGGARD, a parish, in the barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Rathcoole, on the roads leading from Dublin to Blessington and Naas; containing 1673 inhabitants, of which number, 266 are in the village. This parish comprises 4260 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the surface is mountainous, but the lower grounds are in good cultivation; limestone is quarried, and the mountains abound

with peat. The principal seats are Saggard House, the residence of P. Smith, Esq.; Kingswood, of Mrs. Walsh; and Ashtree Cottage, of J. Wade, Esq., where the Saggard hounds are kept. The village is pleasantly situated near the Tallaght hills, and contains 71 houses, neatly built. The manufacture of paper is carried on in mills belonging to Mr. McDonnell, at Swift's Brook, where was formerly a residence of Dean Swift. Fairs are held on Corpus Christi day, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 8th. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, partly appropriate to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and partly constituting the corps of the prebend of Saggard in the cathedral of St. Patrick. The tithes amount to £250, of which £110 is payable to the dean, and the remainder to the prebendary. The church has long been in ruins, and the parishioners attend the church of Rathcoole; the churchyard is still used as a burial-place. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Newcastle and Rathcoole, and part of the parish of Tallaght. There are chapels at Saggard and Newcastle; on the west side of the former is a monument of marble to the Rev. A. Hart, P. P., and dean of Maynooth, with his effigy in bass relief. About 100 children are taught in a public school near the village. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Mosacre, who flourished about the middle of the 7th century, of which there is no further record; perhaps it was destroyed in 1131, when this place was ravaged by the septs of the Byrnes and O'Tooles.

SAINTFIELD, or TONAGHNIEVE, a post-town and parish, in the barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Downpatrick, and $78\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by E.) from Dublin, at the termination of the mail coach road branching from Dromore, by way of Ballinahinch; containing 7154 inhabitants, of which number, 1053 are in the town, which consists of one long street, intersected by a shorter one, comprising 213 houses, the greater number of which are built of stone and slated. At this place the first battle was fought in the north of Ireland during the disturbances of 1798, on June 9th, when the York Fencibles were beaten back and retreated to Cumber. The proprietor and lord of the manor, N. Price, Esq., improved the town in 1802, when he erected a large market-house and hotel, since which time Saintfield has been rapidly improving, and is now one of the most flourishing towns in the county. According to the Ordnance survey, the parish comprises 13,333 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, 280 of which are roads and waste, and 118 bog; the land is good and nearly all arable. The weaving of fine linen cloth, cotton cords, and hosiery, gives employment to a great number of the working classes at their own houses. Here is a chief constabulary police station; a manor court is held every third Saturday in the court-house, at which debts to the amount of £10 are recoverable; petty sessions are also held in the court-house on alternate Tuesdays. Mr. Price gave premiums for the encouragement of a market and fairs, so that they rank amongst the best in the North of Ireland; the market is held every Monday, and the fairs take place on Jan. 26th, the second Thursday (O. S.) in Feb. and March, the third Thursday in April and May, June 26th, July 30th, Aug. 26th, the third Thursday in

Sept., Oct. 26th, the third Thursday in Nov., and the Thursday after Christmas. The principal seats are Saintfield House, the elegant residence of N. Price, Esq., situated on elevated ground near the town, of which it commands a fine view; Mill House, of J. M^cBurney, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. H. H. Wolseley; and there are several excellent farm-houses.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Carrick and Viscount Bangor: the rectory is inappropriate in the proprietors of the soil. The tithes amount to £612. 2. 2., of which £175 is payable to Viscount Bangor, £147. 1. 4. to N. Price, Esq., £9. 4. 7½. to Lord Dufferin, and £280. 16. 2½. to the vicar. The glebe comprises 20½ acres, valued at £25. 6. 3. per ann.; the glebe-house is a large and handsome building, erected in 1750 at the expense of the then incumbent. The church, in the town, is a large and elegant structure in the early English style, with a square tower, and is in good repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Killinchy, in each of which is a chapel. The parochial school in the town was built by N. Price, Esq., and endowed by him with an acre of land; there is a female school built by subscription and partially supported by the vicar; and there are 9 other public schools, in all of which are about 560 children; 11 private schools, in which are also about 560 children; and 11 Sunday schools. Hutcheson, the author of a work on Moral Philosophy, was a native of this parish.

SALEEN.—See BINGHAMSTOWN.

SALLINS, a village, partly in the parish of OSBERS-TOWN, but chiefly in that of BODENSTOWN, barony of NORTH NASS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Naas; containing 419 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal and is the third stage for the canal-packets plying from Dublin; it is also a constabulary police station.

SALTEE ISLANDS, in the barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER. These islands, consisting of the Great and Little Saltee, are situated in St. George's Channel, off the coast of the parish of Kilmore, in lat. 52° 8' 30" (N.), and lon. 6° 41' (W.); they are extra-parochial. The Great Saltee is four miles from the shore at the village of Crossfarnogue, and three leagues (W. ½ S.) from the Black rock; it is of an elliptical form, about one mile in length and half a mile broad, and comprises about 130 acres, of which about one-third is under tillage and the remainder in pasture; and from the abundance of sea-weed found on its shores, it is rendered peculiarly fertile. It is the property of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, from whom it is rented by a farmer, whose family and labourers, about 20 persons, constitute its population. The island is amply supplied with water from several springs, and is frequented by a great variety of wild fowl that breed here during the summer months; it is consequently much visited by shooting parties. A detachment of two men from the coast-guard station at Crossfarnogue is stationed here. The vestiges of numerous houses indicate that the island was formerly thickly inhabited; on the eastern extremity, still called the Abbey point, are the ruins of a building supposed to have been a religious house. Stafford, the governor of Wexford, who is said

to have betrayed that town to Cromwell, retreated hither and built a cottage which still bears his name. Bagnal Harvey, Commander-in-Chief, and Colclough, a general of the insurgent forces during the disturbances of 1798, who had taken refuge here after their defeat, were discovered in a cave and made prisoners. The Little Saltee island is about 2½ miles from the shore, with which it is connected by a narrow ridge of shingle, called St. Patrick's bridge, about two-thirds of which are dry at low water; it contains about 80 acres and is inhabited by a family consisting of three persons. The channel between the two islands is from four to five fathoms deep. Off the north-west point of the Great Saltee a vessel may anchor in five or six fathoms. The Coningmore rock, always above water, lies a mile and a half (S. by W.) from its south-west point; and about a mile (S. W. by W.) from it is the Coningbeg rock, which appears at half ebb. Outside of these rocks is placed a light-ship having two lanterns, at an elevation of 25 feet above the sea at high water mark, displaying a bright light visible at the distance of nine nautical miles in clear weather. On part of the narrow ridge between the Little Saltee and the mainland, called St. Patrick's Bridge, are from seven to ten feet at low water; and on the west side of it is the small fishing harbour of Crossfarnogue. From these islands to Hook Tower, a distance of five leagues, the intermediate space is a large bay with a continual in-draught and heavy sea setting in towards the shore, and dangerous from rocks and shallows, known only to persons well acquainted with this coast. Numerous vessels have been wrecked here: should a vessel get too far into this bay, it is impossible to beat out, and there is no place of refuge except Fethard, which, though it has a small pier, can afford no shelter, from the shallowness of its water and its exposed situation.

SALTERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dunleer; containing 354 inhabitants, of which number, 93 are in the hamlet. It is situated on the bay of Dundalk, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1047¾ statute acres, the greater part of which is excellent land. A lead and copper mine was formerly worked here. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Dunany; the lands are tithe-free, having formerly belonged to the abbey of Mellifont. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the district of Dysart and Clonmore.

SALT MILLS, a village, in the parish of TINTERN, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Fethard; containing 206 inhabitants. The village of Tintern, which was contiguous to the abbey of that name, the property of Caesar Colclough, Esq., was taken down within the last 20 years, and rebuilt upon the townland of Salt Mills, by which name it is now more generally known. It is situated on the western side of an inlet of the sea, called Bannow bay, and in 1831 contained 29 houses and cottages, all neatly white-washed, and several of them painted and ornamented in front with small gardens. The female inhabitants are mostly employed in straw-plaiting and bonnet-making, which are carried on to some extent; and some of the males are employed in fishing. A school for boys and a dispensary are entirely supported by Mr. Colclough.

SANDFORD, a village, in the parish of **ST. PETER**, barony of **UPPERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from the General Post-Office, on the road to **Enniskerry**: the population is returned with the parish. The name of this place is derived from the circumstance of Lord Mount-Sandford having, in 1826, erected and endowed an episcopal chapel, under the provisions of an act of the 11th and 12th of Geo. III. Though not possessed of any property in the neighbourhood, sympathising with a large population destitute of any place of worship for Protestants, his lordship liberally expended about £5000 in building a church, parsonage, and school-houses, besides securing an endowment of £50 per annum to the chaplain. These buildings occupy a very interesting site: the church is fitted up in a chaste and simple style, and is capable of accommodating 900 people; 300 sittings are free; the rent of the remainder, in addition to the endowment, forms the maintenance of the clergyman. The salaries of clerk, organist, school-master, &c., are paid by collections among the congregation; so that this chapelry has never been any charge on the parish. The founder vested the right of appointment to the chaplaincy in four clergymen and one layman, as trustees, with power to fill up vacancies in their number. Each school contains about 60 children of each sex, one-half of whom are Roman Catholics: there is a lending library attached to the establishment.

SANDYCOVE, a village, in the parish of **RINGRONE**, barony of **KINSALE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Kinsale**; containing 104 inhabitants. The village stands at the head of the little cove or bay from which it derives its name. Close adjoining is the parish church of **Ringrone**; near which are the ruins of **Ringrone** castle, built by **De Courcy**, in the reign of **Rich. II.**, the history of which, as connected with that powerful and noble family, is exceedingly interesting: it continues in the possession of their descendants, the **Lords Kingsale**, who take from it also the title of **Baron**.

SANDYFORD, a village, in the parish of **TULLY**, barony of **HALF-RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.) of **Dublin**, on the old road to **Enniskerry**; the population is returned with the parish. This is the head of the **R. C.** union or district of **Sandyford** and **Glancullen**, comprising the parishes of **Kilternan** and **Kilgobbin**, and portions of those of **Tullow**, **Rathmichael**, **Stillorgan**, **Kill**, and **Taney**: the chapel is a spacious building, which, though commenced 20 years since, is not yet finished; attached is a good residence for the priest: another chapel is at **Glancullen**, in the parish of **Kilternan**. There is a school in connection with the new **Board of Education**.

SANDYMOUNT, a large and populous village, in that part of the parish of **ST. MARY**, **DONNYBROOK**, which is within the county of the city of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from the General Post-Office, to which it has a twopenny post: the population is returned with the parish. It is on the southern coast of the bay of **Dublin**, and is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, for which its fine sandy beach presents every facility. The village is very pretty and contains many good houses forming a square,

in the centre of which is an ornamental grass-plot surrounded by iron railings: there are numerous pretty villas on the strand, for the convenience of summer visitors, whence a new road to **Merrion** has lately been made along the shore. The principal seats are **Lake-lands**, the residence of **Mrs. Williamson**, situated in grounds tastefully laid out and commanding fine sea and mountain views; **Wilfield House**, of **N. Anderson, Esq.**; **Sandymount Castle**, of **R. Corbet, Esq.**; and **Sandymount Park**, of **Capt. W. Dillon**, whence is obtained a fine view of the bay of **Dublin**, with the hill of **Howth**, **Ireland's Eye**, **Lambay island**, the **South Wall** and the **Pigeon House**. In the village there are a parochial school, erected in 1833, and supported by subscriptions, and a female school, built and supported by the **Misses Hepenstall**, aided by £100 from the **Lord-Lieutenant's** fund. A loan fund and a **Bible Association** were established here in 1832; there are also a savings-bank and a lending library. A branch of the **Sisters of Charity**, from **Stanhope-street, Dublin**, established themselves in **Sandymount Avenue** about five years since; the inmates consist of a superioress and five nuns, who instruct about 80 children: a neat chapel attached is open to the public.

SANTRY, or **SANTREFF**, a parish, in the barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from **Dublin**, on the road to **Swords**; containing 1159 inhabitants, of which number, 125 are in the village. In 1641 the village was burnt, and great devastation committed in the parish, by a detachment from the parliamentary forces stationed at **Dublin**, which had been sent against a party of royalists that had taken post here. The parish comprises 4525 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of good quality, chiefly in meadow and pasture; that which is under tillage is fertile, and the system of agriculture is improving. Nearly adjoining the village is **Santry House**, the seat of **Sir Compton Domville, Bart.**, proprietor of the parish, a stately mansion of brick, containing many spacious apartments ornamented with numerous family portraits, a valuable collection of historical and scriptural paintings by the best masters, and many valuable specimens of the fine arts: the demesne, comprising more than 140 acres, is tastefully laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds, richly embellished with timber, and commanding some beautiful scenery and some extensive mountain and sea views. There are numerous other seats and villas in the parish, of which the principal are **Belcamp House**, the residence of **C. S. Hawthorne, Esq.**, a handsome mansion, situated in finely disposed grounds and commanding some rich views; **Woodlands**, of **Col. A. Thomson, C. B.**, built by **Dean Jackson**, cotemporary with **Dean Swift**, who was a frequent inmate here; **Belcamp**, of **Sir H. M. J. W. Jervis, Bart.**, an elegant villa beautifully situated; **Santry Lodge**, of **J. Martin, Esq.**; **Belcamp**, of **Mrs. Chamley**; **Woodford**, of **F. W. Edwards, Esq.**; **Woodlawn**, of **Capt. Logan**; and **Collinstown**, of **L. Brangan, Esq.** The village is pleasantly situated on the road to **Swords**; it contains 25 houses, neatly built, and derives much interest from the adjoining demesne of **Santry House**: near it is a station of the city police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Dublin**, and in the patronage of the **Crown**, in which one-half of the rectorial tithes is inappropriate; the other half is annexed to the vicar-

age. The tithes amount to £462, of which £200 is payable to the Crown, and £262 to the vicar. The glebe-house was built on a glebe of one acre in 1829, at an expense of £1300, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £200 and a loan of £600; the remainder was defrayed by the Rev. Dennis Browne, the present incumbent. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £264, is a plain neat edifice, rebuilt in 1709, and contains the tombs of many of the Barry and Domville families, successive proprietors of the estate. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Clontarf; there is a chapel at Ballyman. The charter school under the Incorporated Society is endowed with land by R. H. L. Gardiner; the house, towards which Primate Boulter contributed £400, is a spacious building, situated on the road to Drogheda: in this school about 30 children are clothed, maintained, and educated, and when of age are placed out as apprentices; and about 50 children are taught in two other public schools.

SAUL, a parish, in the barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWNS, and province of ULSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Downpatrick; containing 2119 inhabitants. St. Patrick is said to have founded here an abbey for Canons Regular, and to have constituted his disciple, St. Dunnius, or Modun, abbot thereof: the patron day is May 29th. The founder died here March 17th, 493, in the 120th year of his age, and was interred with great solemnity at Downpatrick. Some years since, the ruins of this establishment were very extensive, but now only a fragment remains. The parish is situated on the south-western branch of Strangford Lough, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey (including islands and a detached portion), $5272\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 2119 are under tillage, the remainder in pasture. Walsh's-town Castle, the residence of R. Foster Anderson, Esq., is one of many built by De Courcy on the conquest of Ulster, and of twenty-seven around Strangford Lough, this is the only one now inhabited; the ancestors of the present possessor having occupied it ever since the reign of Chas. I. The living was formerly a perpetual cure and part of the deanery of Down, from which, by order of council in 1834, under the Church Temporalities' Act, it was separated, and constituted a distinct rectory, in the diocese of Down and patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £386. 6. The glebe comprises 6a. 0r. 20p., valued at £30. 12. 6. per ann.; the glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits. By the order in council the three detached townlands, and the tithes of Whitehill, Ballynarry, and Ballynagarriek were disunited from this parish and annexed to the adjoining parish of Ballyculter, and the clerical duties of those townlands were annexed to the adjoining parish of Kilclief, to which were also annexed the townland and tithes of Ballywoodan, separated from the parish of Saul. In lieu of such severance the townland and tithes of Ballystokes, severed from Ballee parish, and those of Raholfe and Ballintleave from Ballyculter parish, were annexed to Saul, the clerical duties of the two last-named townlands remaining annexed to Ballyculter. The church, erected about 1770, is a large plain building, without tower or spire, occupying part of the site of the abbey;

the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £375 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. There are two schools, aided by annual donations from Dean Plunket and Lady Harriet Forde, in which about 240 children are educated: about 70 are taught in a private school, and there are three Sunday schools. Mrs. Conway bequeathed a rent-charge of £3. 7. 6. per ann. to the poor of this parish; and Judge Ward gave a rent-charge of 16s. per ann. for ever out of the Castle Ward estate. Near Walsh's-town Castle stood the church of St. Mary, by some supposed to have been parochial, but it seems most probable that it was for the use of the garrison; on levelling the churchyard a few years since, coins of the reigns of Hen. I. and II., Robert Bruce, and Rich. III., were discovered.

SCADDANSTOWN, county of TIPPERARY.—See JOHNSTOWN (ST.)

SCALP, county of DUBLIN.—See KILTERNAN.

SCALP, or CASTLETON, a village, in the parish of ARDRAHAN, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Loughrea, on the road to Gort; the population is returned with the parish. Here is a chalybeate spa, which was used some years since with advantage.

SCARIFF, a post-town, in the parish of TOMGRANEY, barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Killaloe, and $94\frac{3}{4}$ (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Killaloe to Williamstown and Portumna; containing 761 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Scariff, which flows into the picturesque bay of the same name, opening into Lough Derg on the Shannon, and might be easily made navigable from the bay to Lough Grady, about a mile above the town: the river is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. This is a pleasing little town, occupying an ascent from the river, and consisting chiefly of one main street: in 1831 it contained 120 houses, some of which are neatly built. An excellent new and level road, which has been lately constructed between Killaloe and Williamstown, chiefly along the shores of Lough Derg, passes through the town. Here are extensive oil and flour-mills, and a considerable number of coarse hats are manufactured in the immediate vicinity. Fairs are held monthly. A smelting furnace for iron was formerly in full work here. In the R. C. divisions it gives name to a union or district, comprising the north-eastern part of the parish of Tomgraney, and the entire parish of Moynoe, and containing the chapels of Scariff and Knock O'Grady. During the disturbances, in 1831, an encampment was formed on Shene hill, in the vicinity, which was occupied for two months by a party of the military.

SCARIFF ISLAND, in the parish of KILCROHANE, barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Hogs' Head, which forms the southern side of Ballinaskelligs' bay, and about the same distance (W.) from Lambs' Head, on the shore of Derrynane, on the south-western coast: it is the larger of the two called the Hog Islands, and together with the smaller one called Dinish, is held by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., from the Earl of Cork. It is inhabited by only one family, employed in the care of the cattle, sheep, &c., fed on the island. The depth of water close to these islands is 28 fathoms, and between

them and Lambs' Head are several smaller ones. On the summit of Scariff are the vestiges of an ancient hermitage, or cell, which are now covered by a mound of earth and stones raised by the Trigonometrical Surveyors of Ireland. There are also some slight vestiges of a church and burial-ground on the eastern side of the island; and in another place, those of a mill, near which runs a stream of very pure water.

SCARTAGLIN, a village, in the parish of CASTLE ISLAND, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Castle Island, containing 313 inhabitants. It is situated on the new line of road recently constructed by Government, extending from Castle Island through King-William's-Town to Roskeen bridge, in the county of Cork. It crosses the Brown Flesk river near the village over a neat stone bridge; and it is in contemplation to open a road connecting this line with one lately formed by Col. Drummond and C. Fairfield, Esq., through the adjoining parish of Ballincuslane, as far as the village of Ardnagrath. Here is a R. C. chapel belonging to the district of Castle Island, in which a school is held under the patronage of the R. C. clergyman.

SCARVAGH, a village (formerly a market-town), in the parish of AGHADERG, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Loughbrickland, on the road to Tanderagee; containing 220 inhabitants. During the civil war of 1641, this place was the scene of many sanguinary struggles: it finally fell into the hands of Gen. Monk, who erected a castle on the summit of a gentle eminence to command the pass, where a garrison was kept for several years. Here the army of Wm. III., under Duke Schomberg, first rendezvoused after landing in Ireland, the camp extending in two lines from Loughbrickland to Scarvagh pass and to Pointz pass; a venerable oak in Scarvagh demesne is still shewn as that under which the royal tent was pitched. In 1783 a battle was fought at Lisnagade fort, between the "Hearts of Steel," and the "Break-of-day Boys," when several of the former were killed. The village, containing about 50 well-built houses, was founded about 1746 by the late John Reilly, Esq., who obtained a charter for a market and fairs. It is situated on the canal between Newry and Lough Neagh, having a small dock and quayage for lighters; a considerable trade is carried on, particularly in coal and turf, supplying a populous neighbourhood and numerous bleach mills and manufactories with fuel. The market has long been discontinued; but fairs are still held on March 21st, June 19th, Sept. 5th and Nov. 14th, and are well attended. Scarvagh House is the seat of J. Lushington Reilly, Esq.; Union Lodge, of Wm. Fivey, Esq.; and Lisnagade House, of E. H. Trevor, Esq.: the two former are situated in extensive demesnes, on which is some very fine timber; the last is on a lofty eminence, close to the ancient fort from which it is named. Here is a beautiful lake called Loughshark; and not far distant was one more extensive, called Loughadian, which was drained in 1760 by W. Fivey, Esq.; part of it is cultivated, and the remainder is bog. Here is a male and female school, erected and supported by Mr. Reilly, and also a neat and commodious meeting-house for Seceders. In the vicinity are numerous vestiges of antiquity, which appear to have had some

connection with the passes through the bogs, lakes, and forests, which formerly abounded here, although this is now one of the most fertile and beautiful districts in the North of Ireland. In the demesne of Scarvagh is the "Danes' Cast," by the native inhabitants known by the name of *Gleann na muck duibhe*, or "the glen of the black pig;" it is principally composed of earth, and resembles the Roman wall in Scotland, and Offa's dyke in North Wales; its course is nearly north and south: in some places it consists of a single foss and rampart, in others the rampart is divided by a deep foss, which gives the appearance of a double foss and rampart. It is supposed to extend from Lough Neagh to the sea, near Dundalk, but it is no where so well preserved and unbroken as in this neighbourhood: it traverses southward through the demesne of Union Lodge, where it is a single rampart and foss, the rampart being here faced with stone, and it so continues to the reclaimed ground of Loughadian; northward it extends towards the fort of Lisnagade, terminating at a stream that forms the boundary between the townlands of Scarvagh and Lisnagade. *Lisnagade*, or "the fort of a hundred," is one of the most extensive and best-preserved of its kind: it consists of treble ramparts and intrenchments; the entrance is from the east, leading into an extensive circular enclosure, whence are obtained prospects of the entire country for many miles around, and a great number of forts or raths are seen, from which circumstance it is supposed this fort took its name, being the chief or centre of a hundred others: the fosses on every side are very deep, and it is remarkable that they are all paved at the bottom with rounded pebbles set in clay. In cleaning the fosses, in 1832, Mr. Trevor found a great many silver coins, a brass cauldron, spear-heads, and other relics of antiquity. Great numbers of arrow and spear-heads of flint, stone and brass celts, and other military weapons, have been found in almost every part of the "Cast." In 1807 the head and antlers of an enormous elk were found, which are carefully preserved at Scarvagh House: several others were found in the bog marl near Union Lodge; and in draining Loughadian, part of a tiara of gold, brazen swords, skeans, and spear-heads, were discovered, all of which are in the possession of W. Fivey, Esq., of Union Lodge. The greater portion of the ancient castle or tower yet exists at Pointz Pass; some fragments of that at Scarvagh are still seen above the village, and in the centre of Lisnagade fort are the remains of another of the same kind; the floor was discovered entire in 1832, constructed of baked tiles.

SCHEAMS ISLANDS, in the parish of AUGHADOWN, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing 37 inhabitants. These are two islands situated in Roaring-water bay, and are distinguished by their position, East and West, the former comprising about 60, and the latter 34 statute acres. On the western isle, which is the more fertile of the two, are the remains of an ancient church or chapel.

SCILLY, a village, in the parish of RINCURRAN, barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, forming a suburb to the town of Kinsale; containing 814 inhabitants. It is situated on the harbour of Kinsale, and occupies the summit and side of a

gentle eminence forming a peninsula projecting into the harbour. In 1831 it contained 124 houses, since which period it has rapidly increased, and now contains nearly 200 houses, including a number of neat and commodious villas and lodges, erected for the accommodation of the numerous visitors resorting hither during the bathing season. It is so closely connected with Kinsale that it is generally considered as a part of that town. An extensive and lucrative fishery, affording employment to a large portion of the inhabitants, is carried on here. Immediately above the village are the barracks of Kinsale.

SCOTSHOUSE, a village, in the parish of CURRIN, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Cootehill, on the road from Clones to Stradone: the population is returned with the parish. It is a station of the constabulary police, and contains the parochial church and R. C. chapel. Near the village is Hilton, the handsome seat of Col. Madden.

SCRABBY, or **BALLIMACKELLENNY**, a post-town and parish, in the barony of TULLOGHONOH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cavan, and 70 (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 2668 inhabitants, of which number, 183 are in the town. This small town, which in 1831 contained 40 houses, consists chiefly of one street extending along the road from Arvagh to Granard; it has a sub-post-office to Crossdoney, and fairs are held on Feb. 10th, May 12th, Aug. 1st, and Dec. 12th. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6661 statute acres, of which 1182 are in Lough Gowna; the land is of indifferent quality. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, forming part of the union of Granard: the rectory is in dispute. The tithes amount to £157. 16. 11., of which £87. 13. 10. is payable to the vicar; the remainder is rectorial. The church adjoins the town.

SCRYNE, county of WEXFORD.—See SKREEN.

SCULLABOGUE, county of WEXFORD.—See NEWBAWN.

SCULLOGESTOWN.—See HORTLAND.

SCURLOGSTOWN, or **SCURLOCKSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Trim, on the road to Dublin, and on the river Boyne; containing 328 inhabitants. This place derives its name from William de Scurlog, who erected a castle here about 1180: the ruins of this structure exhibit a square keep of large proportions and massive strength, with circular towers at the angles, and a few apertures for the admission of light. The parish comprises 2484 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the land is chiefly arable. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim: the rectory is impropriate in Joseph Ashe, Esq. The tithes amount to £159. 0. $4\frac{1}{2}$., of which £135. 0. $4\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £24 to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunsany and Kilmessan. There are fragments of an ancient church, consisting of two rude circular arches.

SCURLOGSTOWN, a village, in the parish of BURY, barony of UPPER KILLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Kells, on the road to Clonmellon; containing 32 houses and 181 inhabitants.

SEAFORDE, a village, in the parish of LOUGHIN-ISLAND, barony of KINELEARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Clough, on the roads leading respectively from Downpatrick to Newry, and from Dundrum to Ballynahinch: the population is returned with the parish. This village, which was anciently called Neaghen, is small but very handsomely built, consisting of one principal street, from the centre of which a smaller street branches off at right angles. At its northern extremity is a very handsome gateway of freestone, consisting of a centre and two side openings; and near it is a chaste Grecian lodge of freestone, forming an entrance into the extensive demesne of Seaforde, the handsome seat of Col. M. Forde; the mansion, which is situated in the centre of the parish, was destroyed by fire in 1816, and rebuilt in 1819 in a style of sumptuous elegance; the demesne, which is finely undulated, comprises 1060 acres, richly planted and embellished with a large and picturesque lake. The manor of Seaforde extends over the whole of the parish, with the exception only of the townland of Clough; and a court is held every three weeks before the seneschal, in which debts to the amount of £2 are recoverable: petty sessions are also held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on March 7th, June 9th, Sept 4th, and Dec. 6th. The parish church, a handsome edifice, is situated in the village; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the second class. There are also six handsome almshouses, erected in 1828 by Col. Forde, who endowed them with £60 per ann. for six aged widows; and some schools, the particulars of which are stated in the article on Loughin-Island, *which see*.

SEAGOE, or **SEGOE**, a parish, in the barony of ONEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Portadown, extending along the river Bann, and intersected by the great roads leading from Armagh to Belfast, and from Portadown to Banbridge; containing 9736 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have derived its name from *Seagh-Gabha*, "the smith's seat," was allotted to Nial Gabha, one of the sons of the great O'Nial. It is traditionally said that, in 836, a battle was fought here, in which Blacar, a Danish chief, ancestor of the family of Blacker, defeated Ail, or O'Nial, and his sept; and the place, adjoining Carrick demesne, is pointed out, called *Lis-na-grilly*, signifying "the fort of the dagger," where there are still faint traces of a circular intrenchment. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Bann, along which it extends for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles: it contains three manorial districts, subdivided into 47 townlands, comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,982 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres: 1236 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lough Neagh, and 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the river Bann; the rest are chiefly arable, though, along the banks of the river, there is an extensive tract of low meadow and pasture ground, which is inundated about Christmas, and the water does not disappear till March, when it leaves behind a light deposit of mud, enriching the soil and producing nutritious, though coarse, herbage: there is very little bog. Agriculture is considerably improved; the crops are corn, flax, and potatoes; onions are cultivated to a great extent. The fuel used is turf, cut and saved in the months of July and August, great quantities of which are conveyed up the Bann from the large bogs in

Moyntaghs. The trade is principally confined to the produce of the land, and a considerable quantity of butter, which finds a market in Portadown; though there is scarcely a house or family which is not, in one way or other, connected with the linen trade, of which there are extensive manufacturers throughout the parish. On the townland of Balteagh and Kilfergan there is a quarry, the stone of which has been discovered to be highly valuable as marble, and for lithography, for which it is said to equal the best German stone; and at Killycomain a superior hard blue stone is found. On the hill of Drumlin, in the southern angle of the parish, are fine pits of gravel, particularly adapted for roads and walks. The surface of the parish is a gentle undulation of hill and dale; the highest point is the hill of Drumclogher, whence is obtained a full view of the parish and the rich scenery on the banks of the Bann, Lough Neagh, and the Mourne mountains; the river, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, cannot be surpassed for its majestic appearance as it winds beautifully along the western boundary. It was crossed at Portadown by a bridge of seven arches, built in 1764, but which having given way in several places, a new bridge is now in progress of erection, at an expense to the county of £8000; it will be a very fine building of three arches, each more than 50 feet in span. The parish is well intersected with roads, there being also a new line of road between Armagh and Belfast, which is carried through it for nearly three miles, besides several minor roads communicating with the county of Down. The farm-houses exhibit much appearance of comfort, particularly those on the Carrick estate, which are remarkable for their neatness. Manorial courts are held, in Kernan, for the estate of Viscount Mandeville; Carrowbrack, for that of Col. Blacker; and the Derry, for that of C. Brownlow, Esq.: the respective seneschals hold their courts every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and courts leet are held once in the year. The principal gentlemen's seats are Seagoe House, the residence of the Venerable Archdeacon Saurin; and Carrick, of Lieut. Col. Blacker, a large edifice, built in 1692, but much improved since that time: the gardens and pleasure grounds retain many specimens of the taste of that age; in the sheep-walk of the demesne, on the summit of a low ridge or knoll is a curious excavation of an elliptic form, about 80 yards in circumference, sloping gradually inwards on all sides with great regularity; whether intended as a place of justice, or worship, there is no tradition; in the demesne are numerous fine old oaks, and well-grown beech and ash. Silverwood House is the seat of T. Cuppage, Esq.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, forming the corps of the archdeaconry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes (chiefly of corn and hay) amount to £330, and the glebe comprises 500 acres, valued at £652. 7. 7. per ann., making the gross income of the archdeacon £982. 7. 7. The glebe-house is a commodious residence contiguous to the church; the latter is a large handsome edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, built at an entire cost of £2200, of which £1000 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted

£319 for its repair: the interior is fitted up in a very superior manner. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with that of Moyntaghs; there are two chapels, at Derrymacash and Bluestone. At Edenderry, which forms a suburb to Portadown, there is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Bluestone; and a dispensary has recently been established. There are male and female schools at Balteagh and Bluestone, with houses for the master and mistress, chiefly supported by Lord and Lady Mandeville, and conducted on the principles of the Moral Agency System, with a lending library attached to each: the loan and clothing fund of Tanderagee, and the dispensary of Portadown, are connected with these schools, and open to the free use of parents and children. There are also schools at Levaghery and Hacknahay, the former built by Col. Blacker, the latter considerably aided by Mrs. Cope; other schools are aided by annual donations from Archdeacon Saurin and Col. Blacker, and a girls' school at Carrick is superintended by Mrs. Blacker: in all these schools about 550 children are taught. There are also two private schools, in which about 180 children are educated; and a very extensive Sunday school at Bluestone. Near the spot where the battle was fought, in which O'Nial was defeated, several brazen swords and spear-heads of superior workmanship have been dug up; two nearly perfect are in the possession of the Earl of Charleville, to whom they were presented by Col. Blacker, who has in his possession a curious battle-hammer head of stone, found in the same place, the handle composed of osier withes, much resembling a smith's punch of the present day, which, from its elasticity, must have been a deadly weapon in close combat.

SEAPATRICK, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER IVEAGH, but chiefly in that of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the river Bann, and on the mail coach road from Newry to Belfast; containing, with the post-town of Banbridge, 7584 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7582½ statute acres, of which (with detached portions) 3141 are in Lower and 4441½ in Upper Iveagh; the whole is rich land in a high state of cultivation. On its border is Lenaderg Cottage, the residence of T. Weir, Esq., built by his ancestor, in 1645, as an asylum for the officers of the royal army. Its connection with the flourishing town of Banbridge has rendered the parish highly important as a seat of the linen manufacture: here are numerous bleach-greens, linen manufactories, yarn-mills, and depôts, with the various other branches connected therewith, which for extent and importance are not excelled in any part of the kingdom; this is mainly attributable to the river Bann intersecting the parish. Upon part of the glebe, extensive manufactories, depôts, and handsome houses have been built by F. W. Hayes, Esq. Among the most remarkable gentlemen's seats may be enumerated Millmount, the residence of R. Hayes, Esq.; Brookfield, of Brice Smyth, Esq.; Huntley Glen, of Hugh Dunbar, Esq.; Seapatrick House, of F. W. Hayes, Esq.; Ballyvalley, of the Rev. J. Davis; Ballievry House, of G. and T. Crawford, Esqs.; Edenderry, of W. A. Stewart, Esq.; Banview, of G. Little, Esq.; the

residence of F. Welsh, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. D. Dickenson.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms part of the union of Aghaderg and of the corps of the deanery of Dromore. The tithes amount to £390. 16. 4., of which £119. 11. 9. is payable to the vicar, and £271. 4. 7. to the dean. The glebe-house is a commodious old building: the glebe comprises $111\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, valued at £155. 5. per annum. The church, a small building on the eastern shore of the Bann, was erected in 1698 upon the site of the ancient edifice, which had been destroyed in the war of 1641; being incapable of accommodating one-sixth of the population, a large church has been lately built near Banbridge, under the provisions of an order in council, obtained in 1834, at an estimated cost of £2890, of which £1500 was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £600 by the Marquess of Downshire (who also gave the site), and the remainder was raised by voluntary contributions. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Tullylish. Near Banbridge is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Remonstrant Synod, of the first class; here is also a meeting-house in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, built in 1830; one in connection with the Seceding Synod, and a chapel each for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The parochial schools, with residences for the master and mistress, situated on the glebe, are endowed with an acre of land and supported by subscriptions. Near Banbridge is a large male and female school-house, comprising a centre and wings, the former the residence of the master and mistress, and the latter the schools; it was built by subscription, to which the Marquess of Downshire contributed £90, and is endowed with an acre and a half of land and £50 per annum. There are also schools at Ballydown, Ballylough, and Banbridge. At Tullyconnaught is a large school-house, founded and endowed by Miss M. Mulligan, by will dated 1824, and built in 1829, at a cost of £150: the interest of the principal bequeathed having accumulated, it furnished a greater surplus than was expected, the interest of which, £15 per annum, is given to the master: it is in connection with the Board of National Education. There are also six private schools in the parish. On the Dromore road is a valuable chalybeate spring, similar in its properties to the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, and efficacious in scurvy. Baron McClelland was born here, as was also his contemporary, Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

SEIRKYRAN, or ST. KEIRAN, a parish, in the barony of BALLYBRIT, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Kinnitty; containing 1484 inhabitants. This place derives its name from St. Kieran the elder, who in the earliest period of the Christian church, founded a monastery here, and is said also to have made it the seat of a small bishoprick. So early did he exercise his mission that he has been styled the father of the Irish saints. This establishment was repeatedly plundered by the Danes and other freebooters; and in 1052 the see of Seir-Kieran was removed to Aghaboe, and thence finally to Kilkenny. To this see the manor anciently belonged, and it was recovered to the bishops by trial of single combat in 1284. In suc-

ceeding ages a monastery, dedicated to St. Kieran, was founded here for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, of which the ruins are still to be seen: the possessions of this monastery, at the dissolution, were granted to Sir William Taaffe, and by him assigned to James, Earl of Roscommon. The parish comprises 6480 statute acres, of which 162 are woodland, 64 bog and waste, the remainder being arable and pasture. Limestone is found, and agriculture is improving. Oakely Park is the seat of — Stoney, Esq.; and Grange House, of — Harding, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. Curtis, Esq. The tithes amount to £162. 17. 5., of which £84. 9. 8. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 12 acres, and the glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £88, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church stands on the site of the monastery, and is a very old building out of repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Clareen, and the other at Fancraft, both plain buildings in good repair. There are two private schools, in which about 120 children are educated. Ruins exist of the old fort of Ballybrit, once a place of some importance, and from which the barony has derived its name: at Drumoyle are the remains of a village. Here is the holy well of St. Kieran.

SESKINAN, a parish, in the barony of DECIES-without-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Dungarvan; containing 2732 inhabitants. It comprises 16,077 statute acres, of which the greater part consists of mountainous and boggy lands. At Ballynamult, on its western confines, is a small military barrack. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Seskinan in the cathedral of Lismore, with which the vicarage is held. The tithes amount to £335. 5. 2. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels. About 340 children are educated in five private schools.

SEVEN CHURCHES, KING's county.—See CLON-MACNOIS.

SEVEN CHURCHES, county of WICKLOW.—See GLENDALOUGH.

SHALLEE COUGHLAN, a village, in the parish of KILLOSCULLY, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E.) from Newport, on the old road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 138 inhabitants. On the high-land in this vicinity a lead mine was formerly worked, and about seven tons of ore were raised containing silver in the proportion of 80 oz. to a ton.

SHALLON, a village, in the parish of KILSHARVAN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Drogheda, on the road from Duleek to Nynch; containing 29 houses and 169 inhabitants.

SHANAGOLDEN, a post-town and parish, in the Shanid Division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 20 miles (W.) from Limerick, and 116 (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Rathkeale to Listowel; containing, in 1831, 3213 inhabitants, of which number,

847 were in the town, the population of which has since that time considerably increased. The parish comprises 3663 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; about two-thirds are under cultivation, producing abundant crops of corn, potatoes, and clover, the rest being rough pasture: the land is remarkably fertile, particularly near the town, and in some places is tolerably well cultivated. The town consists of a long irregular street, comprising 150 houses, of which three only are slated, the remainder being thatched, and all are small and ill-built. It is a constabulary police station; and petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays. Fairs take place on the Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Sept. 4th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. A new line of road from the town joins the mail road on the banks of the Shannon, at Robertstown, opening a ready communication with the county of Kerry. The substratum in and around the town is limestone, of which blocks of a very large size are procured for cutting into gate-posts, pillars, slabs, &c., but are all sent away, as no attempt has been made to cut or work them on the spot. Black and grey marble of very superior quality are extensively found throughout the lower part of the parish, but are only worked for repairing the roads, or fencing the fields. The town and the surrounding lands are principally the property of the Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose seat is about three miles distant. Close adjoining the town is Shanagolden House, the elegant residence of the Rev. G. Vincent; and the glebe-house, more than a mile distant from the church, is at present occupied by J. Fitzgerald, Esq.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of Limerick, and the vicarage is in the patronage of the Precentor. The tithes amount to £200, one-third of which is payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the precentor. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £232, in 1813, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being composed of three portions, one near the church, another near the little village called Barracks, and the third where the glebe-house stands; the last was purchased by the same Board. The church is a large and handsome edifice, apparently very old; the chancel being in ruins, the nave was fitted up for divine service, having been roofed and a lofty square tower built, in 1815, by aid of a loan of £450 from the before-mentioned Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £101 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions this parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Shanagolden, Kilmoylan, and Robertstown; the chapel is a large plain edifice, situated on a hill to the east of the town. There are two mathematical male schools for adults, in which are about 25 pupils; and there are 4 private schools, in which are about 150 children. About a mile south from the town, in the parish of Kilmoylan, is Shanid castle, one of the most impregnable of those possessed by the Earls of Desmond, and from which they took their war cry of *Shanid-a-boo*: this castle, which gives name to a baronial division of the county, occupies the top of a steep hill, and is surrounded by a strong rampart and fosse. Not far distant is a very extensive circular fort, divided by earthworks into four compartments;

but these subdivisions appear to be of later date than the original formation of the fort. A mile north from the town is Knockpatrick, said to be the highest land in the county, whence the surrounding country is seen stretching in extensive perspective, with the majestic course of the Shannon through its numerous windings to the sea. On the summit are the remains, held in great veneration, of an old church, supposed to have been consecrated by St. Patrick, whose chair is shewn in an adjoining field, composed of five rude unhewn stones; and not far distant is a well, dedicated to him, of which various legends are related: the side walls of this venerable edifice are nearly entire, though the east and west gables have entirely disappeared, and the space of the western wall is occupied by a large and curious tomb belonging to the families of Bourke and Griffin. From this hill are extensive and interesting views, embracing the high grounds of the counties of Tipperary, Galway, Cork, and Kerry, with the rich lands of Clare and Limerick in the foreground, and the towns of Limerick and Ennis rising beyond the expanded waters of the Shannon.

SHANBALLYMORE, a village, in the parish of TEMPLEROAN, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Doneraile, on the road to Rockmills; containing 415 inhabitants. This village, which sometimes gives name to the parish, contained, in 1831, 80 houses, mostly thatched; also one of the two R. C. chapels belonging to the district of Doneraile, a plain cruciform building. A patent exists for a fair, which is not held. Adjoining the village is Shanbally, the seat of Watkins Roberts, Esq. Here was formerly a castle, of which no vestiges are in existence.

SHANBOUGH, a parish, in the barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from New Ross; containing 429 inhabitants, and comprising 1709 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rossbercon: the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to £82. 19., of which two-thirds are payable to the corporation, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Rossbercon.

SHANCOE, or SHANCOUGH, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Boyle, on the road from Sligo to Ballyfarnon; containing 1208 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Leitrim, and comprises $8909\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, of which a large portion consists of mountain and bog; some of the land, however, is good; limestone abounds, and iron-ore is supposed to exist in the mountains. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Kilmacraney; the rectory is inappropriate in Alex. Perceval, Esq. The tithes, amounting to £33. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., are payable in equal portions to the impropriator and vicar. In the R. C. divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmacraney. A "Patron" is annually held on July 25th at St. James's Well.

SHANDRUM, a parish, in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Charleville, on the road to Newmarket; containing 4627 inhabitants. It comprises

13,363½ statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and valued at £11,088 per annum. The land is mostly in pasture, and there are several large dairy farms; limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes, and part of the Red Bog is within the limits of the parish. A fair is held at the village of Shandrum on May 25th and one at Newtown on Sept. 25th, for general farming stock. The seats are Curriglass, the residence of Pierce Purcell Goold, Esq.; Shandrum House, of Wm. Allen, Esq.; Cherry Hill, of Geo. Harding, Esq.; and Newtown House, the property of Robt. Courtenay, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £804. 19. 10. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed at the parochial school-house, which has been erected on the glebe, near the old burial-ground. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Ballyhea, but chiefly in that of Shandrum, and contains the chapels of Shandrum and Dromina, or Cooliline. In the parochial school, supported by the rector, and in seven private schools, about 420 children are educated. At Barna was formerly a castle, of which there is now scarcely a vestige.

SHANID.—See SHANAGOLDEN.

SHANKILL, county of ANTRIM.—See BELFAST.

SHANKILL, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, but chiefly in that of ONEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the mail coach road from Belfast to Enniskillen; containing, with the post-town of Lurgan, 7758 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance Survey, 6584 statute acres, of which 4931½ are in the county of Armagh, and 1652½ in Down; of these, 59½ acres are in lakes at Lurgan, and 362 in Lough Neagh. The lands are of good quality and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the parish is generally in an excellent state of cultivation; there are some quarries of whinstone, which is chiefly used for building, and for repairing the roads. The principal seat is Lurgan House, the splendid residence of the Rt. Hon. Charles Brownlow (proprietor of the parish), a spacious structure in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne with two fine artificial lakes, and embellished with timber of luxuriant and stately growth; the approach is by a handsome lodge and gateway of corresponding character, the whole of freestone brought from Scotland. The other seats are Woodville, the residence of G. Greer, Esq.; Silverwood, of Thos. Cuppage, Esq.; and Grace Hall, of C. Douglas, Esq.: there are also numerous handsome residences in the town of Lurgan. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent throughout the parish, in connection with the large establishments in the town; and diapers, lawns, and cambricks of very superior quality are made in great quantities. The Lagan navigation from Belfast joins Lough Neagh in that part of the parish which extends into the county of Down. Fairs are held at Lurgan on Aug. 5th and 6th, and Nov. 22nd and 23rd. There is a chief constabulary police station, and manorial courts and petty sessions are held in that town, as noticed in the article on Lurgan, *which see*.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the bishop: the

tithes amount to £210. 16. The glebe-house, a handsome edifice, occupied by the Rev. Edw. Kent, was built in 1821, at an expense of £1384. 12. 3¼, of which £92. 6. 1¾ was a gift, and £969. 14. 7½ a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; and the glebe comprises 170 statute acres, valued at £325 per annum. The church, situated in the town of Lurgan, a handsome Grecian edifice with a lofty tower and octagonal spire, was built in 1712 and enlarged and repaired in 1828, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800, and the Rt. Hon. C. Brownlow gave £100; it has recently been further repaired by a grant of £282 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the congregation averages 600. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also parts of the parishes of Donaghcloney and Maralin: the chapel, a handsome edifice in the later English style, is situated in the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class, for the Society of Friends, and for Wesleyan and other Methodists. About 500 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial male and female schools are in connection with the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow a salary of £20 to the master and £14 to the mistress; in the former are 120 boys and in the latter 100 girls, who are also clothed by a collection made at a charity sermon, and the incidental expenses of firing, &c., are defrayed by a subscription from the resident gentry. There are seven private schools, in which are about 230 children; and five Sunday schools. A mendicity society and a voluntary poor fund have been established, towards the support of which Mr. Brownlow contributes annually £100; and there are various other charities for the relief of the poor, to which Mr. Brownlow also contributes. The Rt. Hon. William Brownlow, ancestor of the present proprietor, and for more than 30 years a distinguished member of the Irish House of Commons till the Union, was a native of this place.

SHANKILL, or ST. KILL, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.W.) from Bagnalstown, on the mail road to Kilkenny; containing 2313 inhabitants. At Kellymount and Shankill are some of the principal flag-stone quarries in the county, the produce of which is chiefly sent by the Barrow navigation to Dublin, Waterford, and other places, and generally sold under the name of Carlow flags: limestone is also quarried, and a considerable quantity of stone, coal and culm are obtained at Bornafea: light turf is procured on the hills. The seats are Shankill Castle, the handsome residence of Jas. Kearney Aylward, Esq.; and Kellymount, the residence of Mr. C. Wynne. There is a station of the constabulary police within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes amount to £434. The church, towards the erection of which, in 1811, the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £800, is a plain but neat edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Grange Silvae, and has a chapel in the village of Paulstown, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Kilmocahill. In the national school at Bornafea, and in a school for females aided by subscription, about 240 children are

educated; there is also a private school, in which are about 70 boys.

SHANKILL, a parish, in the barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. W.) from Elphin, on the road from Boyle to Roscommon; containing 2669 inhabitants. It comprises 4238 statute acres of land, in general good, and chiefly in pasture; there is a large portion of bog, some of which has been reclaimed, and the remainder is easily reclaimable. Limestone gravel exists in abundance, and within the limits of the parish are some quarries of excellent limestone. At Mantua is the great turlough of that name, the waters of which cover in winter an extent of about 500 acres, which in summer afford rich pasturage: the water is supplied by a subterraneous channel from a source about half a mile distant. The seats are Mantua, the residence of O. D. J. Grace, Esq., surrounded by a well-planted and highly improved demesne; and Cherryfield, of G. Mills, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin: the rectory is united to those of Kilmacumsey, Kilcorkey, Kilcola, and Creeve, together constituting the corps of the precentorship of Elphin, in the gift of the Bishop; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ardelare. The tithes, amounting to £92. 6. 2., are payable in equal portions to the rector and the vicar; and the entire tithes of the rectorial benefice amount to £207. 15. 5.: the precentor's lands comprise $102\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, situated near the town of Elphin, and let on lease at £55. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Elphin, and has a chapel at Ballyrody. In a school supported by O. D. J. Grace, Esq., and in a private school, about 90 children are educated.

SHANLESS.—See **SHENLISH**.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of CLONMACNOIS, barony of GARRycastle, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Athlone; containing 559 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Shannon, and derives its name and origin from a bridge which here crosses the river and connects King's county with that of Roscommon. The bridge is a handsome structure of stone, 140 yards in length; it consists of sixteen arches, exclusive of two over a parallel canal, the roadway being level throughout. At the western or Roscommon end is a tower and battery forming a tête-du-pont, with an artillery barrack for 2 officers and 44 men, and a magazine annexed. On a rising ground in the vicinity is an advanced redoubt. The village is a station of the constabulary police, and contains one of the two R. C. chapels belonging to the district, and the parochial school.

SHANNON-HARBOUR, a village, in the parish of GALLEN, barony of GARRycastle, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Cloghan; containing 199 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the river Shannon, and near the Upper Brosna river, which falls into the Shannon a little above it. Here is one of the stations of the Inland Steam-Navigation Company, from which, on the arrival of the canal packet-boat from Dublin, a steamer starts for Portumna, Killaloe, and Limerick. In the village, which in 1831 contained 33 houses, is a station of the constabulary police.

SHANRAHAN, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, on the mail road from Clonmel to Cork; containing, with the post-town of Clogheen, 7002 inhabitants. It comprises 13,946 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Within its limits is Shanbally Castle, the splendid mansion of Viscount Lismore, erected by Mr. Nash, of London: the demesne, which comprises 820 acres, is finely wooded, and, being situated in a valley between the Galtee and Waterford mountains, is surrounded by scenery of a grand and imposing character. His lordship has lately erected a lodge in a situation of much beauty in a glen of the Galtees, and surrounded it with a plantation of about 150 acres; the agricultural improvements carried on under his own inspection afford employment to a considerable number of persons. Rehill, the residence of Wm. Fennell, Esq., is also in this parish. A manor court is occasionally held at that place. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1774, to that of Templetenny, and in the gift of the Crown: the rectory is impropriate in Lord Lismore and Cæsar Sutton, Esq. The tithes amount to £665, of which £415 is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar; there is a glebe of 3a. 1r. 20p. The gross value of the benefice, including the glebe, is £434. 12. 3. The church is a neat modern edifice of hewn stone, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1000, in 1819. In the R. C. divisions the parish, under the name of Clogheen, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains the chapels of Clogheen and Burncourt, or Shanbally Cross. At Burncourt are the ruins of a fine old castellated mansion, originally erected by one of the barons of Ikerrin, and besieged and taken by a party of Cromwell's army: it was enclosed in a bawn or court of considerable extent, surrounded by a high wall, and with its tall gables and chimneys still forms a striking object. At Shanrahan is the burial-place of the O'Callaghan family, of which Lord Lismore is the head. Quin, the celebrated actor, is said to have been a native of this parish.

SHEANNA, a small village, in the parish of RATHDRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Rathdrum, on the road to Tinahely; containing 15 houses and 95 inhabitants.

SHEFFIN, a parish, in the barony of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 798 inhabitants, and comprising 2452 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2302 per annum. It is in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Kilkenny, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Freshford, and corps of the prebend of Aghoure. The tithes amount to £134. 11. $9\frac{1}{2}$. of which £89. 14. $6\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the lessee of the appropriators and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lisdowney. About 100 children are educated in two private schools.

SHENLISH, or **SHANLESS**, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from Ardee, on the road to

Kells and Navan; containing 501 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the county of Meath, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 2038 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 217 are under water; the land is in general of good quality, and chiefly under tillage. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Ardee: the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Ferrard, to whom the tithes, amounting to £82. 10., are entirely payable. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Ardee.

SHERCOCK, or KILLAN, a parish, in the barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Carrickmacross, on the road from Kingscourt to Cootehill; containing 4845 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 8221 statute acres: the land, in general good, is chiefly under tillage, producing crops of oats, potatoes and flax. On the townland of Glasleck, about two miles south of the village and contiguous to the Bailieborough road, appears a thick stratum of coal of a very sulphureous quality, also iron ore, but neither is worked: here are several quarries of good building stone. The village, which comprises 82 houses, has a penny post to Carrickmacross, and is a constabulary police station; a manorial court is occasionally held here, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and petty sessions on alternate Thursdays. There is a market for flax, poultry, and pigs every Wednesday; and a corn market every Saturday: and fairs, where horses, cows, sheep, asses, and goats are exposed for sale, take place on the second Wednesday of every month. The weaving of coarse linen was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but of late years it has considerably diminished. Lough Sillan, or Swil-lan, is a fine sheet of water, some miles in circumference, and surrounded by picturesque hills formerly clothed with wood: on the north its shores are planted, and on the south the ground is elevated and covered with corn fields, the view of the whole being bounded by high hills. The gentlemen's seats are Shenan, the residence of E. Wilson, Esq.; Northlands, of Dean Adams; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. F. Fitzpatrick.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £193. 16. 11. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1819; the glebe comprises 292 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, valued at £406 per annum. The church adds much to the appearance of the village; it was built about 50 years since, and a tower has been recently added to it. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united to 48 townlands of Bailieborough parish, being the ancient parish of Killan, by which name it is still called in the R. C. church: the chapel is at Kilcrossbawn. The parish school is nearly supported by the Incumbent, who lately built the school-house, in which about 60 children are taught; another is supported by Mr. Singleton, at Kilcrossbawn; and there are also four private schools, in which are about 330 children, and two Sunday schools. This is the birthplace of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose family resided here.

SHERKIN—See INNISHERKIN.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of

LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Clane, on the road to Celbridge; containing 52 inhabitants. It is situated on the Grand Canal, and contains Sherlockstown House, the handsome modern mansion of W. R. Sherlock, Esq., and Prospect, belonging to the same family. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Bodenstown: the tithes amount to £35. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kill and Lyons.

SHILLELAGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Carnew, on the road to Tullow, contiguous to the small river Derry: the population is returned with Carnew, out of which this district was formed in 1833; the village of Shillelagh contains 91 inhabitants. This district takes its name from the wood of Shillelagh, once the most celebrated forest in Ireland for the excellence of its oak, which was exported to different parts of Europe; and hence it is also said that Turlogh, king of Leinster, sent the oak for the roof of Westminster Hall to William Rufus. Agriculture has much improved here within the last few years, and the late Earl Fitzwilliam reclaimed an extensive tract of bog and waste land by draining and trenching, under the superintendence of Mr. Mill, from Scotland. Adjoining the village are extensive flour, carding, and bone mills, and a bleaching green. The villages of Coollattin and Coolboy are within the district, as is also the handsome seat of Coollattin Park, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the residence of R. Chaloner, Esq., his lordship's agent; the mansion is very large, and situated in a fine park of about 400 acres, tastefully laid out and planted with a variety of forest trees. Hillbrook, pleasantly situated in a rich demesne embellished with fine timber, is the residence of J. Symes, Esq.; and Coolboy House, of J. Chauncey, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Rector of Carnew. The church, erected in 1834, is in a picturesque situation, and in the mixed Gothic style of architecture, with a tower embattled and surmounted with a spire; the interior is elegantly fitted up, and the whole is of hewn granite: the cost was £2500, of which sum the late Board of First Fruits gave £900, the remainder having been supplied by Earl Fitzwilliam, excepting a sum received for the sale of a few seats, the rest of the seats being free. In the R. C. divisions Shillelagh forms part of the union or district of Carnew and Crosspatrick. A male and female school is solely supported by Earl Fitzwilliam; the late earl erected a commodious building for the purpose, in which about 220 children of all religious persuasions are taught. Here is a lending library.

SHILVODAN, a grange, in the barony of UPPER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Antrim, on the road to Ballymena; comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, 3546 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of land, partly consisting of mountain.

SHINRONE, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Roscrea, and 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2517 inhabitants, of which number, 1287 are in the town. This place was the scene of some hostilities during the war of 1641: the old castle of Cangort, which was garrisoned for the

king, made a vigorous defence against the parliamentarians, by whom it was besieged, till it was betrayed into the hands of its assailants, by whom it was burned. The town is well situated for trade in a fertile vale near the river Shannon, into which, near Banagher, falls the Lesser Brosna, that intersects the parish: it contains 243 houses, several of which are neatly built, and in the parish are many eligible spots for the establishment of factories. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; the only trade is in flour, for which there are extensive mills at Keelogue, and two others on a smaller scale. The market is not regularly held; there are fairs, chiefly for stock, on July 9th and Nov. 21st. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held every Tuesday.

The parish comprises 3847 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of good quality; the greater portion is under tillage and based on a substratum of limestone; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is an abundant supply of bog. The principal seats in the parishes forming the union are Cangort, the residence of G. Atkinson, Esq., a handsome mansion erected on the site of the ancient castle; Cangort Park, of W. Trench, Esq., a handsome modern mansion in a demesne embellished with some fine old timber; Glasshouse, of T. Spinner, Esq.; Milltown, the property of the same gentleman; Oakwood, of D. Smith, Esq.; Rutland, of C. H. Minchin, Esq.; Corolanty, of R. Hammersley, Esq.; Clareen, of H. Smith, Esq.; Derry, of A. P. Doolan, Esq.; Ballingor, of F. H. Toone, Esq.; Annville, of J. Smith, Esq.; Bellfield, of J. Walker, Esq.; and Rathcahill, of B. F. White, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united by act of council in 1792, to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmurry-Ely and the rectory of Kilcomin, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £193. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; the glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits made a gift of £100, was built in 1794, and the glebe comprises 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, exclusively of 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the other parishes of the union, and the tithes of the whole benefice amount to £583. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church, a handsome building, was erected in 1819, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £2300. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kilmurry-Ely; in each of these there is a chapel. There are also two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 230 children are taught in four public schools, of which one is partly supported by the rector and one by an annual donation of £25 from W. Trench, Esq.; and there are three private schools, in which are about 85 children. A poor's fund and a loan fund are supported by subscription; and there are also a dispensary and a fever hospital. On the demesne of Corolanty are the ruins of an old castle; and there are two chalybeate springs in the parish, not much frequented.

SHRONELL, or SHRONEHILL, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tipperary; containing 1006 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2747 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; a portion is arable, but the greater part pasture. Ballinard is the residence of W. Chadwick, Esq.; Shrone-

hill, of Clement Sadler, Esq.; Damerville, of Austin Cooper Chadwick, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. M. Clarke. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £125; there are 5 acres of glebe, and a glebe-house. The church was built about 1808, and the tower by aid by a loan of £300, in 1818, from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a school-house, in which, however, no school is kept; it was partly built by the late Lady Caroline Damer, who also endowed it with an acre of land. Damer's Court was built, about a century since, by John Damer, Esq.; it afterwards passed to the Earl of Dorchester, then to Lady Caroline Damer, his daughter and sole heir, and is now the property of the Earl of Portarlington. The mansion, which was a large and magnificent building, was taken down in 1776, and little remains but the offices, which are in a state of dilapidation.

SHROWL. —See ABBEYSHRULE.

SHRUEL, or SHRULE, a parish, in the barony of RATHCLINE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Ballymahon, 3848 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name, signifying "the bloody stream," from a battle fought here in 960 (which is noticed in the article on Ballymahon), is situated on the river Inny, which bounds it on the south, and comprises 3339*a. Or.* 33*p.*, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5226 per annum. The lands are generally of good quality; about three-fourths are under tillage, and the remainder low pasture or meadow; the soil is fertile and the system of agriculture improved. Limestone abounds and is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building; and at Terlicken are quarries of flag-stones of very good quality. In the immediate neighbourhood of Ballymahon, and throughout the parish, are numerous gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are Newcastle, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Ross; Ballymulvey, the property of the Shouldham family; Moigh, the seat of M. Shouldham, Esq.; Castlecore, of T. Hussey, Esq.; Drimnacor, of W. Sandys, Esq.; Crevagh, of R. Sandys, Esq.; Cartron, of J. Wright, Esq.; Rathmore, of R. C. Barbor, Esq.; Cloncallow, of W. T. Murray, Esq.; Doory Hall, of F. J. Jessop, Esq.; Rockfield, of J. Fetherston, Esq.; and Lisglassick, of J. R. Robinson, Esq. Spinning and weaving are carried on in several of the farm-houses; and near the bridge of Shrue, but in the parish of Nogheval, are flour-mills producing annually about 4000 barrels of flour. The small lake of Drum, which discharges its superfluous waters into the Inny, abounds with pike of large size but inferior quality. The Royal Canal passes through the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the vicars choral of the cathedrals of Christchurch and St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithes amount to £318. 6. 7., of which £194. 10. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. is payable to the impropriators, and £123. 16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £400 and a loan of £370, in 1813, is a good residence; and the glebe comprises 34 acres, valued at £45. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The church, a handsome edifice, situated in Ballymahon, was enlarged in 1824, for which purpose the late Board of

First Fruits granted a loan of £1140. In the R. C. divisions the parish, called also Ballymahon, and one of the bishop's parishes, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious and well-built edifice. About 150 children are taught in two public schools; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 230 children, and two Sunday schools. There are some remains of the ancient parish church at Shrue; the cemetery is still a favourite burial-place. In addition to the castles of Ballymahon and Castlecor, noticed in the article on the town, are the remains of the castle of Barnacor, apparently built to defend the pass of the river in co-operation with Lot's castle on the opposite bank. On the hill of Mullavorna was formerly a monastery, which was subsequently removed to Foighy. Several coins of Elizabeth and some of the base money of Jas. II. have been found here. On the townland of Cartronboy is a cavern containing several chambers, within the area of a Danish rath.

SHRUEL, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVEMARGUE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Carlow; containing 183 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Barrow, which here separates it from the counties of Carlow and Kildare; it comprises 784 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The castle was built in the reign of Elizabeth, soon after the reduction of Leix to English government, by Sir Robert Hartpoole, constable of Carlow castle, and governor of the Queen's county; his extensive possessions have since passed through female heirs into other families. The castle, once of some importance, is a massive pile, situated on the banks of the Barrow: it is now the residence of Hasting Herring Cooper, Esq. Hollymount, the seat of Wm. Fishbourne, Esq., is also in this parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Slatey: the tithes amount to £46. 3. 1. In the R. C. divisions it is held with part of Killabin.

SHRULE, or SHRUEL, a parish, in the barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Headford, on the road from Galway to Westport; containing 4167 inhabitants, of which number, 507 are in the village. This parish is situated on the river Blackwater, which running through the village separates the counties of Mayo and Galway: it comprises 8959 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of good quality, and chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and the wheat produced here is considered to be the best in the county: the only waste land is bog, which might be easily reclaimed and converted into good pasture. Limestone of excellent quality is found in abundance, and quarried for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are Dalgan Park, the residence of P. Kirwan, Esq., a spacious mansion of hewn limestone, in the Grecian style, with a noble hall supported on lofty Corinthian columns and lighted by a finely proportioned dome; Riverview, of M. J. Hunt, Esq.; Glen Corrib, of A. Brown, Esq.; Shrue, of R. Golden, Esq.; Ballycurrin Castle, of P. Lynch, Esq.; and Houndswood, of M. D'Arcy, Esq. The village contains 86 houses, many of which are neatly built, and the salubrity of the climate is such as to render it a desirable residence for invalids. To the rear of Riverview is a hamlet called Gurtloygraph, in which are many in-

stances of longevity. An extensive brewery is carried on, and there are large corn-mills, the property of R. Golden, Esq. A market for corn is held here every Thursday, which is abundantly supplied; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, July 26th, and Nov. 11th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory forms part of the union or wardenship of Galway. The tithes amount to £264. 2. 8., of which £183. 17. 5. is payable to the Warden of Galway, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a neat edifice in the ancient English style, with a square tower, towards the erection of which £1300 was contributed by Mr. Kirwan, of Dalgan Park, who also gave the ground: it has a handsome marble altar-piece, presented by T. Martin, Esq. About five miles from Shrue is a Franciscan convent, endowed by the Lynch family with 30 acres of land, to which is attached a chapel. There are three private schools, in which are about 100 children. Some interesting remains of the old castle and of the ancient abbey of Shrue are still in existence. In the demesne of Ballycurrin are the remains of the castle of that name, in good preservation; the floors are still perfect, and it might easily be rendered habitable; from the summit are extensive views of Lough Corrib, Connemara, and the surrounding country.

SHYANE, a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, containing 313 inhabitants, and comprising 902 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £674 per annum. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Thurles: the rectory is inappropriate in N. Taylor and W. Downes, Esqrs.: the tithes amount to £44. 15., of which £13. 11. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. About 50 children are educated in a private school.

SILVERMINES, a village, in the parish of KILMORE, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Nenagh; on the old road from Limerick to Dublin; containing 791 inhabitants. This place takes its name from some mines which were formerly worked here under the direction of Lord William Russell and Sir Charles Brooke, who held them from the Crown, previously to the parliamentary war in 1641, when the works were destroyed, and the miners, who were chiefly foreigners, were all massacred. The lead ore extracted from these mines was exceedingly pure, and contained a larger proportion of silver than any of the Irish ores, with the exception only of those of Bangor. The mines are now the property of Lord Dunally, whose seat, Kilboy, is within a mile of the village, and from whom they are held by an English company, by whom they have been recently brought into extensive operation. Machinery of every kind requisite to facilitate the various operations has been constructed, smelting-houses erected, and already several hundred men are employed by the company. The village contains 131 houses, several of which are neatly built. Fairs are held on May 1st, June 8th, Sept. 12th, and Oct. 25th,

chiefly for farming stock. The parish church of Kilmore, a neat edifice with a spire nearly covered with ivy, ornamented with a beautifully painted window representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and containing a monument to the late Lady Dunally, is situated in the village; in which are also a plain neat R. C. chapel, a dispensary, a charitable loan fund, and a poor's fund for the parishes of Kilmore and Dolla.

SINGLAND, county of LIMERICK.—See PATRICK (ST.).

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a post-town, partly in the parish of KILFENTINAN, barony of BUNRATTY, but chiefly in that of KILFINAGHTY, barony of TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Limerick, and $101\frac{3}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the old mail road from Limerick to Ennis; containing 1491 inhabitants. This place is called in Irish *Abhuinn O' Gearna*, from the river Gearna or Ougarnee, on which it is situated: it was formerly of some note, and had a chapel or vicarial house belonging to the Dominican friars of St. Saviour, Limerick, of which no vestige now exists. The town, which is irregularly built, in 1831 contained 229 houses: although advantageously situated on the river Ougarnee, which flows into the Shannon at Bunratty, and is navigable thence for boats to within half a mile of the town, it has been long declining; its market, formerly held on Friday, is discontinued, and the market-house, once a handsome building, is now unroofed. A large mill, formerly used for grinding corn, and since used as a paper-mill, has lately been discontinued; as have some mills below the town for several years. A fair held on Dec. 5th for store and fat cattle is much frequented by provision merchants from Cork and Limerick. General sessions are held here in June; petty sessions occasionally on Tuesdays; and a seneschal's court usually once in six weeks, for the recovery of small debts. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The sessions-house is a commodious building, attached to which is a small but well regulated bridewell. Here are the church of the union of Bunratty, and the principal R. C. chapel of the district. The former is an old edifice, of which the tower, being considered insecure, was taken down a few years since, and for rebuilding it and repairing the church the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £542. In the R. C. divisions Six-mile-bridge gives name to the union or district, comprising the parishes of Kilmurrynegaun, Kilfinaghty, and Finogh, and containing the chapels of Six-mile-bridge and Kilmurry; the former is a spacious modern building. The school-house near the chapel is a large building, erected by subscription about 10 years since; the classics are taught in this school, which is under the superintendence of the parish priest. A dispensary for the poor is open three days in the week.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a village, in the parish of TERMONMAGUIRK, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, on the road to Dungannon; containing 275 inhabitants. The parish church of Termon was erected here on establishing the village in 1634; it remained until the parish was divided, and the two churches of Termon and Clogherney were built. The village contains 65 meanly built houses, mostly thatched, in one small street,

though some good houses have been lately built: it has a penny post to Omagh and Dungannon. A court for the manor of Fena is held here once a month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The village, manor, and lands around are the property of the Earl of Belmore. A very handsome church has recently been erected, by aid of a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits; it is a district church, embracing several townlands of the parish and some of Errigal contiguous. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Associate Synod; and a male and female school. The Lords Glenawley had formerly their chief residence here, a small fragment of the castle being still in existence.

SKEIRKE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Burros-in-Ossory, on the road to Templemore; containing 911 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1922 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally of good quality, and the greater portion is under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. The principal seats are Ballymellish, the residence of B. Thacker, Esq.; Skeirke Cottage, of R. Steele, Esq.; and the residence of the Rev. T. S. Monk. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £135, of which £90 is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe comprises $188\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500, in 1831, is a small neat edifice. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Rathdowney. About 90 children are taught in a public school, partly supported by the incumbent; and there is a private school, in which are about 60 children. There are some Druidical remains, situated on a high hill, and consisting of a circular area enclosed with a stone rampart, and surrounded with a fosse; in the centre of the area is a pyramidal stone, about six feet high, with fragments of several others; towards the eastern side are the remains of a cromlech, and towards the north is a high mound with a flat summit. There are also some ruins of the ancient castle of Garran.

SKELLIGS (THE), three islands in the parish of KILLEMLAGH, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, the principal of which, or the Great Skellig, is 8 miles (W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.) from Bolus Head, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from Bray Head, in the island of Valentia. They form a range of lofty and widely detached masses of rock, extending in a west-south-westerly direction from Puffin island, an insulated rock forming the south-western extremity of the coast of Kerry. The first from the coast is a circular rock called the Lemon, which abounds with various kinds of fowl, and has an elevation considerably above high water mark; near it are two smaller rocks, which are dry at half ebb, but have 30 fathoms depth on the north side. About three miles further, in the same direction, is the middle or Little Skellig, consisting of a reddish kind of slate rising abruptly from the sea, and frequented by vast numbers of gannets, or Solan geese, and a great variety of other birds; the people of the mainland take these for their feathers, which are valuable as arti-

cles of trade, and also for food, which savours of fish and is eaten on fast days. About a league farther from the shore is the Great Skellig, in lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ (N.), and lon. $10^{\circ} 32' 30''$ (W.); it is a stupendous mass of slate rock rising majestically from the sea, and at the height of 50 or 60 yards dividing into two pyramidal summits, of which the taller has an elevation of 1500 feet above high water mark. The middle region of the island forms a plain of about three acres, surrounded by precipitous elevations which overhang the waters that roar around their base; it affords some short but nutritious pasturage, and there are some indistinct traces of former cultivation. This spot, in the earlier ages of Christianity, was selected as a place of religious seclusion; there are still some remains of the abbey of St. Finian and of the cells of the monks who formerly lived here in the most austere solitude; the chapels or cells are built of stone dovetailed without mortar, and apparently in imitation of Roman architecture, with conical roofs of the same material. In 812 the Danish pirates plundered this little monastery, and the monks, unable to obtain supplies of provisions, died of famine. There are also the remains of two small wells, which with the chapels were dedicated to St. Michael. The island has only two coves, in which a landing can be effected; according to Keating and other Irish historians, Iir, one of the sons of Milesius, attempting to land here, was shipwrecked and buried in the island. Near the summit of the higher cliff is a projecting crag overhanging the sea, at the extremity of which is a rudely carved cross, which it was considered an act of the most determined devotion to kiss, and which appalling task was frequently enjoined as a penance upon pilgrims who visited the island for that purpose. This monastery became a cell to the abbey of St. Michael at Ballinskelligs bay, subsequently founded for monks of the order of St. Augustine, the ruins of which still form an interesting object on the shores of the mainland. The water at the base of the island is 90 fathoms deep, and abounds with a variety of fish. On the south side are two lighthouses at a distance of 650 feet from each other, distinguished by the names of the Upper and Lower Skellig rock lights; they exhibit fixed bright lights, at an elevation of 173 feet above the level of the sea at high water mark, bearing from each other N. by E. and S. by W., and are so arranged as to answer the purpose of leading lights to vessels sailing either north or south. The erection of these lighthouses has been the means of preventing much loss of life and property; scarcely a winter previously elapsed without frequent and fatal shipwrecks, which since their completion have been of rare occurrence. The light-keepers are sometimes cut off from all communication with the mainland for months together, and as there is no supply of wholesome water on the island, they suffer at those times the greatest privations: it requires a perfectly calm day and a very steady and skilful crew to effect a landing on the rock. The rugged sides of the higher peaks present immense masses of a rotten slaty substance, apparently decomposed by the electric fluid, and it is not improbable that there may have been a third peak, destroyed by the same means.

SKERRIES, a sea-port and fishing town, in the parish of HOLMPATRICK, barony of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(S. E.) from Balbriggan; containing 2556 inhabitants. The town is situated on the eastern coast, and was the place at which Sir Henry Sydney landed, in 1575, when sent by Queen Elizabeth as Lord-Deputy of Ireland: it contains 528 houses, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the fishery; and in the neighbourhood are several handsome villas. Previously to the withdrawing of the fishery bounties, the trade of this place was very considerable; at present only 46 boats of 40 tons, and carrying 7 men each, are employed in the fishery. Off the coast are the islands called the Skerries, within which is a broad beach of sand, dry at low water, extending from Shenex island, the most southern, to Red island, the most northern, and connected with the mainland by a causeway which, with a small pier on the north side, forms the harbour of Skerries. This harbour is the best on this part of the coast, having a good roadstead which is safe in southerly winds; the channel between Red island and Colt island is only fit for boats; but within St. Patrick's isle are from 3 to 4 fathoms of water. Tambour-work is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than 700 persons. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held on April 28th and Aug. 10th, a constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and it is also a coast-guard station, being one of the nine that constitute the district of Swords. The parish church, a neat edifice, to which an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles was added, in 1819, by Hans Hamilton, Esq., adjoins the town; and there is also a R. C. chapel, erected in 1823, a spacious and handsome edifice. There are circulating libraries in connection with both. The parochial school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected at the expense of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., and is near the church, and the national schools are situated in the town, in which there is also a dispensary. On the Red island and on that of Shenex are martello towers; and on St. Patrick's isle are some remains of an ancient church.

SKERRY, SKIRRIE, or SQUIRRE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ballymena, on the river Braid, and on the roads leading respectively from Glenarm and Larne to Ballymena; containing 4405 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 26,176 statute acres. The surface is mountainous, and the soil varied; the lower lands are fertile and well cultivated, but in other places the ground is entirely neglected; there are large tracts of bog, producing abundance of fuel, and of waste and mountain land, affording rough pasturage. The principal seats are Knockboy, the residence of A. Davison, Esq.; Bushyfield, of the Rev. R. Stewart; Nowhead, of J. Logan, Esq.; White Hall, of J. White, Esq.; Tullymore, of the Hon. J. B. R. O'Neill; Glencairn, of the Rev. W. Crawford; and Claggan, the splendid hunting seat of Earl O'Neill. Coal and ironstone have been discovered, but neither has been yet worked; basalt of every description is obtained in abundance, and greenstone is found in some places. At Knockboy is an extensive mill for spinning linen yarn and flax, and the weaving of linen cloth is carried on in almost every house. An annual fair is held at Tullymore, on Nov. 17th, for cattle, horses, pigs, and pedlery. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial with the

rectory of Racavan, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithes amount to £399. 7. 8., and of the entire benefice, which is popularly called the union of the Braid, to £716. 3. 9. The ancient church has been long in ruins; the present, situated in the town of Broughshane, and which is the church of the union, is a small edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome spire; it was erected by Charles, ancestor of the present Earl O'Neill, probably about the year 1765, on condition of the parishioners keeping it in repair; a gallery was added to it, and a vestry built at the expense of the parish in 1829. In the church is a beautiful marble font, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Crawford. In the R. C. divisions the parish, with Dunaghy, is called the parish of Glenravel. There is an excellent parochial school-house, in which also divine service is performed on alternate Sundays; and there are also schools at Ballycloghan, Correen, Knockboy, Tullymore, Longmore, and Ballymena, chiefly supported by the resident gentry. The late Alex. Davison, Esq., bequeathed £100 towards the education of poor children. The ruins of the ancient church, in which were interred many of the ancestors of Earl O'Neill, are situated on the summit of a conical hill, and form a conspicuous object for many miles round; and there are numerous forts, raths, and artificial caverns in the parish. It is said that small particles of gold have been found in the rills running from the hills where the greenstone is obtained; and in the valley of the river Artoags, near the bridge, are some fine basaltic columns of four, five, six, and seven sides, exactly like those of the Giants' causeway. Above the bridge, on the same stream, is a picturesque waterfall; and about a mile from Claggan is a curious cave, formed of large stones in appearance similar to those forming druidical monuments, from which the townland on which it is situated is supposed to have derived its name; several of the stones have been removed by the peasantry, and the plough has contributed to deface this monument of ancient times.

SKIBBEREEN, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of ABBEYSTROWRY, but chiefly in that of CREAGH, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 42 miles (S. W.) from Cork, on the mail road to Bantry, and 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4429 inhabitants. In 1691, an engagement took place in the vicinity between the forces of Jas. II. and Col. Becher, who commanded about 500 of the militia, when the former were put to flight, with the loss of 60 men and a large number of cattle. Three years afterwards, a party of 40 rapparees came into the town and plundered the custom-house, which belonged to the port of Baltimore, and killed two revenue officers. The town, from its situation in a wild, unenclosed part of the country, has frequently been the rendezvous of disaffected parties, but it has been much improved of late years, and is now a very flourishing place. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Ilen, and comprises seven streets; that part which extends into the parish of Abbeystrowry is called Bridgetown, and consists of three streets, one of which has been recently formed. The number of houses in the whole town is 1014, many of which, in the eastern part and in the parish of Creagh, are large and well built: the approaches have been

much improved by the formation of new lines of road at each extremity.

This place had formerly a very considerable trade, arising from the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, checks, and handkerchiefs, which has altogether declined: it is, however, very advantageously situated for trade in an extensive and improving district; the tide from the harbour of Baltimore flows up to the town, and the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden to Oldcourt, two miles below Skibbereen. In the town are capacious storehouses for corn, and a considerable quantity of flour is also exported from the mills of Mr. J. Clark, on the bank of the Ilen, a quarter of a mile from the town. A porter brewery upon an extensive scale was established in 1809; it is the property of Daniel M^c Carthy, Esq., and is in full operation, many of the neighbouring towns being supplied from the establishment. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for the Bridgetown portion, and the latter, which is the principal market, for Staplestown. Milk and fuel are also exposed daily in the market-place for sale. The supply of provisions is very abundant, particularly fish and poultry: pigs and sheep are also sold in great numbers. The market-place being small, and the market-house old and inconvenient, the articles brought for sale on the regular market-days are exposed in the public streets and in a place called the square. Fairs are held on May 14th, July 10th, Aug. 2nd, Oct. 12th, and Dec. 11th and 23rd; and petty sessions on Wednesdays. The sessions-house and bridewell is a large and handsome building in the Grecian style, occupying an elevated site near the entrance to the town from Cork. There is also an infantry barrack; and Skibbereen is the residence of the inspecting commander of the coast-guard stations of the district, of which it is the head, comprising those of Milk Cove, Glandore, Castle-Townsend, Barlogue, Baltimore, Long Island, Crookhaven, Dunmanus, and Whitehorse, and extending from Sheep Head to Rosscarbery.

The parochial church of Abbeystrowry is situated in Bridgetown; it is a large edifice in the early English style, with a tower at the east end, erected in 1827, at an expense of £1200, towards which £900 was contributed by the late Board of First Fruits. The R. C. chapel, situated near the sessions-house, is a spacious and handsome edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1826, at an expense of £3000: the interior is fitted up with great taste, and the altar, which is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, is very chaste: it was built under the direction of the late Dr. Collins, R. C. Bishop of Ross, who resided here, and is the principal chapel of the union, to which Skibbereen gives name. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a small but neat edifice. Parochial schools for boys and girls were erected near the church, in 1825, by the vicar; and an infants' school was built in 1835. There is also a Sunday school under the care of the Protestant clergyman. Near the R. C. chapel are large school-houses, built by the late Dr. Collins, which are supported by the National Board. A dispensary is maintained in the customary manner. There are numerous large and handsome houses near the town, the principal of which are noticed in the description of Abbeystrowry.

SKIRTS, or **SKIRTS of URNEY**, also called **DERG**, a parish, in the barony of **OMAGH**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 8 miles (W.) from Newtown-Stewart, on the river Derg; containing, with the post-town of Castlederg, 3113 inhabitants. This parish, which in the ecclesiastical divisions is generally known as Derg, Derg-bridge, or Castlederg, was formerly considered to be included in the parishes of Urney and Ardstraw, but in 1812 the portion of the latter parish was claimed by its rector, and since that period the parish has been called the Skirts of Urney. It comprises 17 townlands, containing (together with the portion of Ardstraw before mentioned), according to the Ordnance survey, 14,286 statute acres. Petty sessions are held every second, and a court for the manor of Hastings every third, Saturday, at Castlederg, where also are held a monthly court for the manor of Ardstraw and a monthly fair. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Rector of Urney: the tithes of the 17 townlands, over which the cure extends, amount to £258. 9. 3. The glebe-house is a neat building, erected in 1795, at an expense of £200, of which £150 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; and there is a glebe of 30 Cunningham acres. The church is situated at Castlederg, *which see*. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Urney: the chapel is at Castlederg; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod. About 270 children are educated in the national schools at Castlederg, Ganvaghan, Kilclean, and Mount Bernard, of which the first and last are patronised by Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.; there are also three private schools, in which are about 130 children; and three Sunday schools.

SKORMAN.—See **GRAYSTOWN**.

SKREEN, or **SKRYNE**, a parish, in the barony of **SKREEN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Dunshaughlin, on the roads from Dublin to Navan and from Drogheda to Summerhill; containing 1279 inhabitants. This parish was anciently called *Scrinium Sancti Columbæ*, and appears to have derived that name from the shrine of St. Columb having been brought from England into Ireland, in 875, and deposited in the monastery here. The Danes twice plundered this religious establishment during the eleventh century, and it was likewise ravaged by the inhabitants of Teaffia in 1058 and in 1152. On the settlement of Meath by Hugh de Lacy, this place became the property of Adam de Feypo, who erected a castle here; his family founded and endowed a friary for eremites of the order of St. Augustine. In the reign of Rich. II., mention is made of the "Irish town of Skryne;" in that of Hen. IV. notice is taken of its hundred court as a borough, and of its burgage rents; and in the records of the 1st of Hen. VI., 1423, "the Provost and Commonalty of the town of Scryne are ordered to be at Trim with all their power for its defence;" though at present it is a place of but little consideration. The parish comprises 4235 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the lands are nearly equally pasture and arable, and the soil is of the best quality. Fairs are held on March 17th, June 20th, and Oct. 12th, for live stock, the last being a very large fair for sheep; all are well attended. Corbalton Hall, the

elegant and spacious mansion of Elias Corbally, Esq., stands in a remarkably well-wooded demesne of about 1000 acres.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1677, to the rectory of Rathfeigh, the vicarage of Dowthstown, the impropriation of Kilcarn, and the chapelries of Templecarne and Lismullen, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £280, and the gross value of the benefice is £660. 1. 4. The glebe-house, situated in this parish, was built in 1813, at a cost of £1754, of which £100 was a gift and £900 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the then incumbent. The glebes of the union comprise 26 acres, valued at £53. 8. 0. per annum. The church of the union is in Templecarne; it was built about 1809, by a gift of £500 and a loan of £500 from the same Board, and has lately been repaired by aid of £116, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district comprising this parish and those of Taragh, Rathfeigh, Lismullen, Templekieran, and Macetown, and containing two chapels, at Skreen and Rathfeigh: the former is a handsome edifice, with a lofty steeple, opened in 1827; the interior is very neat, and has a painting over the altar: the building was erected by subscription, to which the principal contributors were E. Corbally and T. Maher (of Clonstown), Esqrs. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from the rector, who gives a house and garden rent-free: a school at Ross is aided by an annual gift from Earl Ludlow; and a third school by a legacy of £10 per ann.: in these schools about 180 children are taught. A national school is in course of erection on part of the chapel-yard, the ground having been given on a 999 years' lease, at a nominal rent, by A. J. Dopping, Esq.; the building is spacious and well-constructed, and will include a residence for the master. The old castle has been enlarged and modernised, and is now occupied by a farmer. On an eminence, and conspicuous at a great distance, are considerable remains of the ancient church or monastery, consisting of the tower and shell of the building, with a burial-ground attached. Skryne gave the title of Baron (now extinct) to the family of Feypo.

SKREEN, or **SKRINE**, a parish, in the barony of **TYRERAGH**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (E.) from Dromore-West, on the road from Sligo to Ballina, and on Ardnaglass harbour; containing 4567 inhabitants. This parish was anciently called *Knock-na-moile*, and was granted by Tipraid, Chief of Hy-Fiachbrii, to St. Columb: it obtained its present name from a shrine of St. Adamnan erected here. From its contiguity to the shore of the Atlantic, great facility is afforded of obtaining valuable manure: agriculture is very bad, the peasantry being adverse to the adoption of any improvements, though the land is in itself good; there is some bog in the mountains. At Ardnaglass is a good limestone quarry, from which some of the hewn stone work of the new chapel at Ballina was procured; it bears the chisel well and takes a good polish. Petty sessions are held at Ardnaglass once a fortnight; and fairs for cattle on June 21st, Aug. 13th, Sept. 23rd, and Nov. 12th. Leckfield is the residence of Lewis G. Jones, Esq.; Seafort, of R. Wood, Esq.; and Tubberpatrick, of Jeremiah Jones,

Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Tuam; the tithes amount to £480. The glebe-house was built in 1807 by the then incumbent, at a cost of £680; the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £52. 10. per annum. The church is a neat building with a square tower, and was erected in 1819, near the ruins of the former, by aid of a loan of £1200 from the late Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £180 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. On the glebe is a female school aided by the incumbent; a school at Farnaharpy is under the patronage of the Rev. T. Webber, who built the school-house; and there are four other public schools, in all which about 280 children are taught. There are also three private schools, in which are about 210 children. Tradition reports that once there were seven churches within the parish, and that there existed an establishment for religious instruction; there are appearances of the foundations of many buildings. The old castle of Ardnaglass, of which there are considerable remains, was originally the residence of the Odowds, a family then of great note, and was also in the possession of the Mac Swineys; it is now the property of J. Jones, Esq., whose ancestor came over with Oliver Cromwell. At Skreen is a very fine well, having over it a monument inscribed, "Eugenius McDonnail, vicarius hujus vile, M. F. F. 1591:" it is in excellent preservation.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of SHELMALIER, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from Wexford, on the coast road from Wexford to Oulart; containing 382 inhabitants. It comprises 977 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; within its limits is Ballinroan Lodge, the property of R. S. Guinness, Esq. The inhabitants are partly employed in the herring fishery at Carracloe, in the adjoining parish of St. Margaret. It is an improper cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Ardcolme; the rectory is improper in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes amount to £74. 4. 10. of which £40. 9. 3½. is payable to the impropriator, and £33. 14. 6½. to the curate; there is a glebe of 19 acres. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Castlebridge. The chapel is at the village of Skryne; and a residence for the R. C. curate has been built on the site of the old chapel. Here is a dispensary for the poor. About 60 children are educated in a private school.

SKULL, a parish, in the Western Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (W.S.W.) from Skibbereen, on the road to Crookhaven; containing, with several inhabited islands in Roaring Water bay, 15,252 inhabitants, of which number, 385 are in the village. It is exceedingly wild and uncultivated, and appears in the earlier periods of Irish history to have been regarded as of very great importance from its numerous defiles and strongholds amidst its rocks; and in later times, from the erection of several castles by the various native septs, which from their situation and great strength would appear to have been impregnable. The castles of Dunbeacon and Dunmanus, on Dunmanus

bay, were built by the sept of O'Mahony; the former to protect the boundary and pass between their territories and those of the O'Donovans. At Lemcon, in the south of the parish, are the remains of a castle which was taken, in 1602, by the Lord-President of Munster, on his return to Cork after the siege of Dunboy; to the east of these, on the shore of Roaring Water bay, are the castles of Ardintenant and Rossbrin; and opposite to the former, on an island about a mile from the shore, are the remains of Black castle, which gave name to the island, all of which were erected by the sept of O'Mahony. At Liscaba are also the remains of a very extensive fort, surrounded by a double rampart and fosse, which gives name to that district, signifying "the Battle Fort," and where a sanguinary battle is said to have taken place between the Irish and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. At Ratrovane is also a similar fort, surrounded by a mound of earth and strengthened with a massive stone wall, firmly built without mortar.

The parish forms the eastern portion of a peninsula extending from Dunmanus bay, on the north, to Roaring Water bay on the south, and comprising 84,000 statute acres, of which 24,204 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £7898 per annum. The surface is rocky and very uneven, rising in some parts into mountains of considerable elevation; the highest in a chain extending from east to west is Mount Gabriel, 1145 feet above the level of the sea; the whole are of the schistose formation, in some places passing into all the varieties of transition rock. About one-third of the land, consisting principally of small patches between the rocks, is under tillage; but the system of agriculture is in a very backward state, and spade husbandry is in general practice. There are some tracts of mountain which afford tolerable pasturage to numerous herds of young cattle; but the greater portion presents only a bare rocky surface, and appears to be wholly irreclaimable. There are also considerable tracts of bog, producing a good supply of peat, part of which might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. The principal seats are Ardmanah House, the residence of Major J. Wynne; Lemcon House, of R. E. Hull, Esq.; Rock Cottage, of J. O'Callaghan, Esq.; Gortnagruach, of R. Swanton, Esq.; Audley Lodge, of Capt. Forster, R. N.; Greenmount, of Capt. Long; Ballydehob Cottage, of the Rev. J. Barry, P. P.; and Ardirivema, of the Rev. L. O'Sullivan. The islands within the limits of the parish are Long island, Goat island, Castle island, Horse island, Dunmanus, Ballydehob, Carbery island, the Three Calves, and the islands of Carty and Moan. The largest of these is Long island, but the most valuable is Horse island, abounding with copper ore of good quality, which is found also in other parts of the parish. Some very extensive mines have been opened on the summit of Cappach hill by the proprietor, Lord Audley; they were subsequently worked by the Irish Mining company, but are now rented by the West Cork Mining company, who have for a time suspended their operations here while they are working the mines in Horse island, about a mile and a half distant; the ore found at Cappach and Horse island is very pure. The same company, in 1835, opened very extensive slate quarries at Audley's Cove and at Tilemuck, in this parish, in which 500 men are constantly employed; the

slate is of excellent quality, compact, hard, and durable; and great quantities have been already sent to London and other English markets, where it is in great demand. Trials for copper ore and slate have also been made with success in various parts of the parish, the working of which will be highly beneficial, by providing constant employment to the dense population of this wild and hitherto almost unknown portion of the country. The mines and quarries now in progress are situated close to the shores of Roaring Water bay, upon a small creek called Audley's Cove, from which their produce can be readily shipped for any British port. The bay is accessible to vessels of 600 tons' burden; and the harbour of Skull is well sheltered, the ground level, and the water in the anchorage averaging from three to four fathoms; the entrance is perfectly safe, and at all times practicable, there being only one rock, which is situated nearly in the centre, and is dry at two hours' ebb. A new line of road parallel with the shore, and leading from Skibbereen to Rock island and Crookhaven, has been constructed, which will materially benefit the trade of the place. The village contains 79 houses, several of which are modern and well built. A fair for cattle, sheep and pigs is held at Skull on the 5th of January, and fairs are also held in the village of Ballydehob, *which see*. A constabulary police force is stationed here and also at Ballydehob; and there are coast-guard stations on Long island and at Skull, which latter is a detachment from the station at Crookhaven, in the district of Skibbereen. A manorial court is held at Lemcon, every third Monday, at which debts under £5 are recoverable; there is also an ecclesiastical manor belonging to the bishop of Ross, for which a court is held occasionally; and petty sessions are held at Towermore every alternate week.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £850. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises $63\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £207, is a small plain edifice, erected in 1720. At Ballydehob is a very handsome church, in the later English style, erected in 1829 as a chapel of ease, at an expense of £600, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; divine service is also performed in three school-rooms in the parish. In the R. C. divisions the parish is divided into East and West Skull, which latter forms part of the union of Kilmore; in the eastern division are two chapels, one at Ballydehob and the other at Skull, in which also is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 340 children are taught in six public schools, of which three are supported by the rector; and there are nine private schools (in which are about 230 children), a Sunday school, and a dispensary. Near Towermore, on the road to Rock island, are the remains of a cromlech, called "the Altar;" and on the road to Four-mile-Water are those of another, with an imperfect circle of upright stones. On the shores of Dunmanus bay are the beautiful remains of the ancient church of Kilcoma; and at Bawnaknuckane are the ruins of an ancient religious house and seminary, and of the ancient castle of Rossbrin, in which was written the Psalter of that name by a bard of the O'Mahony family. An ancient skein, or sword,

was found in the churchyard in 1835; and at Quoilahmore a great number of silver coins of the reign of Anne were recently discovered.

SLADE, a village, in the parish of Hook, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Fethard; containing 164 inhabitants. The place is situated on the bay and small harbour to which it gives name. It contains about 30 houses, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen; the scenery derives some interest from the remains of Slade castle, which was built here at an early period by the Hay family. The harbour is situated about one mile to the eastward of Hook lighthouse, and is fit only for small vessels, being dry at low water. Between the quay heads are 11 feet of water at high spring tides, and from 8 to 9 feet at neap tides; but the pier is in a very dilapidated state. In the bay to the north-east of Hook lighthouse vessels may anchor in good ground, under shelter from northern and western winds.

SLANE, a post-town and parish (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the barony of SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Drogheda, and 22 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the river Boyne; containing 2516 inhabitants, of which number, 896 are in the town. This place is of very high antiquity, and in the earliest ages of Christianity was the seat of a small diocese, of which St. Eirc, who had built himself a hermitage, was consecrated first Bishop by St. Patrick, and died in 514. On the neighbouring hill an abbey for Canons Regular was founded at a very early period, into which the young Dagobert, king of Austrasia in France, who was banished from his own country when only seven years of age, was received in 653, and educated; he continued to reside in it 20 years, till recalled to France and restored to his throne. This establishment was many times plundered and the monks massacred by the Ostmen of Dublin, to whose ravages it was peculiarly exposed; in 1172 the town was sacked and burned by Dermot Mac Murrough and a party of the English; and it was again plundered by the English in 1175, from which period it seems to have continued in decay till the year 1512, when it was restored by Sir Christopher Fleming, Lord of Slane, who placed in it two friars, who then resided in the hermitage of St. Eirc. On the settlement of the English in Meath, the town became a borough, and in the reign of Hen. VI. ranked as one of the middle class. The Fleming family having been engaged in the civil war of 1641, the estate escheated to the Crown, and subsequently became the property of the Right Hon. William Conyngham, ancestor of the Marquess Conyngham. The place is within four miles of Oldbridge, where the battle of the Boyne was fought; and the bridge of Slane has been on many occasions considered and defended as a pass of importance. The town is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river, which is navigable from its estuary at Drogheda up to Navan: it consists of 143 houses, which are chiefly modern and of neat appearance, and the richness of the surrounding scenery renders it one of the most attractive places in the county. The market has been discontinued: fairs for cattle and pigs are held on the 2nd of April, June, and Sept., and on Nov. 8th; petty

sessions on alternate Fridays; and it is a chief constabulary police station.

The parish comprises $5855\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, for the most part of indifferent quality: there is no bog, except in the vicinity of the town. About 30 years since coal-works existed, but they proved unproductive, and were abandoned. On the river, adjoining the town, are very extensive flour and corn-mills, the property of Blayney Townley Balfour, Esq., worked by seven pairs of stones; they have an excellent supply of water and are capable of grinding 1000 barrels of wheat weekly. To the west of the town is Slane Castle, the seat of the Marquess Conyngham; it is a spacious and elegant structure, in the later English style of architecture, with embattled turrets and pinnacles, comprising part of the ancient castle of the Flemings: it is beautifully situated on an elevated site, on the steep banks of the Boyne, and surrounded by an extensive and richly wooded park of about 900 statute acres, through which that river winds: the interior of the castle is very handsome, particularly the circular room, which has a splendid groined ceiling, and is adorned with some good paintings, among which is a fine picture of the battle of the Boyne, and Sir Thos. Lawrence's portrait of Geo. IV., in his robes, who visited the Marquess here in Aug. 1821. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £407. 15. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1807, at an expense of £1046, British currency, which was defrayed partly by a gift of £100, partly by a loan of £500, from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue by the then incumbent. The glebe comprises 12 acres, and, with some houses on it, is valued at £41 per annum. The church is a neat edifice, with a handsome steeple, after a design by Johnston, erected in 1712; it was enlarged in 1830, by aid of a loan of £200 from the same Board, and has been recently repaired by a grant of £134 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Slaue, Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen, Dunmoe, and Fennor, and containing three chapels, one in Rathkenny, and two in this parish, of which one is a neat structure, situated in the town. About 180 children are educated in the public schools, of which the parochial schools are under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; one for females is supported by the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham; and the other is a national school. There is also a private school, in which are about 150 children. Of the ancient castle of Asigh, on the right bank of the Boyne, there remains only a square massive tower, commanding an extensive southern view of the hills of Taragh and Skryne: about 30 yards northward are the ruins of a small chapel. There are the ruins of a monastery and college on the hill of Slane; and of a hermitage in the Marquess Conyngham's park. In the vicinity of the town are the ancient mounds or tumuli of New Grange; the principal is a large mound of earth, 70 feet high and 300 feet in circumference at the top, covering an area of an Irish acre; it is irregular in its form, and was surrounded at the base by a circle of huge upright unhewn stones, several of which remain. On removing part of the materials, in 1699, a large stone was found, covering the entrance to a gallery 62 feet long, leading to a central arched cavern

with three offsets, forming together in their ground plan a rude cross; the entrance to the gallery is only three feet wide and two feet high, at first decreasing in breadth, and farther on formed of large upright stones on each side, with others extending horizontally to form the roof, which is high enough to admit of approach in an upright position; the dome in the centre of the cross is of octagonal form and about 20 feet high, with a coved roof formed of courses of flat stones successively projecting; in the right branch of the cross is a large stone vase, within the excavated part of which are two circular cavities of less than a foot in diameter; several of the stones are sculptured with rude ornaments and devices. When this cavern was first opened, two human skeletons were found entire, and also some horns and bones of deer. Slane gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Marquess Conyngham.

SLANES, a parish, in the barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Portaferry; containing 589 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $946\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, the whole of which is under cultivation, and produces excellent crops of corn, flax, and potatoes. Here is Slane's Point, between which and Carney Point is a cluster of rocks and shoals, one of which, called the South rock, is three miles (E. N. E.) from Carney Point, and on it there is a light-house, called the Kilwarlin Light, erected by the Corporation for the Improvement of the Port of Dublin: it is a revolving light, elevated 52 feet above the sea at high water, with 10 lamps of a bright colour, appearing once in a minute and a half: two bells are also kept tolling in foggy weather, by means of clock work, to warn mariners of their proximity to danger: the rocks and shoals extend a mile at least to the eastward of the light-house. Here is a coast-guard station. On the shore are the remains of a large castellated edifice, called Newcastle, which has given name to the district; from this is the communication with the light-house, and here are the residences of the keepers. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Ballyphilip, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Down; the tithes amount to £106. 13. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no vestige of a church, but the burial-ground remains, where once stood an extensive edifice, traditionally said to have been a wealthy abbey: the Protestants attend divine service at Portaferry church. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Upper Ardee.

SLATEY, SLEATY, or SLETTY, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVEMARGUE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Carlow; containing 189 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Barrow, comprises 656 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, and valued at £728 per annum. Knockbeg is the residence of W. Carruthers, Esq.; and here is also that of Gerald Byrne, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, united to that of Shruel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £60, and the gross value of the benefice is £106. 3. 1. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Killeslin. Here is a hedge school of 10 boys and 4 girls. St. Fiech is said to have founded a church and bishoprick here, in the fifth cen-

tury, the latter of which was afterwards transferred to Leighlin; in the churchyard are two stone crosses of remote antiquity; and there are ruins of a small church called *Slieb-teach*, or "The House near the Mountains," which is said to have been originally a place of great importance.

SLIERUAGH.—See RATHPATRICK.

SLIGO (County of), a maritime county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the east by Leitrim, on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west and south by Mayo, and on the south-east by Roscommon. It extends from $53^{\circ} 53'$ to $54^{\circ} 26'$ (N. Lat.), and from $8^{\circ} 3'$ to $9^{\circ} 1'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 434,188 statute acres, of which 257,217 are cultivated land, 168,711 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 8260 are under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 146,229; and in 1831, to 171,508.

This county was included in the territory of the *Nagnatae* in the time of Ptolemy, the chief city of which tribe, *Nagnata*, is supposed by some to have been somewhere near the site of the town of Sligo. It was afterwards possessed by a branch of the O'Conors, called for the sake of distinction O'Conor Sligo. The families of O'Hara, O'Dowd, Mac Donagh, and Mac Ferbis, were also heads of septs in different districts. After the landing of the English under Hen. II., it gradually fell, together with the rest of Connaught, into the hands of the great English leaders, of whom the Burghs or De Burgos were the most powerful in these parts. Yet this revolution was not effected without a protracted struggle, in the course of which a great battle was fought at Assadar, now Ballysadere, where O'Nial, dynast of Tyrone, was defeated with great slaughter in an attempt to restore Cathal Croobhderg to the throne of Connaught, from which he had been driven by Charles Carragh, aided by William De Burgo. Not many years after, the site of the present town of Sligo being deemed a suitable position for defence, a castle was erected there in 1245, by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, then lord-deputy, which was destroyed in 1271, by O'Donel, but rebuilt in the beginning of the ensuing century by Richard, Earl of Ulster. The county was regarded as part of Connaught, which, with the exception of Roscommon, was then also considered by the English as a single county, until the 11th of Elizabeth, when the province was divided into seven counties, of which Sligo made one. About the same time O'Conor Sligo had tendered his submission to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, and had obtained a grant of his lands under the crown of England at a rent of £100 per annum, with a covenant to pay five horses and 130 beeves every Michaelmas, in lieu of cess, and to bring twenty horsemen and forty foot-soldiers into the field whenever summoned to attend a general hosting. During the disturbances by which the north and west of Ireland were distracted at the close of Elizabeth's reign, several actions took place in the county, in one of which the monastery of Ballymote was burned by the Irish. But the most remarkable incident connected with the county at that period was the defeat and death of Sir Conyers Clifford, who had succeeded Sir Rich. Bingham in the presidency of Connaught; he had been sent by the Earl of Essex to Belleek, at the head of 1400 foot, and a body of horse, consisting of 100 English and a number of Irish auxilia-

ries: in proceeding through the Curlew mountains, he pushed forward with his infantry through a defile, where he was suddenly attacked by O'Rourk, chieftain of Breffny, at the head of about 200 men, with such impetuosity that he was killed on the spot, together with several of his officers and 120 men, and the rest were driven back upon the cavalry, whose appearance checked the pursuit, and gave the fugitives an opportunity of escaping without further loss. On the breaking out of the war of 1641, the county was overrun by the De Burgos; and though Sligo was taken from them the year after, by Sir Frederic Hamilton, it fell into their hands again, and remained in their possession until finally subdued by Ireton and Sir Charles Coote. In the war of 1688, Sligo was in the possession of the troops of Jas. II., but they vacated it after raising the siege of Derry, through a stratagem contrived by Lieut.-Col. Gore: the forces of Wm. III. were, however, too much exhausted to follow up their advantage, so that the country fell again into the possession of the Irish, and the town surrendered the following year to Lord Granard. During the French invasion, in 1798, General Humbert, after the battle of Castlebar, instead of proceeding towards Dublin, turned northwards through this county in the hope of being able to co-operate with a larger force destined to act upon the north of Ireland: he was stopped at Collooney by the city of Limerick militia, commanded by Col. Vereker, afterwards Lord Gort, who, though much inferior in numbers, gave him such a check as induced him to turn towards Longford, where he was surrounded by the whole of the army under the Marquess Cornwallis, and forced to surrender at discretion.

This county is partly in the diocese of Elphin, partly in that of Killala, but chiefly in that of Achonry. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carbery, Coolavin, Corran, Leney, Tiraghrill, and Tyreragh. It contains the borough, sea-port, market, and assize town of Sligo; the market and post-towns of Ballymote and Collooney; the market-town of Coolaney; and the post-town of Dromore West: the principal villages are Ballysadere (which has a penny post), Tubbercorry, Ardnaree, Easkey, Grange, and Riverstown. It sent four members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Sligo; since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been the two members for the county at large, and one for the borough. The election takes place in the town of Sligo. The constituency, as registered to the beginning of 1837, consisted of 268 freeholders of £50, 195 of £20, and 542 of £10; 1 leaseholder of £50, 5 of £20, and 4 of £10; 4 rent-chargers of £50 and 20 of £20; making a total of 1039 registered electors. The county is in the Connaught circuit: the assizes and general sessions of the peace are held at Sligo; general sessions of the peace are also held four times in the year at Ballymote and Easkey, in each of which towns there are a court-house and bridewell, but the county gaol and court-house are in the town of Sligo. The district lunatic asylum is at Ballinasloe, but the greater part of the lunatics belonging to the county are kept in the county gaol: the county infirmary and fever hospital are in Sligo; there are dispensaries at Ballymote, Carney, Castleconner, Collooney, Coolaney, Dromore West, Riverstown, St. John's Sligo,

and Tubbercorry. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, and 83 other magistrates. There are 31 constabulary police stations, having a force of a stipendiary magistrate, a sub-inspector, five chief officers, 34 constables, 120 men, and six horses. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £22,231. 17. 7½., of which £1382. 11. 1. was for the making and repairing of the roads, bridges, &c., of the county at large; £9167. 18. 7¼. for those of the baronies; £6936. 8. 10½. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; £3202. 11. for the police; and £1542. 8. 1½. for repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the western district, and contains a barrack for cavalry at Sligo, affording accommodation for seven officers, 96 non-commissioned officers and men, and 60 horses.

The surface is much varied, having near the sea coast extensive plains backed by lofty mountains. The interior is hilly, with several lakes interspersed with some rivers, which, though not of great length or size, add much to the beauty of the scenery by their romantic borders and precipitous currents. The western part of the county, which stretches along the southern shore of Donegal bay, is chiefly bog, backed likewise by a range of lofty hills. Benbulbin, in the north, is not more remarkable for its great elevation than from the singularity of its shape: it forms the western extremity of a range extending from Lough Erne; its northern side is nearly perpendicular; the only access to its summit, which is a table land of some extent and covered with a rich variety of plants, is by the south. Thence to the town of Sligo the country is an extensive plain richly cultivated. Knocknaree, a mountain of considerable elevation and with an extensive base, situated on the peninsula formed by the estuaries of Sligo and Ballysadere rivers, is a very striking object in every point of view. The Ox mountains extend along the western verge of the county into Mayo: the whole of the south is rugged and hilly, rising into the high range of the Curlews on the border of Roscommon. There are three lakes remarkable alike for size and beauty: the most northern is Lough Gill, near the town of Sligo, on the east; it is about nine miles long and three broad, studded with islands, some of which are richly wooded, and others present an expanse of verdant meadow. Of these islands two only are inhabited, namely, Innismore, called also Church Island, from the remains of a monastic building, the cemetery of which is still used as a place of interment and where the incumbent of St. John's, on his presentation, still takes possession; and Cottage Island, so called from a beautiful modern lodge erected on it. Besides these, there are 16 other islands, all more or less wooded. Lough Arrow, nearly of the same size as the preceding, but more irregular in its outline, and equally beautiful for the picturesque variety of its scenery, contains the three islands of Innismore, Innisbeg, and Annaghgowla: there is fine fishing in this lake in April and May. At the most southern extremity of the county, and forming part of its boundary on the side of Roscommon, is Lough Gara, equally picturesque and irregular, and also studded with islands, the chief of which are named Derrymore, Inse, Inchymore, and Inchybeg. In the Ox mountains is Lough Calt, or the High Lake, sur-

rounded by cliffs that seem to have been thrown up by some extraordinary convulsion of nature: the lake, which is about a mile long by half a mile in breadth, is well stocked with trout of a small size, of which it is said that, while those which feed on one side of it are peculiarly ill-flavoured and misshapen, having heads exceeding the body in size, those found in other parts are of good shape and flavour. Two rocky islets near its centre are covered during the summer months with flocks of gulls and other aquatic birds. More northwards, in the same range of mountains, is Lough Easkey. The sea-coast is indented by numerous bays. Near the northern extremity is the harbour of Mullaghmore, where a pier, which has fifteen feet depth at high water, has been built at the expense of Lord Palmerston, for the accommodation of the fishermen. This part of Lord Palmerston's estate is much injured by the spreading of the sand over the surface to the depth of several feet, which is attributed to the pulling up of the bent that grew along the shore. Further south is Milkhaven, an inlet of some extent, but difficult of access, and fit only for vessels of small draught; at its entrance is *Car-rig-na-Spaniahg*, or "the Spanish rock," so called from the loss of one of the vessels of the Armada which struck upon it. At Rinoreen Point, improperly called Gessigo, the coast expands into Sligo bay, by an opening five miles broad to its further extremity at Aughris head. On the northern side is the elevated peninsula of Raughly, connected with the sand hills on the shore by a narrow neck of land. The bay then divides into three inlets, of which that in the middle leading to Sligo is the only one of importance, the others being rocky and nearly dry at low water: the northern from the shores of which come the Lisadill oysters, is called Drumcliffe bay; the southern is the embouchure of Ballysadere river, at the entrance of which is a very profitable turbot bank. Ballysadere river is navigable to the village, where there is as good anchorage for shipping as at Sligo: during the last three years there has been a considerable export from it of oats and oatmeal, and an import of coal. Salmon are prevented from going up this river by a ledge of rock which crosses it and forms a very fine waterfall. The passage up to Sligo, which is five miles from the coast, is tortuous and difficult; vessels of large size must lie at the mouth, as there is only ten feet of water at the quay; they are, however, well protected by Oyster island and Coney island, which form a natural break-water at the entrance; the former of these islands has a bed of oysters of large size but inferior in flavour to those of Lisadill. South of Coney island is Magin's island, of small dimensions. Innismurray lies two leagues out at sea on the northern coast, rising into a precipitous cliff towards the ocean, but shelving down like steps on that towards the land: it has but one entrance, called by the inhabitants "the Hole:" a description of it is given under its own head. From Aughris head the coast takes a western direction along a rocky shore to the opening into Killala bay, and thence to the mouth of the Moy, which forms the boundary of the county, and opens into the harbours of Ballina and Killala.

The climate is very temperate, but so variable that the best barometers are uncertain as to the indications of wet or dry weather. The whole county may be called

a tillage country, although there are numerous tracts more peculiarly suited to the fattening of cattle. In the north the soil is either a thin turf moss, on a freestone gravelly bottom, or a thin sandy loam skirted with large tracts of bog. In proceeding southward the soil becomes less moory, deeper, and richer. The vicinity of Sligo presents a plain of great fertility, resting on a substratum of limestone or calcareous gravel. The central baronies to the south of the town are the most fertile, being covered, except where interrupted by hills, with a very rich deep soil, well suited to the growth of wheat, potatoes, and every kind of green crop. In the most southern extremity the soil changes its character with the aspect of the surface, the rocky mountain tracts being covered with a stratum of freestone gravel and rock, interspersed with land of excellent quality fit for every kind of tillage or for pasturage. In the west the soil is light and gravelly, with large tracts of black bog and moory mountain, much of which is capable of improvement, but the best land in the entire county is around Ballymote. Throughout most parts there occurs a substratum called *lac-leigh*, which is corrupted Irish for "a grey flag;" it is found from nine to twelve inches beneath the surface, and is, when undisturbed, perfectly impervious, and therefore retentive of water. Silicious marl in a concrete state seems to be its principal ingredient. It effervesces slightly with acids, is of a leaden grey colour, and when dug up and exposed to the atmosphere, resolves into a coarse-grained friable powder. Its presence would be a complete bar to the progress of tillage, were it not that experience has proved that, when dug up and well incorporated with the superincumbent soil, it improves the compost, and, when broken through, the ground below consists of a limestone gravel, into which the water retained by the stubborn shell is immediately absorbed. Trenching the land for potatoes breaks the stratum, and carries off the water so effectually that no other drains are necessary.

The size of farms varies from three acres and even less to 400 or 500; those of larger size were formerly held by several tenants in partnership, and consisted usually of a small portion of tillage land to which an extensive tract of coarse mountain and bottom land was annexed, but this mode of tenure is on the decline: most of the large farms are now held by one individual and consist chiefly of pasture land. Tillage has increased rapidly; the principal crops are oats and potatoes, very little wheat being sown. The rotation system and green crops are common with the gentry, and, through the laudable exertions of Mr. Cooper, and Major O'Hara, who have formed farming societies for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and for improvements in rural economy by means of premiums, they are gradually extending among the small farmers. A pair of horses abreast and driven by the ploughman is now often seen; a pair of asses may also be frequently seen ploughing instead of horses. Oxen were formerly used under the plough, but never at present. In the mountainous districts much of the tillage is performed by the spade or loy. Natural manures are found in the greatest abundance in every part; sea-sand, which is collected in large quantities along the coast, proves an excellent manure for potatoes, when spread some time before the seed is planted, as otherwise the potato produced by it is wet; lime, marl, and sea-weed

are also used. Vast beds of oyster shells stretch along different parts of the shore, and are even found in the interior, at some miles from the coast, at an elevation of 60 feet above high water mark; they make the best manure; even the sand in which they are imbedded is so impregnated with calcareous particles as to be used beneficially for the same purpose. The fences in some parts are broad ditches faced with stone or sods, and sometimes planted with quicksets; in others they are dry stone walls, which give a denuded and sterile appearance to the parts in which they are used. The soil is peculiarly adapted to pasturage; the rich low lands fatten bullocks of the largest size for the Dublin and English markets. On the hilly districts towards the west, sheep are grazed in large flocks, and on those in the interior herds of young cattle are reared. On some of the mountains the sheep and horses are subject to a disease called the staggers, that often proves fatal, yet horned cattle feeding on the same pasture are never subject to it. Near Ardnaree cattle are affected with a disease called "crasson," in every apparent symptom similar to the gout; in the early stage of the complaint, feeding with hot bran has proved an infallible remedy. The favourite breed of cattle is a cross between the Durham and the native cow; that between the long-horned Leicester and the native is also much esteemed; equal attention is paid to the breed of sheep. Around Sligo and Ballymote are some excellent dairy farms, and butter is made by all the small farmers, by much the greater part of which is shipped at Sligo for the British market. Good horses are brought from Galway and Roscommon; the native breed is small, light, and unsightly. Pigs are numerous, of large size and very profitable. Goats, which are sometimes seen on the small farms and near the mountains, are of small size and by no means numerous. The land indicates a strong tendency to produce timber spontaneously: the escars are generally covered with brushwood; and even among the clefts of the rocks in the mountain glens the oak, hazel, yew, holly, and beech shoot forth, requiring only protection from the inroads of cattle to come to maturity. Around the mansions of the gentry there are large and thriving plantations; planting forest trees in hedgerows is becoming every year more customary. The only trees that thrive near the coast are the sycamore and the willow, whose pliancy allows them to give way under the pressure of the blasts from the Atlantic. Alder also flourishes for a time in these exposed situations, but soon decays. The arbutus grows spontaneously, but does not attain the same size as in the south-western counties. Myrtle is to be seen in great abundance in sheltered situations.

The county forms the north-western extremity of the great central floetz limestone field of Ireland, interrupted in two places by the mica slate formation, one to the south of Lough Gill, the other along the western mountain range, which in its utmost extent stretches from Foxford in Mayo, by Collooney, to Manor-Hamilton in Leitrim. This range is very narrow, seldom exceeding three miles, and at Collooney being less than a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is generally succeeded by beds of red or yellowish sandstone or by limestone. The sandstone formation is of very unequal thickness and irregular in its arrangement, in some places rising into mountains, in others not exceeding 20 or 30 feet in

height: it is sometimes, though rarely, interstratified with red or grey sandstone slate, in which case its resemblance to that of the coal formation has led to expensive and illusory attempts to obtain this valuable mineral. Iron-ore is abundant in many places, particularly at Ballintogher and at the base of the Ox mountains. Near Screevenamuck are extensive excavations whence the ore was raised as long as timber could be procured to make charcoal for smelting it: the last furnace was extinguished in 1768. Lead-ore has been found in several parts of the limestone district, and worked for some time feebly and unprofitably. A silver mine, which produced some specimens of very pure metal, was worked near Ballysadere. Iron pyrites and sulphate of copper are often found in small detached pieces, and some pure specimens of the latter metal were found in the Awenmore and Collooney rivers; black oxyde of manganese is often seen on the surface and very large pieces of the ore have been found in several parts. At the foot of some of the mountains, and in the beds of some rivers, carbonate of copper and various kinds of ochre, all indicative of extensive mineral deposits, have been discovered; as also very large and beautiful amethysts in the neighbourhood of Ballymote.

The linen manufacture was introduced into Sligo by the spirited exertions of Lord Shelburne, who, in 1749, brought thither a colony of weavers and settled them on his estate at Ballymote, then a thinly inhabited and almost uncultivated waste, whose population was employed solely in the herding of cattle. The death of this nobleman for a time checked the progress of the manufacture, but it revived under the guidance of Mr. Fitzmaurice, who, on succeeding to the estate, after having made himself practically acquainted with all the processes of the trade, superintended the establishment in person, and thus powerfully stimulated those engaged in it. Each weaver was provided with a cottage, half a rood of land for a potato garden, and grass for a cow, thus affording him the means of subsistence for his family without allowing his time or thoughts to be distracted from his main business by the details of a small farm. This well-devised exertion gave a turn to the public mind throughout the country, and led to the establishment of the manufacture on a general scale, which flourished for many years. The manufacture of unions, a mixed fabric of linen and cotton, has been introduced and is carried on extensively. Mr. Fitzmaurice also encouraged the erection of bleach-greens upon a large scale, and having built very extensive bleach-works near the town of Denbigh, in North Wales, he purchased the brown linens in every market of Sligo and the adjoining counties, and thus greatly benefited both Wales and Ireland. The linen trade is still the staple of the county, and though by no means so prosperous or extensive as formerly, a brisk trade in it is still carried on: there are four bleach-greens in full operation, finishing nearly 40,000 pieces annually, which are principally shipped for England and generally destined for the American markets. Coarse woollen cloths and friezes are made for domestic use, and a very extensive trade is carried on in the purchase of flannels, druggets, stockings, and other fabrics of Connaught manufacture. Merchants from many parts of Ireland, but particularly from Ulster, come to Sligo to meet the Connaught factors. The only other branches of trade, except as connected with

the port of Sligo, are tanning, distilling, and brewing. Kelp is made around the greater part of the coast, but since the reduction of the duty on barilla, this source of employment has declined considerably, and by much the greater portion of the plant now collected is used as manure, being dried by the peasantry near the shore, by whom it is sold to the farmers of the interior, who draw it home to distances of 20 miles and upwards. Fish is taken in large quantities off the coast, of which cod, haddock, and turbot are the most abundant kinds, except herrings, which appear here in vast shoals; but as the boats and nets are badly constructed and very incomplete in their equipments, little advantage is taken of this productive source of wealth. Sprats are also taken in great quantities; indeed this is the only kind of fishing for which either the boats or tackle are adapted. Oysters of excellent flavour are found in several beds: those of Lissadill are the most sought after; great numbers are sent to Dublin, where they are sometimes more highly esteemed than even the Carlingford oysters. A very extensive and profitable salmon fishery is carried on at Ballina, on the river Moy, which separates this county from Mayo; there is another very valuable fishery at the town of Sligo, and others of minor importance in some of the smaller inlets.

The rivers of the county are few, and short in their course, but generally rapid; that which flows from Lough Gill is usually called the Sligo river, from its passing through the town, but its proper name is the Garvogue. The water of Ballysadere, also thus named from the town, but properly called the Awenshien, is formed by the river Arrow, which flows from the lake of that name, and forms a junction with the Owenmore and the Owenbeg, near the town of Collooney; the united waters form the first-named river, and flowing northward to Ballysadere, over a succession of cascades, form the greater horn of Sligo bay. The river Moy rises in the Ox mountains and flows nearly south, through the barony of Leney, where it enters the county of Mayo, flowing westward through the barony of Gallen, and shortly after turning due north it meets the waters of Loughs Conn and Cullen; thence it proceeds by Foxford to Ardmore, where it becomes the boundary between Sligo and Mayo; thence by Ballina, Rosserick Abbey, and Moyne, to the sea, where it opens into the spacious bay of Killybegs. The entrance of the Moy, which had been impassable for vessels of any size in consequence of the bar at its mouth, has been rendered navigable for ships of large burden, which can now come up to the town of Ballina; this important improvement is chiefly owing to the exertions of John Levington, Esq., a merchant in the town. The Eask rises in Lough Eask between the Ox-mountains and Knocknaree, and flows due north to the sea parallel with the Moy. There are many smaller rivers and streams, particularly among the mountains, all tributary to one of those above mentioned. The roads are numerous in the eastern part of the county, and generally well laid out and in good order. A new line, lately completed between Ballysadere and Ballina, through the western baronies into Mayo, must prove of incalculable advantage, by facilitating the communication between the two counties, and affording a vent for the produce of the district it traverses, which was hitherto nearly unprofitable for want of such an outlet.

The road is constructed on the most scientific principles.

At Drumcliffe are the remains of a round tower of coarser construction and smaller dimensions than any other now known; it is considerably injured by time: at the same place are two stone crosses, one in a perfect state, the other much mutilated and decayed. About two miles from Sligo, on the Dublin road, the ground is overspread to a great extent with druidical circles, called, by the peasantry, Giants' Graves: one of them, called *Lugna Clogh*, is a cromlech of large stones, under which human bones have been found. The name of Giants' houses has been given to a number of grottoes hollowed out of the west side of the hill or rock of Corron, to which access is obtained only by a steep and very difficult entrance: their origin or use has not been satisfactorily ascertained. About a mile from Castleconnor several vaulted square rooms have been discovered, built of large stones and communicating with each other by an exterior circular passage; in the centre is a cavity unconnected with any of the other chambers; it is conjectured to have been either a granary or a cemetery of the Ostmen. On Innismurray island are some small chapels of great antiquity, in one of which is a rudely sculptured statue of wood, said to represent St. Molasse, the patron; these relics are more particularly described in the account of the island, *which see*. A circular stone fort, called Knockamoye Skreen, stands on the summit of a high hill near Skreen church. Many cairns and remains of what seem to have been places of defence are visible on Knocknaree mountain. The vestiges of monastic institutions are very numerous: the ruins of those of Ballysadere, Ballindown, Ballinley, Ballymote, Bennada, Clonymeaghan, Court, Innismore, Innismurray, and Sligo, are still remaining; some of them are large and very handsome; those of Bile, Drumcliffe, Drumcollum, Drumratt, Killaraght, Kilmacoen, Kilnemanagh, and Skreen have been converted into parish churches; those of Achonry, Agharois, Akeras, Ardnary, Ardseinlis, Athmoy, Caille, Caillevinde, Cashel, Craobhgrellain, Druimederdalough, Druimlias, Druimna, Echenach or Enaceich, Emlyfadd, Enachaird, Gleandallain, Kilchairpre, Killuathren, Kilrasse, Knockmore, Snamluther, and Templehouse are known only by name. In the yard which surrounds the church of Kilmacteige, near Bennada, are the ruins of an ancient building, said to have been a college, but no particulars of its history are known. The principal ancient castles, all more or less in ruins, are those of Ardnaglass, Bahy, Ballyhara, Ballymote, Ballynafad, Castleconnor, Enniscrone, Lackan, Memleck, Newtown, O'Gara, Rallee, Roselee, Sligo, and Tanrago. The modern residences of the gentry, which are very numerous and in many instances highly ornamental, are more particularly noticed in their respective parishes.

The habitations of the peasantry are very mean but progressively improving: the walls are sometimes of stone, but more generally of sods roofed with sticks and thatched with heath and straw, or rushes, in alternate layers. The fuel is turf: the use of coal brought from England, Wales, and Scotland, in trading vessels which return laden with grain, is confined to the town of Sligo and its vicinity. The food is potatoes with an occasional admixture of oaten bread, milk, eggs, fresh or salted herrings, and other sea-fish. The clothing is chiefly

home-made frieze. The women are dressed in stuffs and druggets of domestic manufacture; cottons for upper garments are now much worn, and few are to be seen without stockings and shoes, at least on Sundays and holidays. The English language is generally spoken through every part of the county, but elderly people in the mountainous districts still speak Irish. A striking difference is perceptible between the population here and that of the northern counties: the former is a much more diminutive race, and the character of the countenance indicates a different origin. Early marriages are encouraged, and the ceremony is attended with much expense: the favourite season for marrying is from Christmas to Lent, being that least occupied in agriculture. The disputes arising at fairs or markets, or in their dealings with each other, were frequently and are still occasionally decided by arbitration before persons chosen by the parties at variance: these judges are called Brehons, and are generally recompensed for the loss of time devoted to hearing the cause by being regaled with whiskey at the expense of the parties; but these customs are falling into disuse, and most of the disputes are now taken to the petty or quarter sessions. Attendance on the wakes of deceased friends and neighbours is another source of expense. The estimation in which a man has been held during life is judged of by the attendance on these occasions and at his funeral: to be absent is therefore considered a serious offence, and much expense is incurred in procuring the necessary refreshments for the numbers that attend. Although this ancient custom of waking the corpse and attending the funeral is still kept up, the Irish cry or howl is now rarely heard. In the mountain parish of Kilmacteige there is a tract of country which for several years has scarcely ever been free from a low malignant typhus fever, of which great numbers die after a lingering illness of fifteen or twenty days: the cause is attributed to the moist and chilly nature of the soil, and not to any peculiarity in the dietetics of the people. In the same parish are two wells much resorted to for devotional purposes: one of them, called Tubber Art, is celebrated for its efficacy in restoring to health persons whose cases had proved hopeless under the ordinary modes of treatment. In a rock near the entrance to the old church in Innismore, or Church Island, in Lough Gill, is a cavity called "My Lady's Bed," in which women who lie down and repeat a certain formulary believe themselves to be secured from the peril of death in childbed. Among the natural curiosities may be mentioned a singular peculiarity in a stream in Glenduff, in which, when the wind blows strong from the south-west, at every gust the stream, which flows perpendicularly down the mountain, is divided into two, and one part flows to the bottom, while the other is carried back up the mountain, and as long as the gust continues the channel of the stream is quite dry. At the base of Knocknaree mountain is a chasm, commonly called "The Glen," apparently formed by some violent convulsion of nature: it is about a mile long, of considerable breadth and depth, in several parts well furnished with trees and enlivened by small cascades. Sulphureous and chalybeate springs are found among the mountains of Tyreragh, where also the common spring and river waters are peculiarly pure and pellucid. This county gives the title of Marquess to the family of Browne.



Seal.

SLIGO, a sea-port, as-size, borough, market and post-town, in the barony of UPPER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Ballyshannon, and $103\frac{3}{4}$ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 15,152 inhabitants. This place, which is the chief town of the county, is indebted for its importance to one of the first

English settlers in Ireland. So early as 1242 a castle was erected here by Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, and at that time Lord Justice of Ireland. The same Earl, in 1252, founded also a monastery, which he dedicated to the Holy Cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominick, the origin of which establishment has by some writers been erroneously ascribed to O'Connor Sligo. In 1270 the town and the castle were destroyed by O'Donell; but the monastery escaped the ravages of that chieftain, and the castle was afterwards rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Ulster, in 1310. In 1360 the town was again destroyed by fire, and in 1394 it was plundered and burnt by Mac William Burgh. In 1414 the monastery was wholly consumed by an accidental fire, and for its restoration Pope John XXII. granted indulgences to all who should visit it and contribute towards the expense of rebuilding it. In 1416 it was rebuilt by Bryan Mac Dermot Mac Donchaigh, or Mac Donagh; and in 1454 Bryan Mac Donagh, sole monarch of Toroilill (now the barony of Tiraghrill), was interred within its walls. It continued to flourish till the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir William Taaffe. At the commencement of the reign of Jas. I., a grant of a market and two annual fairs to be held here was made to Sir Jas. Fullerton; and in 1613 the town was made a parliamentary borough by charter of incorporation. In 1621, it received a charter of the staple, incorporating a mayor, two constables and merchants, with the same powers as those of Youghal. In 1627 Sir James Craig had a fresh grant of a market and two fairs, which in 1674 were granted to William, Earl of Stafford, and Thomas Radcliffe, Esq. In the war of 1641 the town was taken without opposition by Sir Chas. Coote, at the head of an army of 4000 infantry and 500 horse. By his occupation of this post, Sir Charles had the means of keeping a check upon the royalists of the neighbouring counties; but the R. C. Archbishop of Tuam with great zeal collected forces for the recovery of the town, in which attempt he was joined by Sir Jas. Dillon, who was sent by the confederates to Kilkenny with 800 men to his assistance, and having forced his way into the town was on the point of expelling the parliamentarians, when he was suddenly alarmed by the intelligence of an army being on its approach to their relief. Upon this the confederated forces retired, and in their retreat were attacked and routed by Sir Chas. Coote; the archbishop was killed in the action, and among his papers were found the important documents that exposed the connection of the King with the Catholic party. The parliamentarians afterwards abandoned the town, which, though threatened again by Sir Chas. Coote on his

advance against Limerick, in 1651, was retained by the Catholics till the termination of the war. In the war of the revolution it was taken by the brave Enniskilleners, who also defeated a large body of James's forces that were advancing against it, and took from them a considerable booty; but the garrison was shortly after driven out by Gen. Sarsfield, and the place was finally reduced by the Earl of Granard.

The town is now the property chiefly of Lord Palmerston and Owen Wynne, of Hazelwood, Esq. It is advantageously situated on the banks of the river Garvogue, which connects Lough Gill with the bay of Sligo, opening to the Atlantic; the river is about two miles and a half in length, and the town is situated on the extremity of it nearest the sea, where it is narrowest. This river is navigable from Lough Gill to the town; but a weir across it prevents the navigation thence to the sea, to the great injury of the commercial interests of the place. The greater portion of the town is on the south side of the river, in the parish of St. John, and is connected with the smaller portion, in the parish of Calry, on the north side, by two bridges. The streets are irregularly formed, which detracts much from its internal appearance, though the houses are chiefly of respectable character, and there are several of a superior order; as seen, however, in combination with the surrounding scenery, it forms an interesting and pleasing feature in the landscape from many points of view in the vicinity: the total number of houses is 2238. It is lighted and paved under a local act of the 43rd of Geo. III., the provisions of which are stated in the subsequent account of the corporation; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from public pumps, kept in repair by the commissioners appointed under the above-named act. A public library and two reading-rooms are supported by subscription; and a newspaper is published every Saturday. There is a small theatre, which is very irregularly attended; races are generally held annually in August on the race-course of Bomore, about five miles from the town; and a regatta is held on Lough Gill, which is very numerously attended. The barracks for cavalry are capable of accommodating 7 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 60 horses; an excellent hospital for 15 patients is annexed to them. There are a few linen and stocking weavers, who work on their own account, but no large factories; the linen trade, formerly carried on here to some extent, has almost ceased, and the linen-hall is unoccupied. A distillery belonging to Messrs. Martin, Madden, and Co., manufactures 120,000 gallons of whiskey annually and affords employment to 55 persons; there are four public breweries, and several manufactories for soap, candles, snuff, tobacco, hats, ropes, and cables; also several extensive flour-mills. The trade is facilitated by the river, which is navigable through Lough Gill and supplies the town with turf and other necessities. The maritime trade of the port is the chief source of the prosperity of the town, and its rapid increase may be ascertained from the fact that, in the year 1800, the number of vessels that entered the port was 65, of the aggregate burden of 4100 tons; while in the year 1830, the number of vessels was 540, and their aggregate burden, 57,015 tons. In 1834, 47 vessels in the foreign trade entered inwards and 2 cleared outwards, and 354 in the coasting and cross-

channel trade entered inwards and 508 cleared outwards: there were 17 vessels belonging to the port in that year. The principal exports are corn, butter, and provisions; and the chief imports, iron, timber, salt, and every article of West India produce, which are distributed over a very large tract of country, this being the only port of importance between Londonderry and Galway. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, in 1826, was £33,565; in 1830, £36,325; and in 1836, £35,864. The amount of excise duties collected in the revenue district of which this town is the head, for 1835, was £44,180. The custom-house and the King's warehouses, which are the property of the crown, are well adapted to the purposes for which they were built; and the quays, which are very commodious, and are kept in good repair by the commissioners, have a depth of water of 12 feet at spring tides, which will allow vessels of 300 tons' burden to moor close to them. Many emigrants from this and the neighbouring counties sail hence annually for America. The principal markets are on Tuesday and Saturday for provisions and agricultural produce; they are well attended. A market for corn and another for butter are open daily in buildings erected for them by Owen Wynne, Esq. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the 27th of March, the Saturday after the 1st of May (O. S.), 4th of July, 12th of August, and 9th of October. There is a large salmon fishery in the river, with which is connected a pond, the property of Abr. Martin, Esq., so constructed that the fish can easily enter but cannot quit it, by which means there is a supply of fresh salmon at all times. A chief constabulary police station has been established here; and it is also the residence of the inspecting commander of the Sligo coast-guard district, which comprises the five subordinate stations of Inniscrone, Pallocherry, Pullendiva, Rochley, and Mullaghmore.

Sligo bay is situated between Aughris Head and Rinoran Point, which last is in the charts improperly named Gessigo: it is about five miles in breadth at the mouth, and extends as much inland; the upper part divides into three inlets, of which the central one only, leading to the town, is of importance, as each of the others has a bar and is nearly dry at low water. On the north side is Raughly, a small peninsula of rising ground, connected by a low narrow neck with some sand hills on the shore; at its south-west side is the Wheaten rock, extending nearly half a mile N. E. and S. W., and partly dry at spring tides. At the south end of Raughly, about two cables' length off the shore, are the Bird rocks; about half a mile to the eastward a vessel may lie in moderate weather in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and there is a small pier with 12 feet of water inside the point. At the distance of one mile south from Raughly is the point of the reef called Bungarr, or Black rock, extending to the north end of Coney island, having the western part entirely and the rest nearly dry at low water; a lighthouse has been erected on it, and the channel into Sligo lies close along its north side: shallows from this point towards Lissadill form the bar of Sligo, on which are only 10 feet at low water. Ships drawing 12 feet of water should take half flood into the harbour, for with westerly winds there is generally a heavy sea between Raughly and the point of Ross. Two lighthouses have been erected on Oyster Island.

By a charter dated the 20th of March, 11th of Jas. I., the town was incorporated under the name of the "Provost and free Burgesses of the borough of Sligo;" the corporate body to consist of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. The provost, who is elected annually, is judge of the borough court, which is a court of record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £3.6.8., and still continues to be held weekly: he is also clerk of the market. The burgesses are elected for life by the provost and the other burgesses. Usage, confirmed by a judgment of the court of King's bench, has given the right of admission to the freedom wholly to the provost and burgesses. The charter also constitutes the corporation a guild mercatory: the subordinate officers are a town-clerk and recorder, a weighmaster and two sergeants-at-mace. A charter granted by Jas. II., in the 4th year of his reign, has not been acted upon. By a local act of the 30th of Geo. II., c. 21, it was directed that the corporation should be conservators of the port and should maintain a ballast-office; and subsequently, by an act of the 40th of Geo. III., c. 49, for the management of the concerns of the town, amended by another of the 43rd of Geo. III., c. 60, commissioners were appointed, consisting of the representatives of the county and borough, the provost and burgesses, and 24 others, resident in the town or within five miles of it, and to be elected by holders of houses of the yearly value of £20, who are empowered to regulate the paving, flagging, lighting, watching, and improving the town; to regulate the markets, and also the carriages and porters; to improve the quays and to make and repair the docks and wharfs; to improve the port and harbour, to regulate the pilotage, and to assess taxes at a maximum of 2s. 6d. in the pound on all houses of the annual value of £5 and upwards, for defraying the expenses incurred in the execution of these duties. The commissioners are also empowered to raise a fund for these purposes to the amount of £2000 for the town, and £6000 for the harbour. The boundary of their jurisdiction is fixed at a distance of a mile from the market cross in every direction. By letters patent of Chas. II., in the 27th of his reign, the town and certain lands were erected into the manor of Sligo, with a court baron with civil jurisdiction to the amount of 40s., a court of record with civil jurisdiction to the amount of £100, and a court leet to be held before the seneschal; no manor courts are now held. The only property belonging to the corporation consists of about $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, which was formerly a common, let at £98. 3. 4. per ann.; and a plot of a rood of ground, formerly a pound, but now built upon, let at £10 per annum. The charter also conferred upon the provost and burgesses the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they exercised till the Union, since which time they have returned one member only to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously vested in the corporation, has by the recent act for amending the representation been extended to the £10 householders within the borough, the limits of which are the same as those defined by acts for the purpose of local taxation already referred to, and are minutely described in the Appendix. The provost is the returning officer. The assizes and the general sessions of the peace for the county are held here, the latter four times in the year; petty sessions for the division are also held every Thursday. The

court-house, though a spacious and well-arranged building, to which are attached the public offices, is too limited for the public business. The county gaol is a handsome and substantial building, erected on the polygonal plan at an expense of £30,000; the governor's house is in the centre, and the debtors' ward and the hospital form two advanced wings; it is well adapted to the classification of the prisoners, each of whom has a separate sleeping cell; it has a tread-mill for hard labour, a school, and a surgery and dispensary within its walls: and all its departments are under excellent regulations, and it is in high repute for discipline and good order.

The borough comprises the greater part of the parish of St. John and part of the parish of Calry, the former on the south, and the latter on the north side of the river. The patronage of the parish of St. John has been lately given to Trinity College, Dublin, the Provost and Senior Fellows of which will present the next and all the succeeding incumbents. The soil is fertile, the lands generally in a good state of cultivation, and the system of agriculture much improved. The scenery is pleasingly diversified and in many parts beautifully picturesque; the view of the town at the head of the bay, environed by mountains and embosomed in a richly cultivated country, is strikingly romantic, especially in the approach from Dromahaire; and on the road from Manor-Hamilton is a point where, emerging from the mountains, a spacious and magnificent scene, embracing the whole of the town with its surrounding district, opens at once on the view. The approach to Sligo by the Dublin road is also very beautiful, having Lough Gill with Hazelwood demesne on the east; the bay of Sligo, with its two bold headlands of Benbulbin and Knockaree, on the west; and in the centre the highly picturesque town of Sligo. Among the various residences that embellish the neighbourhood the most conspicuous is Hazelwood, the seat of Owen Wynne, Esq., a noble mansion, situated on a peninsula stretching into Lough Gill, and surrounded by a richly wooded demesne, commanding beautiful views over the lake and its wooded islands, terminated by the mountains which rise from its shores on the south. Adjoining Hazelwood is the beautiful demesne of Holywell, lately the residence of the Hon. and Rev. Jos. Butler, brother of Lord Carrick and rector of Dromahaire. There are also in the vicinity of the town the following seats, besides those noticed in the accounts of the parishes of St. John and Calry, *which see*: Craig, the seat of the Hon. Robert King; Lissadill, of Sir Robt. Gore Booth, Bart.; Kivinsfort, of G. Dodwell, Esq.; Primrose Grange, of G. D. Meredith, Esq.; Glen House, of M. Walsh, Esq.; Rathcarrick, of Roger Walker, Esq.; Clover Hill, of W. C. Chambers, Esq.; Clogher, of R. Holmes, Esq.; Ballyglass, of Gowan Gilmore, Esq.; Millbrook, of J. C. Simpson, Esq.; Seafeld, of W. Phibbs, Esq.; Moneygold, of J. Soden, Esq.; Ballytevreare House, of H. Griffiths, Esq.; Grange, of the Rev. C. West; Cairnsfort, of Major Bromhead; Belleville, of F. O'Beirne, Esq.; Dunally, of W. Parke, Esq.; Colga, of Travers Homan, Esq.; Seamount, of Jeremy Jones, Esq.; Thornhill, of Lieut. H. J. Clifford, R. N.; Farm Hill, of Dr. Walker; and Ballywillen, of H. Bolton, Esq. The neighbourhood is resorted to as a bathing-place, but not to any

great extent. The church of St. John's parish is an old cruciform building, in excellent repair, in the later style of English architecture, with a massive square tower at the west end. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of one acre close to the church. The church of Calry, which is also in the town, is a respectable building in the Gothic style, with a well-proportioned spire; it was erected in 1822, at an expense of £3500, in which is included the expense of the erection of a house, offices, and garden-wall for the perpetual curate, whose appointment belongs to the vicar of St. John's. The R. C. chapel of the parish of St. John is a structure of spacious dimensions; and there is also in the town a small Dominican convent, with a chapel attached to it. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster (of the third class), Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists in connection with the Established Church. St. John's parochial school is supported by the incumbent and the proceeds of charity sermons; a school for children of both sexes is supported in connection with the National Board of Education; a school is also supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity and the Incorporated society; the St. John's female school, in which a large Sunday school is also held, is supported by subscription; and there is a female school in the parish of Calry. The late William Draper, Esq., left £18 per ann. to be divided among three Protestant servant girls who had served three years in a Protestant family. The county infirmary is a handsome building of hewn limestone, erected in 1819 at an expense of £3000: it contains six wards for 30 patients, with officers' apartments and every other requisite. The fever hospital is a well-arranged and handsome structure in an airy and healthful situation on the summit of a hill; it contains eight wards, and has a dispensary attached to it: these three institutions are within the same enclosure; there is also a dispensary in the parish of St. John. A mendicity association is supported by private subscriptions and donations. There are some remains of the beautiful and spacious monastery of Sligo, serving to convey some idea of its former magnificence: they consist of three sides of the cloisters, with a finely vaulted roof, and are separated from the quadrangle by a long series of pillars, of which several are sculptured, and of pointed arches, in the early English style of architecture. The great east window of the church is of beautiful design and highly enriched with tracery; the high altar, which is embellished with sculpture in relief, is almost hidden by the accumulation of disinterred bones; the nave is spacious, and the roof is supported by ranges of pillars at intervals of four feet from each other; the central tower is complete, with the exception only of the battlements; to the right of the high altar is the tomb of O'Connor, with the effigies of himself and his lady, and there are numerous vaults and cells.

SLYGUFF, a parish, in the barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road from Goresbridge to Bagnalstown, and on the river Barrow; containing 2092 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6381 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and extends from the eastern bank of the river Barrow to the summit of Mount Leinster, a distance of seven

miles; there is a considerable quantity of bog. Fairs are held on Feb. 12th and Nov. 1st for general farming stock. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Lorum; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin. The tithes amount to £319. 12. 3½, of which £221. 10. 9¼ is payable to the dean and chapter, and £98. 1. 6½ to the vicar. Divine service is performed every Sunday in a school-house in the parish. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the unions or districts of Borris and Dunleckney. At Killoughternane is a national school, and at Ballinree is a school endowed by Miss Newton, in both which are about 150 children. The ruins of the ancient church within a burial-ground stand beautifully above the course of the river Barrow. Here are also the ruins of Ballylaughan castle, formerly belonging to the Kavanaghs, from whom it passed to other proprietors about the close of the sixteenth century. It is a picturesque pile, and, though now roofless, is about 50 feet high, with projecting round towers in front, flanking the gateway, which is arched with hewn stone. The walls are about five feet thick, and the second floor, supported by an arch, still remains, and is gained by a flight of steps. It is now the property of Col. Bruen, who intends to restore it. About eighteen yards distant is another ruin, 30 feet square and 20 high, with walls of equal thickness; and beyond this is a third, of smaller dimensions. Near them is a large old dwelling-house of the Beauchamp family. In 1806 was found an ancient cloak-clasp of gold, weighing 4 oz., and beautifully carved, which was purchased by the Dublin Royal Society for £20.

SMARMORE, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ardee, on the road to Slane; containing 444 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1596 statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey: the land is of first-rate quality, and about two-thirds are under tillage: there is no bog. Smarmore Castle, the seat of Geo. Taaffe, Esq., is in a demesne of about 520 statute acres, well planted and tastefully laid out; it is of some antiquity, but considerable additions have been made to it by the present proprietor; in the demesne are three Danish raths. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a vicarage, forming part of the union of Ardee: the rectory is inappropriate in G. Taaffe, Esq., and the entire tithes have merged in the rental of the land. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union of Ardee.

SMERWICK, county of KERRY.—See DUNURLIN.

SMITHSBOROUGH, a village, in the parish of CLONES, barony and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Monaghan (to which it has a penny post), on the road to Clones; containing 244 inhabitants. This place is called after a gentleman named Smith, who here established monthly fairs, in the latter part of the last century, only one of which, that held on Whit-Monday for black cattle, is now kept up. The village consists of 58 houses, and contains a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, a modern structure; and a dispensary. It is a constabulary police station; and there is a school of about 60 children.

SMITHSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILSKYRE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Crossakeel; containing 15 houses and 122 inhabitants.

SNEEM, a maritime village, in the parish of KILCROHANE, barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Kenmare: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the upper extremity of the harbour of that name, formed by the estuary of the Sneem river and other mountain streams, which flow thence into the northern side of the bay of Kenmare. The harbour is frequented chiefly by fishing vessels. The village, which is irregularly built, has been lately somewhat improved by the erection of some new houses; and a new road hence to the pass of Cameduff, on the mail road between Killarney and Kenmare, is now in progress through an extensive boggy tract, part of which surrounds the village. A penny post to Kenmare has been lately established. Petty sessions are held generally once a month; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. Fairs are held seven times in the year for general farming stock, and for flannel and frieze. Here are the parochial church, and the principal R. C. chapel of the district of Ballybog; also the parochial school, and a school held in the chapel. A dispensary has been lately established.

SOLAR, a parish, in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Larne to Cushendall; containing 259 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Connor: the tithes amount to £19. 17.

SOLDIERSTOWN.—See AGHALEE.

SOLLOGHODBEG, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2¾ miles (N.) from Tipperary, on the road to Burris-o-leagh; containing 758 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the confines of the county of Limerick: a considerable part of it belongs to the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charities, and is chiefly in the hands of cottier sub-tenants. The soil is in general a fine loam or wet clay much in want of draining. Limestone abounds, especially at the hill of Solloghodbeg, but the management of the dairy is more attended to than tillage, as being more profitable. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen: the tithes amount to £110. 8. 10.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Tipperary, on the road to Limerick; containing 2791 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of the county of Limerick and to the south of the parish of Solloghodbeg, which it much resembles in its agricultural character: there is neither bog nor waste land. Tillage is in a backward state; the land being deemed better adapted for pasture than grain: the farmers confine themselves very much to the management of the dairy. Much attention has been paid by Lord Stanley to the improvement of the stock, to which end he has imported several Durham bulls, which his tenants have the use of gratuitously. A copper mine was worked at Gortdrum in 1825, but the workings were soon abandoned. The seat of Lord

Stanley at Ballykisteen, on the Limerick road, is an elegant modern building, situated in a very fertile and improving part of the country, and commanding a fine view of the range of the Galtee mountains. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen: the tithes amount to £314. 15. 4½. There is a R. C. chapel at the village of Solloghod. A boys' school, founded by Lord Stanley, to the master of which he allows a salary of £25 per annum, is in connection with the Board of National Education; the mistress of a girls' school, also founded by his lordship, receives £20 per annum from him: each has a house and a small plot of ground: the usual attendance at the schools is from 40 to 60 children. There are some traces of Danish encampments.

SOWEY, county of SLIGO.—See **BALLYNAKILL**.

SPA, a watering-place, in the parishes of **BALLYNAHAGLISH** and **CLOGHERBRIEN**, barony of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Tralee: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place, which is generally called the "Spa of Tralee," is finely situated on the northern shore of Tralee bay; and its excellent bathing strand and mineral spa, the latter of which is a strong chalybeate, together with the salubrity of its situation, and the fine views it affords of the Tralee and Dingle mountains, attract numerous visitors during the season, for whose accommodation several neat and commodious lodges have been erected. On the strand, which at low water is nearly three miles in length, races are generally held in the course of the season; and a regatta in the bay has been lately established. Near the centre of the bay are the small rocky islets called the Samphire, to the larger of which aquatic excursions are often made; and the drive along the strand, from the Spa to the town of Tralee, affords a delightful succession of marine and mountain scenery. Off the shore, to the west of the Spa, is an excellent oyster bed, which is allowed to be dredged gratuitously by poor persons, who furnish an abundant supply during the season at the rate of 3d. per 100. Among the seats and lodges in the immediate vicinity are Frogmore Lodge, the residence of the Rev. Barry Denny; Plover Hill, of George Gun, Esq.; Oyster Hall, of Barry Collins, Esq.; and the lodges of Danl. Supple, jun., W. Neligan, R. O'Connell, and O. Stokes, Esqrs.

SPANISH, or **GREEN**, ISLAND, in the parish of **CREAGH**, Eastern Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Skibbereen; containing 12 inhabitants. It is situated in the mid-channel of the river Ilen, where it flows into the harbour of Baltimore; and comprises 120 acres of land, some part of which is rocky, but the greater part is under cultivation, and produces tolerably good crops.

SPIDDLE, or **SPIDDAL**, a village, in the parish and barony of **MOYCULLEN**, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (W.) from Galway, on the bay of Galway: the population is returned with the parish. Here is a pier, built by the Fishery Board, which is the only place of shelter for boats on this side of the bay. In the R. C. divisions it is considered a parish, united with that of Minna, in which union are two small thatched chapels, one at Spiddal and the other at Minna.

SPIKE ISLAND, in the parish of **TEMPLEROBIN**, barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Cove, in the harbour of Cork; containing 205 inhabitants. This island is situated in the middle of Cork harbour, and acts as a natural breakwater, preserving the bay within perfectly smooth, while that portion of it which is without is very much agitated. It comprises 180 acres of fertile land, which, previously to its occupation by Government, in 1811, as an Ordnance depôt for the south of Ireland, afforded good pasturage, but was uninhabited. The substratum is, on one side, a compact dove-coloured limestone, and on the other a clay-slate, uniting with the former in a remarkable manner. On the high ground in the centre are extensive artillery barracks; on the western side is a large and handsome military hospital; forts, bomb-proof, have been constructed to defend the entrance of the harbour, and around the shores are several houses occupied by persons connected with the establishment. The principal entrance is on the north, where is a commodious pier, with a water-gate, near which are three small towers, with apartments for the gate-keeper, sentinel, and others; the battery is very strong and well mounted, and is the only salute battery on the southern coast. The barracks are frequently used by regiments under orders for foreign service when waiting for the arrival of transports or detained by contrary winds; and detachments are sent hence to Hawlbowlisland, and Carlisle and Camden forts. The only place of worship is the chapel of the garrison. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the district of Monkstown, in the diocese of Cork.

SPRINGVILLE, a village, in the parish of **BURRY**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Kells; containing 33 houses and 171 inhabitants. Here is Springville, the seat of P. O'Reilly, Esq.

STABANNON, a parish, in the barony of **ARDEE**, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Ardee, on the road to Castle-Bellingham, and on the river Dee; containing, with the villages of Drumgoolstown and Rootstown, 2221 inhabitants, of which number, 979 are in the village of Stabannon. According to the Ordnance survey, this parish comprises 4376¾ statute acres of land of the best quality, mostly under an improved system of tillage. At Drumgoolstown is a bleach-green, conducted by Messrs. J. and R. Crawley. The only gentleman's seat is Charleville, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Tisdall; it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Dee, and is one of the oldest houses in the county, having been built in 1640. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Richardstown, and in the patronage of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, to whom the rectory is appropriate; the tithes amount to £498. 10., of which £298. 10. is payable to the vicars choral, and £200 to the incumbent, who receives no part of the tithes of Richardstown. The glebe-house, within a very short distance of the church, was erected in 1818, at an expense of £738, British currency, of which half was a loan and half a gift from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 20 acres of excellent land, of which 15 belong to the vicars choral, and five, valued at £12. 10. per annum, to the incum-

bent. The church is a neat modern structure in good repair, built at an expense of £784 British currency, being a loan from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilsaran: the chapel was partly erected in 1800, and enlarged in 1827. There are two private schools, in which about 130 children are taught. The ruins of Rootstown castle, on an eminence, afford abundant evidence of its ancient magnificence: it was a lofty quadrangular pile, strengthened by a rectangular projection at one corner.

STACKALLEN, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER SLANE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Navan, on the road to Slane, and on the navigable river Boyne; containing 837 inhabitants. It comprises 2223 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Stackallen House is the handsome residence of Viscount Boyne, whose ancestor, Gustavus, first Viscount, commanded a regiment in King William's army in the battle of the Boyne: he was interred in the church of Stackallen in 1723, as have also been many other branches of the family. The mansion is a spacious structure, and stands in a fine, well-planted demesne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1800, to the rectories of Gernonstown and Dunmoe, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop. The tithes amount to £192; and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £551. 10. 4. The glebe-house, closely adjoining the church, was built in 1815, at an expense of £1490, defrayed by a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue by the then incumbent. The church is a neat plain edifice in good and permanent repair, built about 200 years since; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £280 for its repair. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from the incumbent; and a female school, in which the children are clothed, is supported by the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton; in these schools about 110 children are taught.

STACUMNEY, a parish, in the barony of **NORTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Leixlip, on the road from Lucan to Celbridge; containing 112 inhabitants. This parish, in which is situated the elegant seat called Stacumney House, is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Leixlip. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Celbridge.

STAFFORDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **SKREEN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Navan, on the road to Dublin, by Ashbourne; the population is returned with the parish of Follistown. It comprises about 520 statute acres, mostly grazing land of excellent quality, and contains Staffordstown House, the property of the Rev. R. Butler, vicar of Trim. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in the Rev. R. Butler; the tithes amount to £40: the rector of Skreen performs the occasional duties, without any remuneration. Here is an ancient burial-ground, in which some of the members of the Cusack family, the former owners of the Staffordstown property, are interred.

STAGONIL.—See **POWERSCOURT**.

STAHALMOCK, or **STAHOLMOY**, a parish, in the

barony of **LOWER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Nobber, on the road from Kells to Ardee; containing 756 inhabitants, and comprising $1409\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of good land. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £110, and there is a glebe of 21 acres, valued at £47 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Kilbeg, Newtown, Robertstown and Emlagh, and containing the chapels of Stahalmock and Carolanstown.

STALEEN, a hamlet, in the parish of **DONORE**, barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Navan; containing 20 houses and 88 inhabitants. It is the property of Wm. Sharman Crawford, Esq., who has a house here in which he occasionally resides.

STAMCARTHY, or **STUMCARTHY**, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLELOGHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Stoneyford to Pilltown and Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1066 inhabitants, and comprising 1452 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithes amount to £35. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Ballyhale; the chapel, a neat modern building, is in the village of Stoneyford. About 120 children are educated in three schools, one of which, for infants, is supported by Mrs. Flood.

STAMULLEN, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Drogheda, on the road by Balbriggan to Dublin; containing 1322 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, comprises $4285\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is chiefly under tillage, and in a state of profitable cultivation; limestone is quarried for agricultural and other uses, and there is a due proportion of bog. The principal seats are Gormanston Castle, the residence of Viscount Gormanston, a spacious and lofty structure, with a domestic chapel attached, and situated in an extensive and richly embellished demesne; Harbournstown, of M. O'Farrell Caddell, Esq., a handsome modern mansion with a demesne comprising more than 400 acres tastefully laid out and well planted, and commanding an extensive view from the summit of a tower within the grounds, which forms a conspicuous landmark to mariners; Stedalt, of W. Walsh, Esq., pleasantly situated in a demesne of 230 acres; and Delvin Lodge, of — Shaw, Esq., beautifully situated on the banks of the river Delvin, which here separates the parish from the county of Dublin. The village is pleasantly situated, and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous handsome cottages. Off the coast are the Cargee rocks, which are dry at half ebb, and on which a beacon is placed; the coast comprehending the shores of Meath and Louth, from this place to Carlingford lough, is for the greater part a broad shallow strand free from shoals or other obstructions. Petty sessions are held for the district on alternate Wednesdays at Julianstown. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Julianstown; the rectory is inappropriate in Capt. Geo. Pepper. The tithes amount

to £425, of which £350 is payable to the impropiator and £75 to the vicar; the glebe comprises about four acres, valued at £27. 19. per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Julianstown, Ballygarth, and Moorechurch, in which are three chapels; the chapel in the village of Stamullen is a handsome modern edifice, with an altar of Sienna marble, the gift of Lord Gormanston, who also presented a fine painting of the Crucifixion for the altar-piece, and contributed largely towards the erection of the building. About 90 children are instructed in two public schools, supported by Lord Gormanston and Mr. Caddell, and there is a dispensary. There are some remains of the ancient church, the cemetery of which is the burial-place of the Preston family, ancestors of Viscount Gormanston, who takes his title from this estate.

STAPLESTOWN, county of CARLOW.—See BAL-LINACARRIG.

STEWARTSTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of DONAGHENRY, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (N. W.) from Armagh, and 82 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Coleraine; containing 1010 inhabitants. This place, also called Steuartstown, derives its name from its founder, Sir Andrew Steuart, to whom Jas. I. granted the surrounding district; in 1608 he erected here a strong bawn of limestone, which afterwards was converted into a castle, and laid the foundation of a village according to the conditions of the grant. The present town consists of a spacious square and three principal streets, and contains 204 houses, well built of stone and roofed with slate; many of the houses are large and handsome, several of modern erection, and the whole place has an appearance of cheerfulness and prosperity. The manufacture of linen cloth and a fabric called unions (a mixture of linen and cotton) is carried on to a considerable extent; and the town derives a good inland trade for the supply of the neighbourhood, and considerable traffic, from its situation on a great public thoroughfare. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held on the first Wednesday in every month (O. S.). The market-house is a handsome building in the centre of the town. A constabulary police force is stationed here; a court is held monthly for the manor of Castlestewart, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable; and petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays. The parish church is situated in the town, in which are also a R. C. chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians, some large school-houses, and a dispensary. There are some remains of the old castle, but they have long been in a neglected state, and retain scarcely any traces of their original character. The country around exhibits much picturesque scenery, and is embellished with several handsome seats. About two miles from the town, in an extensive and improved demesne, with a fine park, is Stewart Hall, the seat of the Earl of Castle-Steuart, who derives his titles of baron and earl from this place.

STICKILLEN, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Annagasson and the sea coast; containing 294 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Dee, and comprises, accord-

ing to the Ordnance survey, 1361 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of excellent land, chiefly under tillage. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Ardee; the rectory is impropriate in Viscount Ferrard. The tithes amount to £116. 14. 6., of which £100 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Ardee. The ancient burial-ground still exists.

STILLORGAN, a parish, in the barony of HALF-RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road by Donnybrook to Bray; containing 2001 inhabitants, of which number, 650 are in the village. This parish comprises only 648 statute acres, of which about three-fourths are meadow and pasture, chiefly demesne lands, and the remainder principally garden grounds. There are numerous handsome seats and pleasing villas beautifully situated and commanding some fine sea views and mountain scenery, with extensive prospects over Dublin bay. The principal are Stillorgan House, the residence of J. Verschoyle, Esq., anciently the property of the Allens, ancestors of the present Viscount and Baron Allen of Stillorgan; Carysford House, the seat of the Right Hon. W. Saurin, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out; Stillorgan Abbey, of A. R. Blake, Esq., a handsome residence in the Elizabethan style, built in 1833 near the site of the old abbey; Mount Eagle, of H. D. Grady, Esq.; Obelisk Park, of H. Perry, Esq., so called from a lofty obelisk erected in the grounds by Lady Pierce, for the employment of the poor during the scarcity of 1741; Thornhill, of J. George, Esq.; Carysford Lodge, of T. Goold, Esq.; Stillorgan Park, of J. Busby, Esq.; Beaufield, of H. Darley, Esq.; Oatlands, of M. Pollock, Esq.; the Grove, of J. Hughes, Esq.; Woodview, of G. W. Boileau, Esq.; Riversdale, of J. W. Barlow, Esq.; Stillorgan, of R. Guinness, Esq.; Dunstaffnage Lodge, of R. H. Sheehan, Esq.; Talbot Lodge, of Capt. Newenham; Limeville, of H. B. Reeves, Esq.; Rose Hill, of Mrs. Drevar; Maryville, of L. H. Thomas, Esq.; Oakley Park, of R. Everard, Esq.; Jane Villa, of Mrs. Wilson; Elm Grove, of Mrs. Richards; Littleton, of W. Wilson, Esq., M.D.; and Waltersland, of W. H. Smith, Esq. The village is within the delivery of the Dublin twopenny post, and is a constabulary police station; there is also a constabulary police station at the village of Newtown Park. Close to it is an ale and beer brewery, which has been carried on for more than 80 years by the family of Darley: it has been for more than 40 years in the possession of the present proprietors, who have also an extensive brewery and malting concern at Bray.

This parish, together with that of Kilmacud, constitutes the perpetual curacy of Stillorgan, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin: the tithes amount to £101. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$., the whole payable to the incumbent; the glebe, which is situated in the parish of Kill, comprises 9 acres. The church, a neat edifice, was enlarged in 1812 and again in 1833, for which the late Board of First Fruits, in the former instance, granted a loan of £800, and in the latter a gift of £500. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Booterstown, and also part of that of Sandyford and Glencullen. About 150 chil-

dren are taught in three public schools, and an infants' school is supported by Charles Doyne, Esq., of Newtown Park; there are also a dispensary in the village, and an institution for bettering the condition of the poor and suppressing mendicity. Adjoining the grounds of Waltersland is a field called Silver Park, from the great number of silver coins and ornaments found there. On clearing the rocky ground, more than 100 graves were discovered, together with numerous spear heads and other warlike instruments, confirming a tradition that a battle had been fought there; there were also discovered some urns of baked clay, containing ashes and burnt bones, and a small chamber, about a foot and a half square, formed of four upright stones, with one on the top and one at the bottom.

STONEHALL, a parish, in the barony of **CORK-AREE**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Mullingar, on the road from Rathowen to Castletown-Delvin; containing 632 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises 2441 statute acres of good land, one-half of which is arable and the remainder pasture, borders on the north-east upon the most picturesque portion of Lough Dereveragh, over which rises the hill of Knockbody, commanding a view of a range of heights to the south: to the west are other high hills, at the bottom of which, and on the side of a small lake, are the vestiges of the old parish church: the land is principally under tillage, with some bog, marshy land and mountain. Mornington, the seat of Owen Daly, Esq., is in the parish. It is in the diocese of Meath, and is one of the three parishes forming the union of Taghmon, or Multifarnham, but the tithes, amounting to £90, are wholly inappropriate in the Marquess of Headfort: it is also a perpetual curacy, comprising the parishes of Stonehall and Multifarnham, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Taghmon; the income of the perpetual curate is £113. 2. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., arising from £64. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$., payable by the rector of Taghmon, £37 from the augmentation fund of Primate Boulter, and the glebe of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £11. 10. per annum. The glebe-house, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the church, was built in 1817 by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits: both glebe-house and glebe are in the parish of Multifarnham. The church, a plain badly constructed edifice, in indifferent repair, was built in 1809 by a gift of £600 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rathconnell. In the hill of Polnagoth there is a remarkable cavern of considerable depth.

STONEPOUND, county of **WEXFORD**.—See **CLON-ROCHE**.

STONEFYORD, a village, partly in the parish of **ENNISNAG**, barony of **SHILLELOGHER**, but chiefly in that of **CHURCH-JERPOINT**, barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Waterford; containing 74 houses and 445 inhabitants. It is a chief station of the constabulary police, and has a penny post to Thomastown. Petty sessions are held every alternate week. Here is a neat R. C. chapel, also a dispensary and fever hospital, maintained in the customary manner; and schools for boys and girls, and one for infants, are patronised by Mr. and Mrs. Flood, of Flood Hall.

STRABANE, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), partly in the parishes of **LECKPATRICK** and **URNEY**, but chiefly in that of **CAMUS-JUSTA-MORNE**, barony of **STRABANE**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Londonderry, $14\frac{1}{4}$ (N. W. by N.) from Omagh, and 107



Seal.

(N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road, and at its junction with that from Sligo, to Londonderry; containing 4700 inhabitants. Little notice of this place occurs prior to the 14th century, when a Franciscan monastery of the third order was founded here, which flourished only for a short time and ultimately merged into the abbey of Scarvaheerin. This place was formerly in the district of Munterlony, but on the formation of part of the territory of Tir-Owen into the county of Tyrone, in 1591, it was made the head of the barony of Strabane. It appears, however, to have been merely an inconsiderable village till the plantation of Ulster by Jas. I., who, in 1611, granted the surrounding district to the Earl of Abercorn, who, previously to the year 1619, had erected a strong castle, around which he built a town of 80 houses, and settled 120 families, mustering together 200 armed men, for whom, in 1612, he obtained a charter of incorporation and other valuable privileges. He also erected three water-mills for grinding corn, and began to build a church. The town now ranks the third in the county, and promises to rival Omagh and even Dungannon. In 1641 it was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Nial, who took the castle and carried off the Countess of Abercorn and detained her as a prisoner till ransomed by the payment of a large sum of money. The Irish forces of O'Nial remained for a long time in possession of the castle, till it was at length retaken by the troops under the command of Col. Sir G. Hamilton, brother of the Earl of Abercorn. In the war of the Revolution it was garrisoned for the Protestants, and on the 14th of March, 1688, afforded an asylum to the inhabitants of Dungannon and its neighbourhood, when abandoned by Col. Lundy; but in the following month it fell into the hands of the enemy, and on the 18th of April, Jas. II. arrived in person at this place and passed the ford to Lifford. From Lifford he proceeded to Londonderry, but finding that city in a state much more opposed to his views than he had anticipated, he returned to the castle of Strabane on the 20th, and received a deputation who surrendered to him the fort of Culmore.

The town is situated on the river Morne, near its confluence with the Fin, and consists of ten principal and several smaller streets; it contained 836 houses in 1831, since which time several more have been built and great improvements made, among which are the newly constructed roads to Londonderry, Newtown-Stewart, and Castlefin. The houses generally are well built and many of them are spacious and handsome, especially in such of the principal streets as are of more recent formation. Over the river Morne is a bridge, which has

been recently widened; and over the Foyle, by which name the united rivers Morne and Fin are called, is another, to which three arches have been added. The appearance of the town is strikingly prepossessing, and the effect is further increased by the thriving orchards attached to the houses and in the immediate neighbourhood, producing apples, pears, and cherries in abundance. The manufacture of corduroys and other cotton fabrics was formerly carried on here to a limited extent; and in the neighbourhood are several bleach-greens, none of which at present are in operation. The principal trade is in grain, of which more is sold in this market than in any other in the county; great quantities are annually shipped for Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports. The provision trade is also very extensive; more than 1000 tierces of beef and 2000 barrels of pork are annually cured here for the English market. There is a large ale and beer brewery of some celebrity, chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood, yet considerable quantities are sent to Londonderry, Coleraine, Lifford, Donegal, and other places. The chief exports are wheat, oats, barley, flax, pork, beef, butter, eggs, and poultry; and the imports, timber, iron, staves, groceries, and articles of general merchandise. The trade of the place is much facilitated by the Strabane canal, which meets the river Foyle at Leck, about three miles below the town, and is navigable for vessels of 40 tons' burden. It was constructed in 1793, at an expense of £12,000, defrayed by a grant from the Commissioners of Inland Navigation, aided by the Marquess of Abercorn, and brought into the town by two locks. On its banks are large ranges of warehouses and stores for grain, with wharfs and commodious quays, well adapted to the carrying on of an extensive trade. Near the town, on the river Foyle, is a salmon fishery, which belonged formerly to the corporation of Lifford, but is now the property of the Earl of Erne; great quantities of fish are annually taken. The market is on Tuesday, and is largely supplied with corn, provisions, and brown linen; and fairs are held on the first Thursday in every month, and on the 12th of May and November (O. S.), for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-house is a commodious and handsome building; and the grain and meal markets, built by the corporation in 1823, are large and well arranged; over the principal gateway are the arms of Strabane.

Jas. I., in the 10th of his reign, made the town a free borough, and granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, by the title of the "Provost, Free Burgesses and Commonalty of the borough of Strabane", with a weekly market, two annual fairs, and the power of returning two members to the Irish parliament, holding a court of record and other privileges. By this charter the corporation consists of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The provost, who is also clerk of the market and judge of the borough court, is annually elected on the 29th of Sept. from the free burgesses, by a majority of that body; if no election takes place, he continues in office till the next appointment. The free burgesses fill up vacancies as they occur, from the freemen, by the provost and a majority of their own body, and also admit freemen by favour only. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish

parliament till the union, when the borough was disfranchised. The court of record held before the provost had jurisdiction to the amount of 5 marks, but after the abolition of arrest for small sums, the business of the court declined, and it has since fallen into disuse. The corporation has no property but the tolls of the fairs and market, which are under their regulation. There is a chief constabulary police station; the quarter sessions for the county are held here in April and October; petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays, and a court for the manor of Strabane, every month, at which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable. The church built here in 1619, by the Earl of Abercorn, has, since the parliamentary war of 1641, been the parish church of Camus-juxta-Morne: it has been enlarged from time to time and is now a handsome cruciform structure in the Grecian style, with a cupola, and the arms of the founder over the principal entrance. There are a spacious R. C. chapel, and two places of worship for Presbyterians and two for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A handsome school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected in 1826 by the Marquess of Abercorn, who endowed it with £40 per ann.; and there is a fever hospital, with a dispensary attached. About one mile from the town, on the road to Londonderry, is a chalybeate spring, containing iron, magnesia, and sulphur, held in solution by carbonic acid gas. Of the castle built by the Earl of Abercorn, nothing now remains; the site is occupied by a dwelling-house and merchant's stores. Strabane gives the inferior titles of Baron and Viscount to the Marquess of Abercorn.

STRABOE, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Tullow: containing 195 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the county, and on the confines of the county of Kildare; and comprises about 500 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Rathvilly: the tithes amount to £115. 10. 2½. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Rathvilly.

STRABOE, a parish, in the barony of MARYBOROUGH EAST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Mountmellick, on the road from Portarlinton to Maryborough; containing 2176 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated near the river Onas, and watered by one of its tributary streams, comprises 5335 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally productive, and limestone of good quality is quarried for agricultural and other uses. The principal seats are Shara House, the residence of T. Kemmis, Esq.; Eyne House, of Capt. R. Lavers; Straboe, of the Rev. T. Kemmis; Derry, of J. Baldwin, Esq.; and Knocknagrove, of M. Dillon, Esq.: at Shara is a foundry, and there is a constabulary police station at the Heath. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Maryborough; the rectory is inappropriate in — Lewis, Esq. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the impropriator, and £100 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Maryborough; there are some remains of the ancient parish church, and a well held in much esteem, near which are the walls of a castellated mansion, erected on the site of the ancient castle of Morett, one of the fortresses originally built

by Lord Mortimer, and held for many ages by the Fitzgeralds against the O'Mores. The present remains have a stack of chimneys on each side-wall and gable, with a turret at one of the angles; but the interior is wholly destroyed. About 200 yards to the south, beyond a rivulet that runs through a small valley, is a building apparently an ancient chapel. Shara castle, in this parish, called formerly Lion, or Shelaw castle, was, in 1397, the head of a manor belonging to Sir Robt. Preston; it was besieged and taken by the insurgents in the war of 1641, and in the following year surrendered to Sir Chas. Coote, from whom it was retaken by Owen Roe O'Nial in 1646 and finally surrendered, in 1650, to Cols. Reynolds and Hewson, by whom it was demolished; the few remains that existed were wholly removed some few years since.

STRADBALLY, a parish, in the barony of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S.) from Oranmore, on the road from Galway to Gort; containing, with the village of Claran-bridge, (which is described under its own head) 1053 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises 4291 statute acres, is situated in the interior of an inlet that proceeds eastward from Kilcolgan Point and receives two rivers which flow through the parish, the Kilcolgan river, frequently called the Carnamart, and the Claran, nearly dry in summer and meeting the sea at Claran-bridge. The surface for the most part consists of large tracts of naked limestone rock, yet affording, in all those places that are covered with soil, a very nourishing herbage for sheep, and where tilled throwing up excellent crops notwithstanding its bad culture: the sea weed collected from the shore is the only manure used, and the too frequent application of it has been found very exhausting: ash timber thrives well. The district is supplied with peat for fuel from Connemara and the coast of Clare by the inlet, which is navigable for small craft to the village. There is a weekly market on Tuesday at Claran-bridge, and four fairs on the first Thursday after the 11th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. The chief traffic, both in the markets and fairs, is in wheat, oats and pigs, which last are bought up by the agents of the provision merchants. There are also fairs at Tubberbracken in May and October, the latter chiefly for turkeys. Kilcornan, the residence of T. N. Redington, Esq., situated near the village, of which he is proprietor, is about to be enlarged and improved according to the Tudor style of architecture. In the demesne are the ruins of a castle, said to have belonged to a celebrated heroine of the Clanricarde family, named Norah Burke, but better known, from her cruelties, by that of Norah na Kaun, or "Norah of the heads." Lavally is the residence of T. Lynch, Esq. Several old monuments in the neighbourhood during the three last centuries bear the names of members of this family. Rahasane, lately the residence of R. J. French, Esq., and now of his sisters and coheiresses, is a fine, thickly wooded demesne.

The parish is in the diocese of Kilmacduagh: the rectory is appropriate to the see and to the archdeaconry: the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithes amount to £115. 9. 10., of which £98. 17. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £55. 2. 10. to the archdeacon, and £31. 10. to the vicar. The R. C. parish, which is also called Kilcornan and Claran-bridge,

is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels: the old chapel is in a retired situation; a stone over the entrance bears the date 1763: the modern chapel at Claran-bridge, a plain slated building, was erected by the late C. and T. Redington, Esqrs., father and grandfather of the present proprietor. A monastery near the village was also built by the same gentlemen, and has been endowed with seven acres of land, on condition that the tenantry on the Kilcornan estate should be educated gratuitously at the school attached to the establishment. An institution of the religious sisters of charity is about to be endowed, and the building erected by Mrs. Redington, widow of the late Mr. Redington, on a piece of ground given by the present proprietor on similar conditions to the former: that lady contributes £25 per ann. and supplies books and other school requisites to a female school: 165 boys are educated in the former of these schools and 66 girls in the latter. Near Lavally is the holy well of Tubberbracken, "the Well of the Trout," not much frequented at present. Not far from Kilcornan, in the townland of Tarmon, and on the estate of Mr. Redington, are the ruins of an old church in a cemetery now not used from a superstitious notion of the peasantry. The castle of Dunkellin, now in ruins, the property of the Marquess of Clanricarde, gives the inferior title of Baron to that nobleman.

STRADBALLY, a parish, in the barony of **CORKAGUINEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dingle, on the Connor-Hill road to Tralee; containing 1253 inhabitants, of which number, 425 are in the village. It is situated on St. Brandon's bay, and comprises 5790 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act; the soil is in general light, and there are some patches of bog: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. A new road, in continuation of the line from Dingle made a few years since, is now in progress through the parish, and will be extended to Knockglass, in the parish of Kilgobbin, where it will form a junction with the mail road to Tralee. The village of Stradbally comprises about 60 small houses, mostly thatched; and within the limits of the parish are Hillville, the residence of John Jas. Hickson, Esq., and Stradbally Lodge, of Geo. Hickson, Esq., both commanding fine views of the bay and mountain of St. Brandon. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Ballynacourty, also called the union of Kilflyn: the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Cork. The vicarial tithes amount to £185. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Castle-Gregory. In the cemetery adjoining the village are the ruins of the old church.

STRADBALLY, county of **LIMERICK**—See **CAS-
TLECONNELL**.

STRADBALLY, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **STRADBALLY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Maryborough, and 38 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Cork, containing 2392 inhabitants, of which number, 1799 are in the town. This place, anciently called "Mon-au-Bealing", was the site of a Franciscan monastery founded in the 12th century by the chief of the O'Mores, which, in 1592, was granted with all its possessions, comprising several castles, to Francis Cosbye and his heirs, to

hold as of the Castle of Maryborough, in capite, by knight's service, at a yearly rent of £17. 6. 3., and to provide nine English horsemen. This grant was, in 1609, confirmed and renewed by Jas. 1st to Richard, son of Alexander Cosbye, together with the manor and lordship of Timahoe. The town is one of the most pleasant in the county: it is situated on the banks of a small river which flows into the Barrow, in a vale surrounded by lofty hills, and in a district richly embellished with cultivated demesnes. The principal street is spacious: the number of houses, in 1831, was 306, mostly well built: the river is crossed by a bridge of three arches. The southern branch of the Grand Canal passes along the eastern side of the barony into the vale of the Barrow, opening a communication with Dublin and the towns on that river, but there are no manufactures, nor is any trade carried on, excepting that arising from the produce of two flour-mills on the stream that runs through the town. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on May 6th, July 10th, Aug. 21st, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 21st. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; general sessions of the peace are held here twice in the year, and petty sessions on alternate Fridays. The court-house is a neat building, and attached to it is a small bridewell, containing three cells, two day-rooms and an airing-yard. There is a dispensary, and also a savings' bank.

The parish comprises 1373 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is good, and much of it in demesne; the system of agriculture is improved, and very excellent limestone is procured, which is used for building and other purposes. The vicinity is beautifully varied. Stradbally Hall, the residence of T. P. Cosby, Esq., is a handsome mansion adjoining the town, and situated in a highly embellished demesne, within the limits of which was formerly the ancient castle of the O'Mores. Brockley Park, formerly occupied by the Earl of Roden, and now the residence and property of W. D. Farrer, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the opposite side of the town. In the vicinity are also Ballykilcavan, the seat and improved demesne of Sir Edw. Welsh, Bart.; Kellyville, the residence of Thos. B. Kelly, Esq.; Timogue, of Thos. Budds, Esq.; Ballymanus, of M. Dunne, Esq.; Moyanna, of J. Lyons, Esq.; Vicarstown, of Jas. Grattan, Esq.; Rahinduffe, of Mrs. Baldwin; Derry, of John Baldwin, Esq.; Lohihoa, of R. Dexter, Esq.; Clopook, of Mrs. Mahon; and Esker, of T. Bailey, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, united by act of council, in 1774, to the vicarage of Moyanna, and in the patronage of T. P. Cosby, Esq.: the rectory is impropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The tithes amount to £208. 14. 2., of which £139. 9. 7. is payable to the impropiators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 12 acres; the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £207. 13. 9. The church, a handsome building in the town, was erected in 1764 by subscription; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £321 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Moyanna, Corclone, Timogue, Fossey, and Kilcolmanbrook: the chapel in the town is a spacious edifice, and a handsome chapel has been lately erected at Timahoe in the Gothic style, capable of

accommodating 4000 persons. About 80 children are taught in the national school, which is wholly supported by Mrs. Cosby; and there are several private schools. There was formerly a charter school, for which a building was erected at an expense of £3000, of which sum, £300 was a gift from the late Poole Cosby, Esq. A battle is said to have been fought at Stradbally bridge between the first settlers of the Cosby family and a native sept, in which the leaders on both sides were killed. Near the town are the ruins of an old church, the walls of which are about six feet thick and of considerable height: under one end is the mausoleum of the Cosby family. Four miles to the south is the Dun of Clopoke, an isolated rock, in which are various singular cavities; it has a level summit, formerly encompassed with a rampart of stone, and was a fort of the O'Mores; the ascent is steep and rugged; it is now remarkable only for the romantic views which it commands along the range of hills in its vicinity and the rich pastures of Timogue.

STRADBALLY, a maritime parish, in the barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Kilmacthomas, on the mail coach road from Waterford to Cork and on the river Tay; containing 3642 inhabitants, of which number, 752 are in the village. The parish comprises 10,302 acres, of which 150 are waste land. The village consists of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it; the houses are well built and command fine marine views; it is a place of some resort during the bathing season, but the accommodations are inconsiderable. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight; and it is a constabulary police station. Here was formerly a productive salmon fishery, which has totally declined. A new road from Stradbally to Kilmacthomas, shortening the distance one mile, has been lately made. South-west of the village, on a very steep cliff, a signal station-house was erected by the Government during the late war; it has been purchased by J. Hewson, Esq., who calls it Island Castle; he is enlarging and improving the building, with a view of making it his residence; the sea view here is of almost boundless extent, and the cliff on which the house stands is nearly perpendicular, measuring 370 feet from the summit. Near the shore is Woodhouse, the seat of R. Uniacke, Esq., a large and well built mansion, situated in a beautiful valley through which the river Tay winds its course; his ancestor, in 1742, obtained a premium for having planted round it no fewer than 152,640 trees, which form a noble wood, having flourished remarkably, though so near the sea. Woodhouse was anciently called Tore-Raith, or Tar-Cora, and was the residence of a branch of the Geraldines. The other seats are Fahagh, that of Pierse Richard Barron, Esq.; Glenview, of Pierse Marcus Barron, Esq.; and Carrickbarron, the property of Lady Osborne, but occupied by Pierse George Barron, Esq.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1799, to the vicarages of Ballylaneen and Clonea, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate; the tithes amount to £795. 4. 4., of which £500 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the incumbent; and the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £661. 3. 8.

The church is a neat structure, with a tower and spire, rebuilt in 1786 by aid of a gift of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits; the churchyard is well planted, and adorned by the ruins of the ancient abbey, which, being overgrown with ivy, have a very picturesque appearance. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Stradbally and Ballylaneen, and containing three chapels, two of which are in this parish, at Stradbally and Fahagh, the latter built principally at the expense of the late James Barron, Esq.; it is in contemplation to erect a new chapel in the village. A school for children of both sexes was endowed with £30 per ann., by the late Pierse Barron, Esq., who built the school house; a school is supported by Mrs. Uniacke, of Woodhouse, for children of both sexes, and there is also another public school; in these schools about 200 children are taught, and in a private school are about 50 children. The late Rev. P. Wall, P. P., left upwards of £100 to be distributed in clothing and other charities. On the estate of Fahagh are the remains of an ancient building which derives interest from having been the place of refuge of the Fitzgeralds. At Ballivoney the traces of an extensive building are scarcely visible, extending in length 180 feet, and in breadth 90, with an open wall in front; it is supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Two miles south-west of the village, on a very steep cliff, are the ruins of a castle (of which the Irish name signifies "the house of fortification"), built by the Fitzgeralds, and defended on the land side by a deep trench, over which was a drawbridge. At Carrigahilla is a relic supposed to be druidical, consisting of an oval enclosure, 182 yards long by 33 broad, having a large upright stone in the centre and several smaller ones around it. One of the brotherhood of the Augustine friars, ruins of whose abbey are in the churchyard, was called the White Friar, and is the hero of many legendary tales.

STRADE, county of MAYO.—See **TEMPLE MORE**.

STRADONE, a market and post-town, in the parish of LARAH, barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cavan, and 50 (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Virginia to Ballyhaise; containing 35 houses and 250 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a dispensary. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on Feb. 7th, March 28th, May 10th, June 24th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 18th, for general farming stock. Stradone House, the residence of Major Burrowes, is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and finely wooded demesne adjoining the town.

STRAFFAN, a parish, in the barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Celbridge, on the road to Naas; containing 727 inhabitants. It comprises 2212 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, which is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture; the soil is in general a strong stiff clay. The Grand Canal passes within two, and the Royal Canal within about four, miles of the parish. The principal seats are Straffan House, the modern seat of H. Barton, Esq.; Barberstown, of Capt. Robinson; Lodge Park, of A. Henry, Esq., J. P.; and Straffan Lodge, the neat residence of

Mrs. Whitelaw. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Celbridge; the rectory is impropriate in Mrs. Whitelaw; the tithes amount to £130, of which £80 is payable to the impropriator, and £50 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions also it forms part of the union or district of Celbridge: the chapel is a neat edifice, situated in the village; connected with it is a Sunday and day school. A school for girls is supported by Mrs. Barton; and there are two private schools in which are about 60 children.

STRAIDKELLY, or **STRAIGHTKELLY**, a village, in the parish of TICKMACREVAN, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Glenarm, on the old coast road to Belfast; containing 25 houses and 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the hill of Cloony, over which the old road passes at an elevation of nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea, while the new military road takes nearly a level course along the shore round the base of the hill, being not more than 15 feet above high water mark.

STRANGFORD, a small sea-port and post-town, in the parish of BALLYCULTER, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Downpatrick, and $79\frac{3}{4}$ (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 583 inhabitants. In the year 1400, the constable of Dublin city, with divers others, fought a great sea battle at Strangford against the Scotch, in which many of the English were slain. It is situated on the western side of the channel which forms the entrance of the lough to which the town gives name; it is a very small place, having only 119 houses, among which are a chapel of ease to the parish church of Ballyculter, a R. C. chapel, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house: here is also a small quay for the convenience of the fishing boats, and of the passengers crossing the strait to Portaferry. It is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on Aug. 12th and Nov. 8th. The trade is chiefly in coal and timber. A school, in which are about 200 children, is supported by the Hon. W. Fitzgerald De Roos and the Rev. Charles Wolseley. Near this place are the remains of two castles called Welsh's and Audeley's; the former has been converted into the handsome dwelling-house of R. F. Anderson, Esq.; the latter, still in ruins, is on a hill which commands a view of the lough as far as Newtown, and is supposed to have been erected by one of the Audeleys, who settled in this county under John De Courcy. The lough of Strangford was formerly called Lough Coyne: it extends from Killard Point to Newtown, a distance of about 17 miles, from north to south; in some parts it is five and in others three miles in breadth, and at its entrance not quite one. It contains a vast number of islands and rocks. Six of the islands are inhabited; namely, Castle island, in the parish of Saul, containing 118 acres of land under cultivation, and on which are the ruins of a castle; Rea island, in the parish of Tullynakill, containing 103 acres, occupied by a farmer; Wood island, also in the parish of Tullynakill, containing 16 acres, and on which are large beds of shells, from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the sea, that are converted into excellent lime by burning; Tagart island, in the parish of Killyleagh; Islandbawn, in the parish of Killinchy, containing 30 acres of land; and Maghea island, in the parish of Tul-

lynakill, containing 137 acres of land : it has a small quay, to which brigs can come up, and on it are the ruins of a castle, formerly the summer residence of the Knox family. Strangford Lough is a safe and deep harbour, admitting vessels of the largest draught, but, owing to the great rapidity of the tides and the rocks near its entrance, on which the sea breaks violently, it is not prudent for a strange vessel to attempt to enter. There are two passages to it, divided by a reef nearly in the centre of the channel, and half a mile long, called Rock Angus, corrupted into "the Rock and Goose," on which is a stone beacon, and at the south extremity a perch called the Garter, which is dry at half ebb; south-westward from this perch, at a cable's length, are the Pots rocks. The passage on the south side of Rock Angus has $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water, and is navigable only for small vessels. The tide runs in and out of the lough with such velocity as on some occasions to carry vessels against the wind. Strangford gives the title of Viscount to the family of Smythe.

STRANOCUM, a village, in the parish of **BALLYMONEY**, barony of **UPPER DUNLUCE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 29 houses, and 132 inhabitants. Fairs are held on April 20th and Dec. 29th.

STRANORLAR, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **RAPHOE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lifford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Ballyshannon, and on the river Fin; containing 6114 inhabitants, of which number, 641 are in the town. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 15,509 statute acres, of which 159 are under water. That part which forms the estate of Sir Edmund Hayes is under an improved system of agriculture, but the other part appears to be neglected. Here appear two veins containing spar, ochre, and apparently lead ore; they are in a limestone rock, and in the vicinity are great bodies of decomposed limestone, forming excellent manure, and some is quarried for building. The stupendous mountains of Barnesmore, alike remarkable for their perpendicular ascent and for their beautifully varied rocks and herbage, form the Gap of the same name, situated at the south-western extremity of the parish; through this gap a fine stream flows into Lough Esk, and it is also the pass between the north and west of Ireland, coastwise, and on the leading road to Donegal. The town comprises 116 houses, of which 20 are well built, the remainder being occupied by labourers and artisans. Here is a good hotel; also a market and court-house. The market, at which fine brown linen is sold, is held every Saturday; and there are fairs on March 29th, June 11th, July 6th, Aug. 12th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 9th and 10th. Manor courts are held in the court-house before the seneschal on the first Saturday in every month; and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. The linen manufacture is partially carried on; there are two extensive bleach-greens near the town, one belonging to J. Johnston, Esq.; the other, adjoining Summer Hill, to J. and C. Johnston, Esqrs. In the neighbourhood are numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are Drumboe Castle, the residence of Sir E. Hayes, Bart., M.P., situated on a pretty lawn in the centre of an improved demesne; Tyrcallen, of H. Steevens, Esq., in a beautiful and exten-

sively planted demesne, on the principal elevation in which the proprietor has erected an observatory; Edensmore, of J. Cochran, Esq., J.P., a neat mansion, in a small but handsome demesne, on the south bank of the Fin; Woodlands, a handsome modern residence, of J. Johnston, Esq., J.P.; Summer Hill, of C. Johnston, Esq.; Glenmore, of C. Style, Esq., a handsome mansion in improved grounds; the Glebe-house, of the Rev. T. Fullerton; and Cloghan Lodge, the occasional residence of Sir T. C. Style, Bart., near the romantic waterfall and salmon leap of this name on the Fin.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £485. The glebe-house was built in 1812, at a cost of £692, British currency, of which £46 was a loan, and the remainder a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is an old building, to which the same Board, in 1825, granted a loan of £300 for the erection of a gallery. Prior to the 24th of March, 1835, this parish, forming part of the deanery of Raphoe, consisted of the two perpetual cures of Stranorlar and Kiltcevock, but by an order in council of the above date it was disappropriated from the deanery, and erected into a separate and distinct parish, or benefice. It was provided, however, that the incumbent should pay to the perpetual curate of Kiltcevock the same salary as had been paid by the dean. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one in the town, and one about five miles westward. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, in connection with the Synod of Ulster (of the third class), for Seceders (of the second class), and for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary. The parochial school has an endowment from Col. Robertson's charity; there is another under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; and four more are aided by subscriptions; in these schools are about 350 children. There are also two private schools, in which are about 130 children; and two Sunday schools.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a market-town and a parochial district, in the barony of **UPPER TALBOTSTOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Baltinglass (to which it has a penny post), near the road to Wexford, through Tullow; containing 2833 inhabitants, of which number, 952 are in the town. This town, which is of recent date, owes its origin to Edward, late Earl of Aldborough, who, towards the close of the last century, conferred upon it his family name, "Stratford," and distinguished it from other places of that name by the adjunct which describes its situation on the Slaney. A battle was fought here during the disturbances of 1798. It is built on the summit of a considerable hill rising from the bank of the river, and is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and commands most extensive views, including the windings of the river. Adjoining the town, on the bank of the river, are extensive cotton and calico-printing works, established in 1792, by Messrs. Orr and Co., the present proprietors; they employ from 800 to 1000 persons: the machinery is worked by water power, and the average number of pieces printed and finished weekly is about 2000. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, and by the patent the town is entitled to two annual fairs, which have never yet been held. The district parish, also called Rathbran, is a perpetual curacy,

in the diocese of Leighlin, endowed in 1792 by Edward, second Earl of Aldborough, with a rent-charge of £50 out of the Stratford estate, and in the patronage of Col. John Wingfield Stratford. The curate's stipend is augmented by a grant from the trustees of Primate Boulter's fund. The late Board of First Fruits, in 1813, contributed a gift of £450 and a loan of £100 towards the erection of the glebe-house, to which is attached a glebe of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, a neat structure, was built in 1790 by the noble proprietor; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £679 for its repair. There is a R. C. chapel, belonging to the union or district of Baltinglass; also a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster, of the third class. Sunday schools are attached to the church and the R. C. chapel. A fever hospital, with a dispensary, was erected near the town in 1817; it is a neat building, comprising 8 wards containing 24 beds. Adjoining the church is a plot of two acres of freehold land, from which Lord Henniker takes his title of an Irish baron.

STREAMSTOWN, a village, in the parish of ARDMORCHER, barony of MOYCASH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Moate, on the road to Mullingar; containing about 20 houses and 99 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, and has a patent for fairs, but none are held.

STREET, a parish, partly in the barony of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rathowen, on the river Inney and on Lough Dereveragh, and on the road to Granard; containing 4238 inhabitants. This parish comprises $9429\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres of good land, chiefly under tillage; its eastern side is composed of vast tracts of bog, through which the river Inny winds, and on the west it is bounded by the county of Longford. Here are quarries of very fine limestone, good black marble, and thin black flagstone. Colamber is the residence of S. W. Blackall, Esq.; and Kindevin, of R. Sproule, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of Fulke Greville, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate; the tithes amount to £369. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., one-half payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar. The glebe comprises 5 acres, valued at £16. 10. per ann.; the glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £382, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is an ancient building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £228: divine service is also performed in two school-houses, at each extremity of the parish on the evenings of the alternate Sundays throughout the year. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Boherquil. The parochial school is aided by subscription, and there are two other schools, one aided by Mr. and Miss Blackall, and the other by the National Board; in these schools are about 180 children. There are also two private schools, in which are about 190 children. At Colamber are the ruins of an old castle, which was besieged by Oliver Cromwell; it formed the boundary of the English pale. There are the remains of an old church, with a burial-place, at Clonmore, anciently a monastery of the order

of St. Bernard, and founded by St. Fintan, about the 13th century. Opposite the church is a large high moat. At Kennard, in this parish, was anciently a nunnery. In the midst of the bog is a mineral spring.

STROKESTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of BUMLIN, barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the new road from Dublin to Ballina, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Longford, and $74\frac{1}{2}$ (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1547 inhabitants. It consists of two streets intersecting each other at right angles; one is 49 yards wide, and the other 21: there are 261 houses, of which 100 are above the rank of cabins, some of them being very good houses of stone, covered with Welsh slate brought by land carriage from Sligo. The main street is terminated by the grand entrance to Lord Hartland's noble demesne, a new church being at the other end, on the highest ground in the town. The market is held weekly and is very numerously attended, giving a bustling appearance to the place. The country people, besides the ordinary articles of provision, bring a small quantity of linen, linen yarn, and tow, besides woollen stockings, webs of flannel, and a peculiar sort of stuff made with a thread somewhat between the texture of woollen yarn and worsted: these stuffs are dyed and dressed in the town. Abundance of eels and river fish, salt-water fish, and laver, a preparation of sea-weed, from Sligo, are brought to this market. About seven thousand barrels of wheat are sold here in the year, the surrounding lands being reckoned peculiarly favourable for its production. It is chiefly purchased for the flour-mills of Sligo; much grain is also sent to Richmond Harbour, at the head of the Royal canal, about seven miles distant, for the Dublin market, or for exportation. Fairs are held on the first Tuesdays in May, June, October, and November. In the town is a brewery. Races, supported by private subscription, take place on the course of Ballynafad, at the base of Slievebawn, between three and four miles to the south of the town. Quarter sessions are held here once a year for the northern half of the county; a sessions house and a bridewell on the new plan have been recently erected, the latter containing apartments for the keeper, a day-room, and cells for the prisoners. This is a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays; and there is a dispensary. Bawn House, the noble mansion of Lord Hartland, is situated to the east of the town, in a demesne of more than 1000 acres: it consists of a centre with an Ionic portico, having a flat roof guarded by a balustrade, and heavy advancing wings, showing the original character of the whole edifice. Within a grove at a short distance from the front are the roofless ruins of an old church, some of the windows of which retain their ancient mullions, and in others some of modern workmanship have been supplied; the enclosed area has been selected for the site of a family mausoleum: the surrounding grounds are very beautiful. The church forms a regular octagon, and is a handsome building of limestone, with a tower and spire, in the Gothic style. A school is about to be established under the Board of Education. A bequest of £800 was made by the late B. Mahan for the poor of the parishes of the union. Chalybeate springs abound in the neighbourhood.

SUBULTER, a parish, in the barony of DUHALLOW,

county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Kanturk, near the road to Mallow; containing 268 inhabitants. Knockninoss, in this parish, was, in 1647, the scene of a desperate battle between the forces of Lord Inchiquin and those of Lord Taafe. The former having taken the field with 4000 foot and 1200 horse, on Nov. 13th, encountered the Irish army, consisting of 7464 foot and 1076 horse, posted on the hill of Knockninoss. The English forces charged up the ascent, but the Irish stood their ground, and at first forced their assailants before them, some of the highlanders of Sir Alexander Mac Donell's or Mac Allisdrum's corps even driving part of them a considerable distance, and capturing their artillery and carriages; but Lord Inchiquin having found means to detach a party of horse round, so as to gain the summit of the hill, the right wing, commanded by Lord Taafe, and a great part of the main body fled; the left, commanded by Mac Allisdrum, stood its ground, but was at length forced to yield, both the leader and his men giving up their swords: but Lord Inchiquin having ordered that no quarter should be given, the whole were put to the sword, making the total number slain of the Irish army no less than 4000.

The parish, which consists only of the townlands of Subulter and Knockninoss, or Knocknanuss, comprises $382\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £522 per annum. The land is of good quality and chiefly in tillage: it is wholly occupied by John Leahy, Esq., of Subulter House. Limestone is found and burnt for manure. For all civil purposes, and for the performance of clerical duties, it is considered to form part of Kilbrin. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Subulter, in the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne: the tithes amount to £63. 6. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kilbrin. There is a school of about 60 children, gratuitously instructed by Miss Leahy.

SUMMERHILL, a post-town, in the parish of LARACOR, barony of LOWER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Trim, and 17 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, by Dunboyne; containing 49 houses and 331 inhabitants. This town, which has a neat appearance, is pleasantly situated on the road from Dublin to Trim, by Kilcock, and also on that by Dunboyne, which latter is the nearer by three miles. It is a chief constabulary police station; petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on April 30th, June 9th, Sept. 22nd, and Nov. 25th. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, and contiguous to the town is Summerhill House, the seat of Lord Langford, situated in a noble demesne.

SUTTONS, county of WEXFORD.—See KILMOKEA.

SWANLINBAR, a post-town, in the parish of KINAWLEY, barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Ballyconnell, to which it has a penny-post; containing 398 inhabitants. This town is supposed to have derived its origin from a rich iron mine in the neighbouring mountain of Cuilcagh, which was worked at a remote period to a very considerable extent. The ore was smelted into pig iron in furnaces about half a mile distant, and manufactured into bars at some works erected upon a powerful mountain stream which flows through the vil-

lage: these works were continued till all the timber of the mountains was consumed in smelting the ore, when they were necessarily abandoned. In 1786 a considerable part of the town was destroyed by an accidental fire, which consumed 22 houses. It now contains 79 houses, and is situated on the old road from Ballyconnell to Enniskillen, and surrounded by the wild mountains of the barony: it is chiefly distinguished for its mineral waters, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, earth, sea salt and fossil alkali, and in their medicinal effect are both alterative and diaphoretick and are esteemed highly efficacious as a restorative from debility. From April to September it is the resort of numbers of the gentry of the surrounding district. The spa is situated in an enclosure tastefully laid out in pleasant walks and embellished with thriving plantations. Contiguous to the well is a handsome pump-room, in which the visitors usually take breakfast, and on re-assembling an excellent dinner is provided. The surrounding mountains afford ample scope for the researches of the mineralogist, and contain several natural and artificial caves; on the neighbouring townlands of Lurgan and Coolagh are strong indications of coal. A few linens are manufactured in the vicinity, besides other articles of clothing for the inhabitants. Fairs are held annually on Feb. 2nd, March 30th, May 18th, June 29th, July 27th, Aug. 18th, Sept. 3rd and 29th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 1st and 29th. A chief constabulary police station has been established; and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. On the summit of the mountain of Cuilcagh, is a fine spring of excellent water: on this mountain, which is intimately associated with much of the legendary history of the district, the Maguires anciently invested their chiefs with supreme command over the adjacent country of Fermanagh.

SWATTERAGH, a village, in the parish of MAGHERA, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Maghera, on the road to Coleraine, and on the river Clady; containing 204 inhabitants and comprising 50 houses, which, with the exception of one, are small and indifferently built. Here is a small corn-mill, the water from which, after passing under the bridge, divides, and making a curious circuit, forms an extensive island. The country around is barren and badly cultivated, being esteemed the worst part of the Mercers' Company's estate; but a change may be expected, as the leases have lately fallen into their own hands. In the village is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class; also a large and handsome school-house, chiefly supported by the rector and his lady.

SWINFORD, a market and post-town, in the parish of KILCONDUFF, barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ballina, and 140 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Foxford to Ballaghadireen; containing 813 inhabitants. This improving town, which consists of one principal and two smaller streets, comprises 150 houses, nearly all of which are slated. The market is on Tuesday, for provisions; and there is a good market-house, in which petty sessions are held every Wednesday. Fairs take place on May 20th, July 2nd, Aug. 18th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 18th: this is a chief con-

stabulary and a revenue police station. In the town are the parish church, the R. C. chapel, and a dispensary.—See KILCONDUFF.

SWORDS, a market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of **NETHERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Drogheda by Balbriggan; containing 3722 inhabitants, of which number, 2537 are in the town. The place appears to owe its origin to the foundation of a monastery here, in 512, by St. Columbkille, who presented to it a missal written by himself, appointed St. Finan Lobhair, or the Leper, its first abbot, and blessed the well there. The monastery continued long to increase in character and wealth, and the town in consequence rose to such a magnitude, that it had several additional places of worship, among which were chapels dedicated to St. Finan and St. Bridget, near the latter of which was an ancient cross, called "Pardon Crosse." It was repeatedly plundered and burnt by the Danes; and about the year 1035 it suffered in a similar manner from an attack by Conor O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, who was killed in the engagement, to revenge which his brother ravaged the whole district of Fingal with fire and sword. Notwithstanding these repeated injuries it still retained the character of a place of much importance: for when the bodies of Brian Boromhe and his son Murrough, who fell in the arms of victory at the famous battle of Clontarf, were being conveyed to their final place of interment at Armagh, they were deposited for one night during the journey in the abbey of this town. On the foundation of the collegiate establishment of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, Swords was not only constituted a prebend of that church, but it is noticed by Archbishop Alan, in his *Repertorium Viride* as "the Golden Prebend, similar to that of Sarum in England;" and in the same work it is registered as giving name to one of the rural deaneries in the northern part of the diocese. King John granted to the same prelate the privilege of holding a fair there for eight days after the feast of St. Columbkille. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1578. Jas. I., in 1603, granted to the Archbishop of Dublin a confirmation of the privileges of the town, together with a weekly market on Monday; in this document the place is called the Archbishop's manor of Swords. A grant of two additional fairs was made to it in 1699. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the Irish army of the pale assembled for the first time at Swords, and on the 10th of the following January they were driven from it with the loss of 200 men, by Sir Chas. Coote, with scarcely any on his side except that of Sir Lorenzo Carey, a son of Lord Falkland, who was slain in the action.

The town occupies a pleasing situation on the steep banks of a small but rapid stream, which discharges itself northwards into the inner extremity of the creek or pill of Malahide: the creek, which comes within a mile of the town, is navigable for boats at high water. It consists chiefly of one wide street, a mile in length, formed of houses which, with but few exceptions, are of mean appearance. Fairs are held on March 17th and May 9th for cattle and pedlery; petty sessions on Wednesdays; and it is a constabulary police station. Its charter, already noticed, which bears

date in the 20th year of the reign of Elizabeth, incorporates the place by the name of the "Bailiff and Burgesses within the Town of Swords." It was a potwalloping borough and sent two representatives to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the union. By an order of the privy council of Ireland, dated Jan. 10th, 1837, under the Act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV., for extending the jurisdiction and regulating the proceedings of the Civil Bill Court, the county of Dublin is divided into two districts: the northern, called the district of Balbriggan, consists of the barony of Balrothery, so much of the parishes of Swords, Killossory, and Malahide as are in the barony of Coolock, and the barony of Nethercross, except the part of the parish of Finglass which is within that barony; the act of council directs that two general sessions of the peace are to be held annually at Balbriggan and two at Swords for this district: for the particulars of the southern district, named the district of Kilmainham, see KILMAINHAM.

The parish, according to the county book in the custody of the treasurer, contains 3536 Irish acres, of which 1227 are in the town and its liberties. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture rapidly improving: there are several extensive corn-mills within the parish, and it is embellished with numerous seats and villas. Brackenstown, the seat of R. Manders, Esq., is a spacious mansion, situated in a demesne laid out with much taste, in which is a cemetery erected by the present proprietor's father, whose remains are interred there: this place was the residence of the Chief Baron Byssie in the time of Cromwell, who visited him here during his military expedition to Ireland. Balheary House, the residence of A. Baker, Esq., is a large square structure with several apartments of ample dimensions; in the saloon and dining-rooms are some fine pieces of tapestry, formerly the property of the Earl of Ormonde: the surrounding demesne, through which flow the small rivers of Fieldstown and Knocksedan, is well laid out, and commands a fine view of Howth and the Dublin mountains, with the town and environs of Swords, which, with its church, round tower, ruins of the monastery, and other interesting objects, presents a varied and picturesque scene in the foreground. Seafield is the residence of J. Arthure, Esq.; Little Lissenhall, of R. Smith, Esq.; Newport, of P. Wilson, Esq.; the Vicarage, of the Hon. and Rev. F. Howard; Swords House, of Jas. Taylor, Esq.; Prospect Point, of Capt. Purcell; Cremona, of Lieut. Col. Gordon; and Mantua, of Mrs. Daly. The parish is a prebend, rectory, and vicarage in the diocese of Dublin. In 1431 it was divided by Archbishop Talbot into three unequal portions, one of which was assigned to a prebendary of St. Patrick's, the second to the perpetual vicar, and the remainder to the Economy of the same cathedral, which was thereby bound to maintain six minor canons and six choristers, and to furnish lights and to keep the building in a proper state of repair. At present, the rectory in part constitutes the corps of the prebend of Swords; one of the other portions is appropriated to the Economy fund of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and the other, with the vicarage, is episcopally united to the rectory of Kinsealy, and the curacies of Killeek and Killossory, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £273. 1. 2½., of which £112. 13. 5½. is payable to the dean and chap-

ter, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, and a glebe of 33*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* The church, completed in 1818 by aid of a loan of £2500 from the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome building of hewn stone in the pointed style of architecture: the interior is fitted up neatly but without any display of ornamental decoration; a gallery, in which is an organ, extends across the west end: the east window is of modern painted glass. The belfry tower is that of the former church, which was allowed to remain when the rest of the edifice was taken down; it stands a little detached from the main building. Near it, in the same direction, is an ancient round tower, 73 feet high, which is of a ruder construction than most of the others now existing, but has been kept in good repair; it also differs from all the others by having on the vertex of its conical roof a small cross: near the summit are four round-headed windows opening to the four cardinal points, and at different heights are four other small square windows; an opening of about four feet high, apparently intended for the doorway, is nearly 24 feet above the ground. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, which comprises the parishes of Swords, Malahide, and Cloghran, and contains two chapels, one in the town, a spacious and neat edifice with a small tower and spire, the other at Balheary. The free school, which is situated in the town, owes its origin to circumstances connected with the Union. On the suppression of the elective franchise of the borough at that period, the claimants for shares of the £15,000 allowed as compensation for the loss of that right were very numerous: but all their claims were disallowed, and the sum was vested in the Lord Chancellor and several clergymen of high station, in trust to found a school here, for the daily education of the children of the place in reading, writing, arithmetic and such branches of manufacture as would be most likely to be useful to them during their future life; the surplus to be applied to apprentice fees for those pupils who had completed their school course, for premiums, and for the general encouragement of manufactures and agriculture in the district: upwards of 300 children receive instruction in the school, and 6 of each sex are apprenticed every May with a fee of £12 each: a dispensary attached to the institution is supported from the fund, and also a coal yard for selling fuel to the poor at low prices in times of scarcity. The old R. C. chapel has been converted into a school, which is in connection with the Board of National Education: there are 87 boys and 52 girls in it. Another dispensary is supported by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions.

The principal relics of antiquity still in existence are the ancient round tower and the archbishop's palace; the latter was a fortified structure in the centre of a court surrounded by embattled walls flanked with towers; these walls compose the whole of the existing remains, the enclosed area having been converted into a garden. The only evidence of the former existence of a nunnery, founded here at an unknown period, is the record of a pension granted by parliament, in 1474, to the prioress and her successors. To the south of the town, near the sea-shore, are the ruins of Seatown castle, once a chief seat of the Russell family: about a mile from the town, in the same direction, is Drynam, built by the

same family in 1627, and now the property of Robt. Russell Cruise, Esq. Lissenhall, an ancient seat in the vicinity of Swords, belonged to the de Lacey family in the reign of Edw. I.; Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam resided in it for some time, when he was Lord-Deputy of Ireland. Near Brackenstown House is a high rath, which commands a fine view of all the surrounding district: near Seafeld is an old burial-ground, called Ballymadrouch.

SYDDAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Nobber, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 1212 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin; the tithes and advowson were granted in the 2nd of Eliz. to Thomas Manners, gent. It comprises 5061 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, nearly equally divided between pasture and tillage; the soil is of good quality and agriculture improving; some of the pasture land is particularly fine. Lime and marl, found in the low grounds at a small depth beneath the surface, form the chief manure; there is no bog. Some coarse yarn is spun here, and coarse linen cloth is woven for the Drogheda market. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays. The gentlemen's seats are Keiran House, the residence of J. Norris, Esq.; Moortown, of Gorges Henzill, Esq.; and Mentern, of A. Sallary, Esq., adjoining which is a corn-mill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1734, to the vicarage of Killeary and the rectory of Mitchelstown, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. P. Eyton, Esq., of Holywell, in Wales. The tithes amount to £336. 18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £253. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$. is payable to the impropriator, and £83. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. to the vicar; and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £291. 3. 9. The glebe-house is half a mile from the church, and was built in 1788 at a cost of £484, of which £100 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue was defrayed by the then incumbent. The glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £30 per annum, and there are glebes in each of the other parishes of the union. The church was built in 1753; it is a neat edifice, and for its repairs the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £180. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Killeary and Innismott: there are three chapels in the union, two in Killeary and one in this parish at Newtown, with a school adjoining, in which about 100 children are taught; there is another school at Greenhill, in which are about 20 children.

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TACUMSHANE, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Broadway; containing 907 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises (with the chapelry of Churchtown) 3000 statute acres, is situated between two small land-locked gulfs with very narrow openings, called Lake Tacumshane and the Lady's Island Lake: the surface is flat, and it has only a few streams flowing

through it, which are dry in summer, the cattle being then driven to be watered in marl pits, which are numerous in the district and are never exhausted. The land is chiefly under tillage: the principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, and beans, which are cultivated according to a judicious system. The principal manure is marl, found here in large quantities, and of three varieties, all adapted to the soil; sea-weed, which is eagerly sought after and collected by the families residing near the shore, is also very largely used, both by itself and mixed into a compost with sea-sand. The lakes are frequented by various kinds of wild and water fowl in great numbers, that are highly esteemed as an article of luxury from the delicacy of their flavour, which is attributed to their feeding on a species of grass or weed in the lakes. A peculiar kind of stork used to build its nest on the surface of the water of one of those lakes, which formerly was unconnected with the sea; but a high tide having broken the intervening embankment of sand, the birds deserted it after the ingress of the salt water. Several kinds of fish, particularly herrings, lobsters, and oysters, are taken along the shore in great abundance, and of excellent quality: the herring fishery is the most productive, giving employment during the season for 100 cots or open boats manned with five men each. In taking shell-fish 20 boats are regularly engaged for eight or nine months in the year: the strand for miles is formed of a bank of hard dry sand, and is much resorted to for exercise and for sea-bathing during the summer months. The inhabitants, who are peculiarly attached to the place of their nativity, and therefore, until of late years, were extremely averse to travelling beyond the limits of the barony, are peaceable, industrious, and amiable in their dispositions: their habitations, built of mud which hardens to the consistency of stone, are neatly constructed, thatched, the ridge plastered with mortar, and for the most part whitewashed; their offices are equally neat, and the interior arrangements of their dwellings do not disappoint the expectations formed from their external appearance. Their principal want is fuel: coal from Wexford is generally used by the more wealthy farmers; the poorer classes are obliged to have recourse to furze and bean-stalks. There is a coast-guard station at Tacumshane. The roads in the parish are in good order. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Kilsoran; the tithes amount to £224.18.11½. A perpetual curacy for Tacumshane and Ballymore has been recently instituted under the name of Churchtown, *which see*. The old church near the lake is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lady's Island: the chapel is in the village of Faithe. A parochial school has been established and placed under the superintendence of the perpetual curate. The castle or tower of Ballymakane fell about 80 years since, but the dwelling-house attached to it is still inhabited and is now the residence of Mr. Rich. Barrington: the remains of the castles of Syganstown and Rathshelan, the former belonging to the Jacob family, and the latter to J. H. Talbot, Esq., are still in existence.

TAGHADOE, or TAPTOO, a parish, in the barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Maynooth, on the road to Naas; containing 467 inhabitants. This parish is

situated between the Grand and Royal canals, and comprises 3788 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, partly under tillage, but chiefly in pasture. Before the Reformation it formed part of the possessions of the monastery of All Hallows, Dublin; the advowson was granted, at the suppression, to the corporation of Dublin. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the corporation: the tithes amount to £220. There are 12 acres of glebe. The church is a small neat building, with octagonal turrets rising from square piers at the angles, and was erected in 1831 by aid of a gift of £830 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Maynooth: the chapel is in ruins. Near the church is an ancient round tower, about 60 feet high; its external diameter is much larger than is usual in similar structures.

TAGHBOY, or TAUGHBOY, a parish, partly in the barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in that of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E.) from Ballinamore, on the road from Roscommon to Ahascragh; containing 3306 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Suck, comprises 5117 statute acres, according to the county books: the soil is in general light, and, chiefly by the example and encouragement of the Hon. Gonville Ffrench, agriculture has considerably improved: there is a very large tract of bog. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The gentlemen's seats are Claremount, the residence of the Hon. G. Ffrench; Ballyforan House, of M. D'Arcy, Esq.; Mucklon, of G. Kelly, Esq.; and Turrock, the property of W. D. Kelly, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Tassaragh, or Mount-Talbot; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £96.18.5½., of which £38.15.4½. is payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is partly in the union or district of Tassaragh, and partly in that of Dysart. There are three schools, in which 140 children are taught. Here is a mineral spring.

TAGHKEEN, or TAUGHKEEN, a parish, in the barony of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Hollymount, on the road to Claremorris, and on the river Robe; containing 2562 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6716 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2313 per annum, besides large tracts of bog; it is mostly under tillage; agriculture has but little improved; the chief crops are oats and potatoes. Hollybrook is the seat of A. C. Lynch, Esq., J. P. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Hollymount, or Kilcommon; the tithes amount to £104.2.5¼. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Crossboyne: the chapel at Carramore is a thatched building. There are two private schools, in which are about 130 children.

TAGHMACONNELL, a parish, in the barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; 5 miles (N. E.) from Ballinasloe, on the road to Roscommon; containing 4418 inhabitants. This parish comprises 12,229½ statute acres, of which 9912 are applotted under the tithe act. The land is badly cultivated, yet agriculture is improving; there

is a considerable portion of bog, and limestone abounds. Castle-Sampson, a little village within the parish, is 5 miles (W.) from Athlone, and comprises 26 cabins and 130 inhabitants; it has a patent for fairs, which, however, are not held. The gentlemen's seats are Fighill, the residence of R. Keogh, Esq.; Eskan, of W. Kelly, Esq.; Keoghvill, of Ross Keogh, Esq.; and Camla House, of E. Killikelly, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Clonfert, partly appropriate to the bishoprick and deanery, and partly included in the union of Creagh; the tithes amount to £147. 13. 10., of which £36 is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £3. 13. 10½. to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent; there is a glebe of 4 acres. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. There are three private schools, one of which is kept in a house built by the parishioners. At Clonohill are the remains of an old abbey, and there are also the remains of the abbey of Taghmaconnell, and of a nunnery at Ballinnina. Certain lands in the parish pay a rent, called "monastery money," to the crown for this nunnery. Here are the ruins of several old castles formerly belonging to the Keogh family: also two upright stones, crossed by a third on the top, supposed to have been land-marks between the ancient proprietors of the land and the Keogh family.

TAGHMON, a parish, in the barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Mullingar, on the road to Castle-Pollard, and on Lough Dereveragh; containing 922 inhabitants. It comprises 3213 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, as apportioned under the tithe act; about 60 are called the Crooked Wood, and 60 are bog. Here are quarries of black limestone. At Foxborough, in a recess of the lake, is the residence of Mrs. Nugent. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united to the vicarage of Stonehall and the rectory of Multifarnham, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £153. 16. 7., and the gross value of the benefice is £396. 4. 11½. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £892 British, of which £400 was a gift and £300 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 40 acres of profitable land, valued at £60 per ann.; there is also a glebe of 12 acres in Multifarnham. The church is an ancient building in the Gothic style, in decent repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Turin, or Rathconnell, and has a chapel at Monkstown. There are two private schools, in which about 120 children are educated. On a hill in the parish the insurgents, in 1798, had an encampment. There are several raths, most of which have a double trench.

TAGHMON, an ancient incorporated post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Wexford, and 72 (S. by W.) from Dublin, on the old road from New Ross by Fowke's Mill to Wexford; containing 3175 inhabitants. This place derived its name, originally *Theagh Munno*, or "the House of Munno," from St. Munno, who in the 6th century founded here an Augustinian monastery, to which is attributed the origin of the town. This monastery was plundered by the Danes in

917, and was subsequently granted by Dermot Mac Murrough, last King of Leinster, to his abbey at Ferns, as appears by his charter, which is still extant. The town consists chiefly of two nearly parallel streets intersected obliquely by two others; and in 1831 contained 237 houses, some of which are neatly built. Its chief trade arose from its situation on a public thoroughfare, which has been recently diverted into the new line of road from Wexford to New Ross; and it is now chiefly dependent on the number of its fairs, of which not less than 23 are held in the year. A market for salt butter only is held every Tuesday and Friday during the season, and the fairs are well attended. Of its ancient corporation scarcely any thing is at present known; it has for many years ceased to exist, and even the remembrance of it seems to have passed away. The last privilege it exercised was the return of two members to the Irish parliament, which was continued till the union, when the borough was disfranchised. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The parish comprises 7946 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; there is very little waste land, and the bog of Slevoy is now under cultivation; limestone of good quality is found at Poulmarle, and is quarried for agricultural uses and for building. The principal seats are Harperstown, the residence of W. Hore, Esq.; Slevoy Castle, of Lieut.-Col. Pigott; Hilburn, of J. Hatton, Esq.; and Coolcliffe, of Col. Sir Wm. Cox, K. T. S. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1764, to the rectory of Ballyconnick, and with it forming the corps of the prebend of Taghmon in the cathedral of Ferns, to which was also united, in 1785, the impropriate curacy of Ballymitty; it is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £446. 13. 6.; the glebe comprises only about three roods of land in the town. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits, in 1818, granted a loan of £1000, is a small but handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient granite cross of considerable dimensions and rude workmanship. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the greater portion of the parishes of Coolstuff and Kilgarvan, and some part of Horetown, Ambrosetown, and Whitechurch of Glyn: the chapel is a spacious and handsome edifice, partly concealed by some fine beech trees, and adjoining it are a residence for the priest, and a school; there are chapels also at Trinity and Carroreigh; and at Forrest, about half a mile from the town, is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. About 40 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the incumbent, who also pays the rent of the school-house; and a school chiefly for females is partly supported by a society of ladies; in these and in three private schools about 200 children are educated: there is also a Sunday school. A benevolent association, called the Female Spinning Association, for employing poor females of this and the adjoining parishes of Coolstuff and Horetown, in the domestic manufacture of flax and wool, was established here under the man-

agement of a committee of ladies in 1826; it has afforded much comfort to the poor, by supplying them with articles of clothing of their own manufacture, and also with wages for their labour; in 1832, not less than 210 pieces of linen and woollen stuff, each 50 yards long, were manufactured for the association, which, though supported by subscriptions amounting only to £15 per ann., has, after paying all expenses and rendering great assistance to the poor, realised a capital of £100. Here is also a dispensary for the parishes of Taghmon and Horetown. There are three ancient burial-places, in two of which are the ruins of churches; and near the town is a burial-place, called the grave, belonging to the family of Batt, which has a large property here. In the town is a massive square tower, all that remains of an ancient castle formerly belonging to the heirs of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Lord of Wexford, who held a hundred court there; it is now the property of W. Hore, Esq., of Harperstown.

TAGOAT, a village, in the parish of ROSSLARE, barony of FORTH, county WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Broadway: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, and at the junction of several roads, of which the principal is that leading to the town of Wexford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. It is a station of the constabulary police; and contains the principal R. C. chapel of the district, which comprises the parishes of Rosslare, Kilrane, Kilsoran, St. Helen (or Killilane), St. Michael, and Ballybrennan; within a quarter of a mile of the village is the church of the union of Tacumshane, also called the union of Kilsoran, from the church being situated in the latter parish. Adjoining the chapel are schools for children of both sexes, which are under the superintendence of the parish priest; and near the village is a neat school, erected and supported by the rector. In the immediate vicinity is Hill Castle, the seat of G. M. Dance, Esq.

TALLAGHT, a post-town and a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Blessington; containing 4646 inhabitants, of which number, 359 are in the town. The name, which is also written Tavelagh, Taelagh, Tamlect and Taimlacht, signifies a "place of burial," from a large cemetery attached to the church, which popular tradition states to be the place in which the whole race of Partholan, who formed a settlement in Ireland A. M. 1956, were interred after their destruction by a plague. An abbey was founded here, in the eighth century, of which St. Maelruane was first abbot; but no record remains concerning it after the year 1125. A castle was built here by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, as his residence, which continued to be the seat of his successors until a late period; in 1324, he obtained a remission of money in consideration of his expenses in its erection. In 1331, O'Toole, the chieftain of Imaal, at the head of a numerous band, plundered the castle and demesne, slew many of the Archbishop's people, and defeated Sir Philip Britt and a body of Dublin men who had been sent against him. A very large mansion-house was subsequently erected, to which was attached an extensive and well-stocked garden, laid out in the Dutch style, and a demesne of upwards of 200 acres. Dr.

Fowler, who died in 1803, was the last archbishop who resided here. Lord John G. Beresford, who was translated to the see of Dublin in 1819, obtained an act of parliament to sell the buildings and lands, and his successor, Dr. Magee, sold them to Major Palmer, who, after having taken down the buildings, with the materials of which he erected Tallaght House, a handsome modern residence, disposed of his interest in them to John Lentaigue, Esq., the present proprietor.

The parish contains 6604 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the northern portion of it is generally flat, with a range of low hills, or escars, extending from Balrothery hill, on the Dodder, to the Greenhills at its western extremity; the southern and eastern parts rise into the range of Tallaght hills, which command a magnificent view of the vale of Dublin and are backed by the lofty range of Seechin, the summit of which is on the southern verge of the parish. The Dodder has its sources near Castlekelly, in the valley of Glennasmuil, or the "Thrushes' vale," in the south, and proceeding northward quits the parish at Templeogue near Rathfarnham: the Brittas river, a tributary of the Liffey, also rises in the parish. The hills consist of clay-slate, greenstone, and greenstone porphyry; the last-named formation is most abundant in the eastern part. There are several paper and flour-mills and a woollen-mill in the parish. In the town is a dispensary; it is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held in it on alternate Mondays. It has a patent for fairs but they are not held. Near Newlands is Belgarde Castle, originally the property of a branch of the Talbots of Malahide, from whom it passed by marriage to the Dillon family, and thence by purchase to the ancestors of the present proprietor, P. H. Cruise, Esq., who resides in it. The mansion is a large building in a demesne in which there are a number of very fine aged forest trees, and has at one of its angles a square tower of very antique appearance, that formed part of the original structure, which at some distance gives it the appearance of a church. The other more remarkable seats are Templeogue House, the residence of P. Gogarty, Esq.; Newlands, of J. Crotty, Esq., and at one time that of Viscount Kilwarden, chief justice of the King's Bench; Cypress Grove, of J. Duffy, Esq.; Friarstown, of Ponsonby Shaw, Esq.; Delaford, of B. Taylor Ottley, Esq.; Sally Park, of W. E. Handcock, Esq.; Kilvere, of J. Sealy Townsend, Esq.; Willington, of the Rev. Chas. McDonnell; Prospect, of the Rev. Dr. R. McDonnell; Allenton, of F. R. Cotton, Esq.; the Glebe House, of the Rev. W. Robinson; Kiltalown, of J. Robinson, Esq.; Fir House, of J. Armitage, Esq.; Orlagh, of N. Callwell, Esq.; Killymanagh, of J. Clancy, Esq.; Castlekelly, of J. Grierson, Esq.; Oldbawn, of M. McDonnell, Esq., an ancient mansion having in one of its apartments the date 1635; Ballyroan, of W. Poole, Esq.; Ellenborough, of N. Read, Esq.; Knocklyon, of W. Dunne, Esq.; Johnville, of N. Roe, Esq.; Annemount, of J. Gaham, Esq.; Newbawn, of S. P. Lea, Esq.; Newhall, of Edw. Manders, Esq.; Killinney, of W. Devine, Esq.; Mount Hastings, of R. Hastings, Esq.; and Cherryfield, of P. A. Lawless, Esq.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the rectory of Cruagh, and in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin and W. Bryan, Esq.; the rectory forms part of the corps of the

deanery of St. Patrick's. The chapel of Killahan, in the townland of Oldbawn, and dilapidated since 1532, and that of St. Bridget, near the Dodder, now in ruins, were appendant to the church of Tallaght. The Dean of St. Patrick's formerly had the right of presentation to the vicarage, by a grant from Pope Gregory IX., but the right afterwards lapsed by neglect. The tithes amount to £678. 18. 6., of which £369. 4. 7½. is payable to the dean, £221. 10. 9½. to the dean and chapter in their corporate capacity, and £88. 3. 1. to the vicar; the gross tithes of the vicarial union amount to £270. 0. 7. The glebe-house stands on a glebe of 17a. 0r. 20p. The church, dedicated to St. Maelruane, was built in 1829 on the site of the ancient structure, by a grant of nearly £3000 from the late Board of First Fruits; it is in the pointed style of architecture, with pinnacles at the angles and along the sides: the ancient belfry tower, which is of considerable height, is still preserved as part of the edifice: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £107 towards its repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Rathfarnham, and has a chapel at Bohernabreena. At Fir House, a convent of discalced Carmelites, consisting of a superioress and 13 professed and lay sisters, was founded about eight years since, with a small chapel attached. At Mount Anne is a small monastery of the order of Carmelites. A female parochial school is held near the church. Near the village is a neat school-house for boys and girls, erected in 1834 at an expense of £266, of which £130 was granted by the Board of National Education, on a site given by Mr. Lentaigue, and aided by subscription, to which W. D. Trant, Esq., contributed £25 and supplied the stone for its erection from his quarries: the last named gentleman has also erected and maintains a neat school-house at Ballynascorney. A free school for girls is kept by the ladies of the Convent, and one for boys by the monks of St. Anne's. Near Fir House is a private school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and two others: the number of pupils in the free schools is about 430, and in the private schools, about 70. In 1789, Robert Murphy, Esq., bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens £10 Irish currency for the poor, and £10 Irish per ann. towards founding a Sunday school. In the garden of Tallaght House are the remains of the original castle, consisting of a large square tower with a lofty gateway. On a rising ground that commands a pass in the road leading from Crumlin and Drymnagh Castle to Fir House is the castle of Timon, or Timothan, which anciently was the chief place in the lordship or manor of Tymothan, granted by King John to Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in recompense for his losses in repairing the castle of Dublin and for other public services: in 1247 the manor was erected into a prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which still exists but without any endowment. The building, which was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Hen. VIII., now consists of a square tower or keep with a few small windows in a very dilapidated state. At Aughfarrrell are the remains of an old castle, and at Templeogue and beyond Friarstown are ruins of old churches; near the latter of which is a well, dedicated to St. Anne. At the Greenhills is a rath and a fort, apparently erected at an early period to curb the predatory incursions of the Wicklow septs:

on the grounds of Fortville Lodge is a Danish rath, surrounded with a fosse.

TALLANSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Dundalk, on the road from Drogheda to Monaghan, and on the river Glyde; containing 1074 inhabitants, of which number, 60 are in the village. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 3210½ statute acres: the soil is in general good, and agriculture has greatly advanced, the resident gentry and farmers having exerted themselves to introduce the improved system both in the cultivation of land and in the rearing of cattle. The principal seats are Lisreigny, that of W. Filgate, Esq., a handsome residence in an extensive and well-planted demesne, and the grounds and hedge-rows are exceedingly well kept; Arthurstown, of T. W. Filgate, Esq., also a handsome residence; and Louth Hall, of Lord Louth, a spacious castellated mansion, in a demesne of about 250 acres, which are well planted; on this estate are 700 acres of the best land in Ireland, under tillage. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the union of Charlestown or Philipstown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Hon. J. Leslie Foster, third Baron of the Exchequer. The tithes amount to £260. 3. 8., of which £215. 13. 8. is payable to the impropiator, and £44. 10. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Tallanstown, Charlestown, Philipstown, Clonkeen, and Clonkeehan, in which union are two chapels, one in Tallanstown, the other at Reastown in Philipstown. A school for female children was built by T. W. Filgate, Esq., in his demesne at Arthurstown, and is supported by Mrs. and Miss Filgate; there is also a school at Lisreigny: in these schools about 80 children are taught.

TALLERAGHT, TELLERAUGHT, or TULLY-RATH, a parish, in the barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from New Ross, on the road from Enniscorthy by Balinlaw-Ferry to Waterford; containing 468 inhabitants. It is estimated to comprise about 1600 statute acres of land, chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is progressively improving. There was formerly a considerable village, which, with the church, has altogether disappeared, and the site has been turned up by the plough, which is frequently obstructed by the foundations of old buildings. There is a constabulary police station within the limits of the parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross: the tithes amount to £80. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Cushinstown: there is a chapel at Talleraght, in which a school of about 80 children is held, under the superintendence of the parish priest. Some remains still exist of an ancient Norman castle, consisting of a lofty square tower, but nothing is now known of its early history: it is the property of H. Lambert, Esq., to whom this and the adjoining parish of Carnagh entirely belong.

TALLOW, or TALLAGH, a market and post-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 39 miles (W. S. W.) from Waterford, and 114 (S. W. by S.) from

Dublin, on the mail coach road from Waterford through Youghal to Cork; containing 4717 inhabitants, of which number, 2998 are in the town. This place, together with the surrounding territory, was, in 1586, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom the estates were subsequently assigned to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork. In the original grant it is designated a decayed town, but it was restored by the Earl, who in the 11th of Jas. I. obtained for the inhabitants a charter of incorporation and various important privileges. Though not walled, an intrenchment with four gates was thrown up around it for its defence, during the war in 1641, by the Earl, who maintained here a garrison of 100 infantry; and in 1643 the Earl of Inchiquin, with his army, met the Lords Dungarvan and Broghill at this place, whence they proceeded to the relief of Lismore castle, at that time besieged. In 1644 the castle of Ballymacow, near the town, was taken from Sir Philip Perceval by the Irish, but was soon after restored by order of the supreme council at Kilkenny, in consequence of its seizure having been a violation of the cessation of hostilities previously concluded.

The town is situated about half a mile to the south of the river Bride, and consists chiefly of two principal streets; it contained, in 1831, 477 houses, of which many are well built and of respectable appearance. The wool-combing business was formerly carried on extensively; but at present the principal trade is in grain, which is brought from Fermoy and the neighbouring markets to be shipped here. The manufacture of coarse lace affords employment to several hundred females; an extensive ale and porter brewery was established here in 1835, by Messrs. Anthony and Terry, which produces annually 3000 barrels; and attached to it is a large malting concern. There are also very extensive flour-mills, belonging to Messrs. Hannan, which were built in 1822, and produce annually 10,000 barrels of flour; they are set in motion by a powerful stream which rises to the south of the town and falls into the river Bride at Tallow bridge. The Bride, which winds through the parish, is navigable to within a quarter of a mile of the bridge; and at Janeville quay, about 2 miles distant, lighters from 30 to 40 tons' burden unload their cargoes of coal, culm, and timber, and receive grain at Tallow bridge quay; the river Bride, from its junction with the Blackwater, affording a facility of water carriage to Youghal. A new line of road has been constructed to Youghal, opening an improved communication between this place and the neighbouring towns. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 1st, Trinity-Monday, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 8th: the market-house is a neat and well-arranged building.

A charter of incorporation was granted by Jas. I., in the 11th of his reign, to the inhabitants, under the designation of the "Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the borough of Tallagh," by which the town and the surrounding lands within a mile and a half of the parish church were constituted a free borough. By this charter the corporation was to consist of a sovereign, not less than 13 nor more than 24 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, with a recorder and other officers. The sovereign, who, with the recorder, was a justice of the peace, was chosen

annually by the lord of the manor from the free burgesses nominated for that purpose by the sovereign and a majority of that body, by whom vacancies in their number were filled up from among the freemen, and freemen were also admitted. The charter conferred upon the corporation the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to exercise till the union, when the borough was disfranchised. It held a court of record in which the sovereign and recorder presided, with jurisdiction extending to £20; but, long before the disfranchisement of the borough, the corporation had ceased to exercise any municipal functions, and soon afterwards became extinct. The seneschal of the manor for some time continued to hold a court, with jurisdiction to the extent of £15: but this has been for some time discontinued, and the only pleas now cognizable in the manor court are for debts not exceeding 40s. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 4745 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about 400 acres are pasture, 100 mountainous but in cultivation, and the remainder chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; there is neither waste land nor bog. The surrounding district produces abundance of grain of all kinds, and there are some extensive dairies. Kilmore Hill, the residence of the Rev. W. Perceval, is a handsome seat on the new line of road to Youghal, about a mile from the town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1817, to the vicarage of Kilwatermoy, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes amount to £369. 4. 7.; the glebe comprises about 5 acres, and the tithes for the whole benefice amount to £457. 16. 10½. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £259, is a spacious structure: in the aisle is a monument of marble, erected by the parishioners to the Rev. H. Brougham, their late rector, who died in 1831. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a tower of hewn stone; the interior is neatly arranged; the high altar is of elegant design, and over a small altar of marble is a monument to the Rev. Denis O'Donnell, late P. P., with an emblematic sculpture, beautifully executed, representing Religion and Charity. A convent of the order of the Presentation was erected here in 1836, at an expense of £1500, on a site of two acres presented by the Duke of Devonshire; the late Rev. D. O'Donnell bequeathed £1000 towards the erection of the buildings, and the Rev. E. Condon, under whose superintendence they were completed, supplied the remainder. About 450 children are taught in four public schools, of which one is supported by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund; and there are seven private schools, in which are about 200 children. Almshouses have lately been erected under the will of John Boyce, Esq., who endowed them for the reception of six aged couples, to each of whom he assigned £10 per ann.: the buildings, which are very neat and well adapted to the purpose, are situated at the southern entrance of the town. Near the R. C. chapel are also almshouses for poor widows, erected and endowed with £30 per ann. by a bequest of the late Rev. D. O'Donnell. There are a dispensary and a fever hospital, to which the

Duke of Devonshire liberally contributes; and a house of recovery has been lately erected with funds charged on the estate of the late John Boyce, Esq., who bequeathed £50 per ann. to be applied in promoting the convalescence of the patients. To the west of Tallow bridge, but within the parish of Lismore, is the ancient castle of Lisfinny, built by the Earl of Desmond, now converted into a handsome residence, in the occupation of Capt. Edwards Croker; and on the confines of the parish, bordering on the county of Cork, are some vestiges of the castle of Kilmacow, which also belonged to that family.

TAMLAGHT, a parish, partly in the barony of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, but chiefly in that of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Moneymore, on the roads from Toome to Moneymore and from Cookstown to Magherafelt and on the river Ballinderry; containing 2854 inhabitants. The river here forms the southern boundary of the county of Londonderry, and on its south bank, close to its junction with Lough Neagh, stands the village of Coagh, which is described under its own head. According to the Ordnance survey, the parish comprises $4954\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, $2447\frac{3}{4}$ acres being in the barony of Dungannon, and 2507 in that of Loughinsholin, all fertile land, except about 300 acres of waste and bog: about two-thirds of the surface are arable and the rest meadow and pasture; there is no mountain land. The inhabitants combine with agriculture the weaving of linen cloth, here carried on to a great extent. There are several quarries of good limestone, much of which is burned for manure. A little westward of the church are seen strata of white limestone, which enter from Seagoe and Maralin, in the county of Down, pass under Lough Neagh, nearly due east and west, and here emerging from their subterranean bed, continue to the neighbourhood of Moneymore, and so on to the Magilligan strand. Here were formerly two extensive bleach-greens in full operation, neither of which is now worked. Tamlaght was created a parish in 1783, by Primate Robinson, by separating 6 townlands from the parish of Ballyclog, in the barony of Dungannon, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from that of Ballinderry, in the barony of Loughinsholin: the Primate also built the church and purchased the glebe, with which he endowed it, together with the tithes of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ townlands. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £200. The glebe-house was built in 1781, at an expense of £496, of which £92 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue having been supplied by the then incumbent. The church is a small plain edifice in the Londonderry portion of the parish. In Coagh is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class; within the parish is a meeting-house for those in connection with the Associate Synod; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, the latter in the market-place of Coagh. The parochial schools at Tamlaght are supported by the rector, who also contributes to the support of a school at Aghery; and there is a school at Coagh, supported by W. L. Cunningham, Esq.; in these schools are about 280 children. There are also three private schools in which about 90 children

are educated; and four Sunday schools. On the glebe stands a cromlech called Cloughtogel, composed of a stupendous table stone of granite, weighing 22 tons, raised 13 feet above the ground on six uprights of basalt, and under it there is a chamber or vault of considerable extent: there were formerly several other cromlechs connected with this, extending in a line due east and west, the whole surrounded by a circle of upright stones; but, in the process of fencing and other alterations, all have been removed except the first-named. In a field called the "Honey Mug," not far distant, is a large upright pillar of marble of a singular kind, beneath which is an artificial cave: and there are other remarkable stones in the neighbourhood.

TAMLAGHTARD, or **MAGILLIGAN**, a parish, in the barony of **KENAUGHT**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Newtown-Limavady; containing 3607 inhabitants. The former of these names, which signifies "the cemetery on the height," is derived from the situation of the ancient burial-ground, which is still used for that purpose; and the latter from a family of that name who were proprietors of a native freehold in it, until it was forfeited to the Crown after the war of 1641. In the year 584, St. Columbkille founded a monastery here, which afterwards acquired great wealth and celebrity, and became so pre-eminent among the other monastic foundations of this saint, that it obtained the title of the "Throne or shrine of St. Columba;" kings, princes, prelates, and other men of eminence, repaired thither to close their days in its recesses, and the remains of many others were brought hither for interment: the most remarkable of the latter were those of St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, which were raised by Colman, one of his successors, and buried here in a tomb of hewn stone that still exists near the eastern window of the old parish church; near which is also a fine well, called Tubberaspug-Aidan, "the Well of Bishop Aidan." The monastery was plundered, in 1203, by Diarmid Hua Lochluin, at the head of a party of foreigners, who were afterwards met by the chiefs of the country, and routed in a battle in which their leader was slain. On the dissolution of monasteries, the buildings and lands of this were granted to the see of Derry.

The parish, which contains, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,137 statute acres, of which 28 are under water, is situated at the northern extremity of the county, having Lough Foyle on the west and the Northern ocean on the north; the river Roe forms part of its southern boundary. The soil of the upland portion consists of clay and bog, and in the lowlands a mixture of sand and bog: three-fourths of the surface consist of mountain and barren land. Its border to the sea is a fine strand, extending in its entire length from west to east upwards of 10 miles in an unbroken line, and backed in many parts by a range of basaltic cliffs, or by the sandy tract forming the great rabbit-warren of Magilligan. In the south the land rises into the lofty mountain of Benyevenagh, whose summit, 1260 feet above the level of the sea, and on the southern boundary of the parish, commands a most extended range of prospect, embracing the celebrated island of Iona and others of the western isles of Scotland: on the side towards Lough Foyle it rises with a bold and almost precipitous elevation. The vicinity of

the ocean gives the air a mild and genial temperature, which is increased by the shelter afforded by this mountain against the eastern blasts. The vegetable productions of the parish are of great variety. Innes, in his natural history of it, published by the Royal Society of London in 1725, states that "the herb-doctors, who then were in high repute in Ireland, esteemed the breast of Benyevenagh mountain a kind of physic garden, which supplied them with medicines to be found in no other place; adding that "the abundance and great variety of flowers rendered Magilligan honey so delicious, that the produce of the townland of Tircreevan commanded a higher price than any other brought to the Dublin market." There are few trees except in the demesnes, where they are protected from cattle; although the side of the mountain of Benyevenagh affords excellent sites for their cultivation, which have been taken advantage of only in one tract that is finely planted. Alders and osiers succeed well in the low lands, and the growth of trees in general, when properly protected and attended to, is very rapid. The insect tribe is very prolific and often extremely troublesome: the grub worm abounds in boggy lands to the great injury of the corn crops; early sowing is the only protection against the ravages of this insect. Fleas often multiply in a wonderful manner on the low lands; no house in which sand is admitted can be kept free from them. Earwigs, which are great enemies to the few stocks of bees now reared here, are very numerous and troublesome in summer: the minnow-worm, used for bait in flounder-fishing, is to be had in abundance on the strand. The fishes most frequently taken are flounders and cockles in the shallows and sands; farther out, herrings and oysters; and in the deep sea, cod, haddock, and turbot. Salmon are sometimes taken off the north shore and in the river Roe, where also trout and mullet are caught: eels are scarce. Some eagles breed in the heights of Benyevenagh; kites and hawks abound there. The barnacle frequents the lough strand in countless numbers, forming an article of considerable profit to the residents in the neighbourhood, who send them in quantities to Londonderry and the inland towns. The widgeon, heron, curlew, and seagull also frequent these shores; pigeons are so abundant as to cause much annoyance to the farmers. This parish is remarkable for one of the largest rabbit-warrens, and, until lately, the most profitable in Ireland. In 1786, it was worth £1500 per annum: the number of skins then sold there annually amounted to three or four thousand dozen; they were purchased by the hatters. The price has now fallen from 15s. to 3s. per dozen; the discovery of cheaper materials for the manufacture has occasioned this depression, and a diminution in quantity has also been caused partly by the havoc committed on the rabbits by rats of the Norway breed, which have increased here to a most pernicious degree, not only as regards the warren, but in the corn fields and about the haggards, and partly by the increased culture of rye on the sandy lands, which by the judicious exertions of the proprietor, Conolly Gage, Esq., are gradually being converted from their previously unproductive state into arable land. The process adopted to produce this beneficial effect is by covering the surface with soil, mud, and shells brought up in boats from the banks of

Lough Foyle, near the mouth of the Roe. About 50 years since, foxes were so abundant that the parish vestry gave a reward of 2s. for every skin brought in; they are now extirpated. The last wolf known to exist in Ulster was started about 90 years since upon Benyevenagh, and hunted into the woods near Dungiven, where it was killed. The population is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits; most of the low lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, flax, and potatoes: the first-named of these, introduced by Mr. Gage in 1830, now forms part of the rotation of most of the more wealthy farmers; but the old and less profitable systems of agriculture are still adhered to by many with much pertinacity: the burning of soil in the lowlands has been in some parts carried to such excess as to threaten the total extinction of the productive qualities of the soil: the quantities of white limestone raised in the mountain districts have tended much to aid the exertions of the landholders in the improvement of their farms. The high lands also afford excellent pasturage for sheep and young cattle, and many tracts heretofore unproductive have been brought into a state of profitable cultivation. In the year 1831, no less than 1131 persons were engaged here in trades, manufactures, and handicraft arts, with whom agriculture was only an occasional occupation. Little flax has been at any time raised, the soil not being well adapted to it, and still less latterly, in consequence of the low prices of yarn: wool is manufactured into a substantial and well-looking cloth worn by the farmers. A kind of matting is manufactured from the bent grass, or basque, planted on the sandy tracts to prevent the drifting of the sands: a ready sale is found for it in the inland parts of the country. The trade of the parish is mostly confined to the disposal of this article and to the sale of wild fowl, rabbits, poultry, and eggs in Londonderry. The principal seats are Belarena, the residence of Conolly Gage, Esq., whose highly embellished demesne, on the banks of the Roe and the side of Benyevenagh, contributes much to the beauty of the scenery of this secluded district; Castlelecky, the romantic seat of the late Averell Lecky, Esq., and still occupied by some of his family; Ballycarton, of B. Lane, Esq.; Ballymaclary, of T. Church, Esq.; Doaghs, of Mr. Jas. Reynolds; and Magilligan Glebe, of the Rev. John Graham, rector of the parish.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £425: the glebe-house stands on a glebe of 23 acres, valued together at £36. 15. 4. per annum: the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe included, is £450 per annum. The church, situated near the ancient monastery of Duncrun, is a large and handsome edifice, in the early English style of architecture, built in 1778; it has a steeple, which has been lately furnished with a bell: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £229 towards its repair. The old church, being in a decayed state and in an inconvenient situation, was relinquished as a Protestant place of worship, and was given to the R. C. congregation, with the consent of the late Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry; but being after some time found unsuited to its purpose, a large and commodious chapel was built in the neighbourhood, towards the erection of which Dr. Knox, the late Bishop of Derry, and other Protestant

gentlemen, contributed. The churchyard, being the burial-place of most of the old families of every religious persuasion, has been enclosed with a wall and iron-gate by parish assessment. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also parts of those of Dunboe and Aghanloo. There is at Margymonaghan a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class. There are four schools in the parish; three are in connection with the Kildare-place Society, and one under the Board of National Education: the rector pays the teacher's salary in one of these, and Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., and Conolly Gage, Esq., patronise two of the others. In these schools are about 200 boys and 90 girls: there are also a private school of 13 girls and a Sunday school. Hodgson Gage, Esq., bequeathed £200 and the Rev. John Leathes, rector of the parish, in 1703, £100 to the poor; the interest is paid annually through the Rev. Mr. Graham by Sir Hervey Bruce and Conolly Gage, Esq., two of the seven proprietors of the soil. The remains of an ancient encampment and the foundations of a castle were lately discovered in a strong position about half-way up the mountain; it is supposed to have been one of the fastnesses in which the Irish secured themselves and their property during the wars of Elizabeth and Chas. I. and II. The foundations of the ancient abbey of Duncrun, and near them those of the old church, are the only traces of their former existence: the surrounding scenery is peculiarly grand and romantic. The ruins of Screen abbey, noticed by Colgan in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, may still be traced on the townland of Craig. The Rev. John Graham is author of the *Siege of Derry*, *Derriana*, *Annals of Ireland*, and various historical, statistical, and poetical publications. Dennis Hampson, the celebrated Irish harper, resided in this parish.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a parish, in the barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newtown-Limavady, on the mail coach road to Londonderry; containing 7356 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises, according to the Ordnance Survey, 17,402 statute acres, of which $81\frac{1}{2}$ are under water, and one-sixth consists of mountain, derived its name from an abbey founded by St. Columbkil, in 585, in the townland of Tamlaght, over which he placed Fion Lugain, as its first abbot: at what time it ceased to be a monastic institution is now unknown, but it is classed as a parochial church in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291. The lands belong to three proprietors, in the proportions of three-fifths to the freehold estate of Newtown, as granted to Sir Thos. Phillips; two-fifths to the Fishmongers' Company, and one-fifth to the see of Derry; and are in three distinct manors, but no courts are held in any of them. Lough Foyle forms about one-half of the western boundary. In the vale of Myroe, which exhibits some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the North of Ireland, and throughout all the northern districts, is some of the very finest and most productive land, bearing heavy crops of all kinds of grain: in the southern portion the land rises into considerable ranges of mountain and bog, by much the greater part of which is capable of cultivation, and from which spring the sources of the numerous streams and rivulets that irrigate and fertilise the lower grounds. In the same portion, near the

sources of the Rush and Ballykelly waters, are large deposits of excellent blue limestone, and in several places throughout the parish are indications of calcareous sandstone; but the prevailing rock is of schistose formation. The vicinity of the shores of Lough Foyle affords great facilities for water-carriage, of which full advantage has not yet been taken, though a large sum has been expended, somewhat injudiciously, towards the construction of a landing-place at the mouth of the Ballykelly water. The inhabitants unite to their agricultural employment, which is the chief source of their incomes, the weaving of linen cloth: at the Dog-leap are extensive and very complete mills for bleaching linen, which are at present unemployed: there are several tanyards, in which a considerable quantity of leather is manufactured; three flour-mills, three corn-mills, and a plating-mill or forge for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and other agricultural implements. By much the greater number of the farms in the northern or lowland portion of the parish are well fenced, drained, and cultivated: green crops have latterly been attended to. The old oak woods at Walworth, Roe Park, and the Dog-leap, and the modern plantations in various parts, add much to the richness of aspect that characterises the greater portion of the parish. The same effect is still farther heightened by the numerous seats with which it is studded. The principal are Roe Park, the residence of Edm. C. McNaghten, Esq.; Walworth, of the Rev. G. V. Sampson; Drummond, of A. Sampson, Esq.; Walworth Lodge, of Major Stirling; Finlagan, of the Rev. O. McCausland; Farloe, of John Given, Esq.; Bessbrook, of F. McCausland, Esq.; Rush Hall, of Hugh Boyle, Esq.; Oatlands, of John Church, Esq.; Culmore, of J. Martin, Esq.; and Ardnargle, of Jas. Ogilby, Esq.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £1000. The glebe-house is situated half a mile east of the church, upon a glebe of 188 Cunningham acres, which is valued at £235 per annum. The church was built in 1795, near the village of Ballykelly, at the joint expense of the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, and of John Beresford, Esq.: it is a small but very handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a large square tower and lofty octagonal spire: the windows are embellished with the armorial bearings of the Irish Society, the Fishmongers' Company, and the Beresford family, in stained glass. In it is a very neat monument to the memory of the Rev. G. V. Sampson, author of the *Memoir and Map of Londonderry* and of the *Statistical Survey of the same county*: another belonging to the ancient family of the Hamiltons, and a third, of modern and elegant execution, to a junior branch of the Beresford family. A grant of £124 for its repair has been lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newtown-Limavady: the chapel is situated at Oghill, near Ballykelly; in which village there is a large meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class, built by the Fishmongers' company in 1827, in the Grecian style: at Largy and Myroe there are also meeting-houses of Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster. Handsome male and female schools, with residences for the teachers, have been erected by the same company,

and are conducted under its patronage on the most improved system: the parochial male and female schools, at Tamlaght, were built by the rector in 1832, and are supported by him: two others in the parish were built and are supported by the Fishmongers' company; one, at Glasvey, is in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and there are schools at Ballinarig, Dromore, Largy, Crindale, Carraghmenagh, and Lomond, in connection with the Kildare-place Society. These schools afford instruction to about 500 children: there are also 10 private schools, in which are about 300 boys and 230 girls; and a large and handsome dispensary at Ballykelly. The remains of Walworth castle, erected by the Fishmongers' company, in 1619, shew it to have been a large and spacious edifice, defended by a bawn and flankers, three of which are still in a tolerable state of preservation. Closely adjoining are the remains of a church, built by the Hamilton family in 1629. The ruins of the old parish church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641, occupy the site of the ancient abbey. There are numerous raths, of which that called Daisy Hill, in Roe park, and another near it, called Rough Fort, are the most remarkable.

TAMLAGHTOCRILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of COLERAINE, but chiefly in that of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Portglenone, on the river Bann; containing 10,070 inhabitants. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,839 statute acres, the general quality of which is light and cold, with a good deal of moss or bog, being chiefly composed of decomposed basalt; in some places there are escars of sand and rubble, and in others the bare rocks of basalt rise above the land; in some districts large detached masses of basalt are scattered in great confusion, so that not more than three-fourths of the land can be said to be available for tillage, the system of which is rapidly improving; good crops of corn, flax, and potatoes are produced, and are likely to be still further augmented by reason of the increasing application of lime as manure. There are considerable tracts of turbary in various parts of the parish, in which large trunks of oak and fir are imbedded. Five townlands of the parish belong to the Mercers' Company, and are in the manor of Kilrea; seven belong to the see of Derry, and are in the manor of Maghera, as are also the several glebes. There are three inconsiderable villages, situated on the western side of the river Bann, namely, Tamlaght, Glenone, and Innisrush. The gentlemen's seats are Innisrush, the residence of Hercules Ellis, Esq.; Glenburn, of J. Courtenay, Esq.; Termoneeny glebe-house, of the Rev. C. S. Foster; Hervey-hill, of the Rev. W. Napper, the incumbent; and Glenone, of the Rev. M. Bloxham, curate of the chapel of ease.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, the former in the patronage of the Bishop, and the latter in that of the incumbent: the tithes amount to £435. 19., payable to the rector; the glebe comprises 564 acres, valued at £522. 2. per annum. The income of the perpetual curate arises from £92. 6. 2., payable by the rector, and £4. 7. 6., the rent of two houses; he has also a glebe-house, and a glebe of 15 acres, valued at £18. 15. per annum. The peculiarity of the glebes is worthy of notice: Lisgorgan belongs to the rector of Desertmartin, 6 miles dis-

tant; Ballymacpeake belongs to the rector of Maghera and Termoneeny, upon which stands the glebe-house of the latter; Killymuck belongs to the rector of Kilrea; and Moneystaghan to the rector of Ballyscullion, besides the glebe of the rector of Tamlaght and the curate of Tyanee chapelry. The church is in the village of Tamlaght: it was rebuilt in 1815 by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits. The chapel at Tyanee is a small neat edifice, in the early English style, built at the private expense of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £150. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Desertoghill; it contains two chapels, a small one at Greenlough, and a larger one at Drumagarner, both plain buildings. At Boveedy is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the second class; one lately erected in the village of Tamlaght in connection with the Synod of Ulster; and one at Drumbolg for Covenanters. About 1200 children are educated in seventeen public schools, of which the parochial school on the glebe is supported by the rector; those at Lismoyle and Lisnagrott are partly supported by the Mercers' Company; one at Gortmacrane is aided by R. Heyland, Esq.; those at Tyanee and Greenlough are under the National Board, and twelve are in connection with the London Hibernian Society. There are also two private schools, in which are about 70 children; and seven Sunday schools. The Rev. Ralph Mansfield, about 80 years since, bequeathed £100 to the poor of the parish, of which only £50 remains, the interest of which is distributed twice a year. There are some remains of ancient fortifications; and at Tivaconway is a Druidical circle. On a rising ground above the village is the sepulchral cave, or *Tamlachta*, from which the parish derives its name.

TANDERAGEE, or **TAWNATELEE**, a market and post-town, in the parish of BALLYMORE, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Loughbrickland; containing 1559 inhabitants. This town appears to owe its origin to the erection of a baronial castle here by the O'Hanlons, proprietors of the surrounding territory, on whose participation in the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion, in the reign of Elizabeth, the estates became forfeited to the crown, and were on the plantation of Ulster granted by Jas. I., in the 8th year of his reign, to Sir Oliver St. John, who rebuilt the castle and laid the foundation of the present town, which he peopled with English inhabitants. Sir Oliver, in 1622, also built the church, which afterwards became the parish church of Ballymore; and it appears to have been the intention of the King to make the town a free borough and to incorporate the inhabitants; but this design was never carried into effect; the only privileges they received were those of a market, fairs, and courts leet and baron. The town is beautifully situated in a richly cultivated part of the country, on the confines of the county of Down; within a mile of the Newry canal, which opens a communication between that town and Belfast; and on the estate of Lord Mandeville. It consists of two principal and three smaller streets, and in 1831 contained 253 houses, most of which are handsome and well built; its general appearance is prepossessing,

and as seen from a distance, ascending from a beautiful vale, through which the river Cusher winds between its lofty and richly wooded banks at one extremity, the demesne of Tanderagee crowning the hill at the other, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the landscape. Several coaches pass and re-pass through it to and from Bristol. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively in all its various branches: there are two large establishments in the town, and one at Derryallen, in all which linens, sheetings, damasks, diapers, drills, and other articles are manufactured in large quantities. There are also several extensive flax-mills, and in the various departments of the linen trade carried on here and in the immediate neighbourhood, more than 6000 persons are employed. The manufacture of damask was first introduced here in 1805, by Mr. J. Davis, who is now the only manufacturer of that article in the county. On the river Cusher, near the town, is a very extensive flour and meal-mill, the property of John Creery, Esq., in which more than 2000 tons of wheat and 1000 tons of oats are annually ground. This river and the Newry navigation join the Bann at about two miles distance from the town, affording facilities of conveyance and a supply of coal from Newry. The market is on Wednesday, and is largely supplied with flax, the weekly sale of which has amounted to £7000; besides linen, butter, and pork, averaging nearly £3000 weekly; much pork is bought in this market for Belfast. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in every month, and also by charter on the 5th of July and Nov. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; courts leet are held twice in the year, and courts baron, at which debts under 40s. are recoverable, every third Thursday; petty sessions for the division are held once a fortnight. Adjoining the town is Tanderagee Castle, the splendid seat of Viscount Mandeville, erected on the site of the ancient castle of O'Hanlon, which, after it was rebuilt by Sir Oliver St. John, was surprised and completely destroyed by the O'Hanlons in the war of 1641: the present structure, which is still in progress, is spacious and of elegant design, and is situated in an ample demesne, richly embellished and pleasingly diversified with bold eminences clothed with stately timber. In the immediate neighbourhood is also the glebe-house, the elegant residence of the rector, the Very Rev. Thos. Carter, Dean of Tuam, situated on a hill overlooking the town.

The church, originally built by Sir Oliver St. John, was nearly demolished during the war of 1641, and rebuilt in 1684; having fallen into decay it was taken down in 1812, and the present handsome structure built upon its site. In removing the materials of the old church, the skull of its founder, who was shot by an assassin on his return to the castle, was discovered, perforated by a bullet. A very extensive and important charitable establishment has been founded on the moral agency system by Lord and Lady Mandeville, upon the estate of Tanderagee, the benefits of which are open to the whole of their numerous tenantry, in the improvement of whose moral, intellectual, and social condition, it has, though comparatively in its infancy, already produced the most beneficial effects. The establishment includes a loan fund, a clothing fund, three dispensaries, an orphan asylum, a circulating library, and 25 public schools, to each of which is attached a lending library. The loan and clothing funds are conducted by the moral

agent resident at the castle; the dispensaries are in the towns of Tanderagee, Portadown, and Tullahappy, and are open one day in every week, under the care of a physician, who devotes the whole of his time in dispensing medicines and in visiting the poor tenants at their own dwellings. The orphan asylum, at Tanderagee, is open to the female orphans of the Protestant tenantry, who are boarded, clothed, and educated for service in respectable families. The schools, for which spacious and handsome buildings, with houses for the master and mistress, have been erected, are scattered over the whole estate; those in this parish are at Tanderagee, Corvernagh, Cargans, and Ballymore, in which are about 260 children and 100 infants. There are also schools at Portadown and Mullantine, in the parish of Drumcree, and also in the parishes of Seagoe, Kilmore, and Killeavy; to each is attached a Sunday school, and the aggregate number of children in all the schools exceeds 2000. An annual festival takes place at the castle, where all the children assemble and are hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Mandeville; on the last occasion more than 2000 children attended. To the south-east of the town is the pass of Scarva from the county of Down into that of Armagh, which was formerly defended by the strong and ancient castle of Glan Flusk, erected by Col. Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, and of which there are considerable portions remaining.

TANEY, or TAWNEY, a parish, in the half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 4020 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a sheltered declivity near the base of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and comprises 3691 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land, which is of good quality, is principally in demesne; the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the parish thickly studded with handsome seats and pleasing villas, most of them commanding interesting views of the city and bay of Dublin and the adjacent country. Of these the principal are Mount Merrion, the residence of Mrs. Verschoyle; Merville, formerly the residence of the late Judge Downes, who greatly improved the demesne, and now the seat of R. Manders, Esq.; Mount Anville, of the Hon. Chas. Burton, second justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, situated on elevated ground commanding fine mountain and sea views, and remarkable for its richly cultivated gardens and extensive conservatories; Taney Hill, of W. Bourne, Esq.; Seafield, of T. Beasley, Esq.; Bellefield, of T. Wallace, Esq.; Bellevue Lodge, of the Rev. C. Wolsley; Runnimede, of J. Fitzpatrick, Esq.; Moreen, of D. M^c Kay, Esq.; Drummartin Castle, of Mrs. Dawson; Campfield House, of S. Boxwell, Esq.; Anneville, of Sir Geo. Whitford, Bart.; Woodbine Lodge, of T. Sherlock, Esq.; Laurel Lodge, of G. Meyler, Esq.; Ludford Park, of G. Hatchell, Esq.; Priest House, of J. Robinson, Esq.; Greenmount, of J. Turbett, Esq.; Stonehouse, of J. Benton, Esq.; Drummartin House, of J. Curry, Esq.; the residence of the Rev. Dr. Singer; Holywell, of W. Walsh, Esq.; Bessmount, of T. M. Scully, Esq.; Farmley, of J. T. Underwood, Esq.; Rockmount, of T. Courtenay, Esq.; Dellbrook, of E. G. Mason, Esq.; Eden Park, of L. Finn, Esq.; Milltown, of Major Palmer; Mount Anville, of E. Butler, Esq.; Ballinteer Lodge of Major W. St. Clair; Churchtown

House, of J. Busby, Esq.; Dundrum House, of John Walshe, Esq.; Wickham, of Wm. Farran, Esq., who has here a museum containing a large collection of curious and rare articles; Sweetmount, of W. Nolan, Esq.; Churchtown, of N. Corbett, Esq.; Churchtown House, of D. Lynch, Esq.; Sweetmount Villa, of Jas. Burke, Esq.; Sweetmount House, of M. Ryan, Esq.; and Belleville, of W. A. H. Minchin, Esq. At Windy Harbour is a silk-throwing factory belonging to Mr John Sweeny, jun., employing about 80 persons; and in the village of Dundrum is an iron-foundry.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of St. Peter's, and of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin: the tithes amount to £415. 7. 8½. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £4300, in 1818, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior was thoroughly renovated in 1835, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £256. The old church is still remaining; one portion of it is used for reading the funeral service, and another is appropriated to the parochial school. In the cemetery are some interesting monumental inscriptions, among which is one to William Halliday, Jun., Esq., who died in 1812, aged 24; he was distinguished for his eminent proficiency in Irish literature and his critical knowledge of his native language. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Booterstown, Sandymount, St. Mary Donnybrook, and St. Mary and St. Peter's Rathmines; there is a chapel at Dundrum, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 400 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported by the rector; there is an infants' school.—See DUNDRUM.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (N. W. by N.) from Tullow; containing 1101 inhabitants. It is situated on the rivers Derreen and Slaney, the former of which separates it from the county of Wicklow and bounds it on the east, and the latter bounds it on the west. About seventenths of its surface consist of meadow and pasture; the remainder is arable, with a small portion of wood. Within its limits are the small hamlet called from its situation Tankardstown Cross roads, and Capnagh House, the residence of Wm. Young, Esq. In ecclesiastical concerns it is not known as a parish, but constitutes part of the rectory of Tullow, in the diocese of Leighlin; and in the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Tullow. About 170 children are educated in two private schools. At Capnagh are the ruins of an old castle.

TANKARDSTOWN, or BALLYTANKARD, a parish, in the barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Bruree; containing 523 inhabitants. It comprises 1671 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land, which is remarkably good, rests on a substratum of limestone; there are some large dairy farms, but the land is in general much subdivided. Turbary being scarce in this district, cow dung, dried and stacked like turf, is generally used as fuel by the peasantry. Within the limits of the parish

is Knocksowney, which rises to a considerable height, and forms a conspicuous object in the vicinity: the land around it is very fertile. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £125. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kilmallock. About 30 children are educated in a private school. The church has long been in ruins: within the walls near the west end is a flourishing ash tree, and where the altar stood are a fine yew and chesnut tree.

TANKARDSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and partly in that of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Athy, on the road to Carlow; containing 1918 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Barrow, and comprises 8938 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £4056 per ann.: within its limits are some quarries of limestone. The state of agriculture is progressively improving, and the Barrow navigation affords great facility for the conveyance of its produce to Waterford. The seats are Kilmoroney, the improved and handsome residence of the Very Rev. Dean Trench; Farm Hill, of Geo. Evans, Esq.; and Leinster Lodge, of J. Perrin, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Athy: the tithes amount to £325. 19. 4. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union of Athy. About 120 children are educated in a school under the National Board; and there is a private school, in which are about 30 children. On the margin of the Barrow is a Danish rath.

TARAGH, TARAH, or TARA, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Dunshaughlin; containing 688 inhabitants. Taragh Hill, which was also named Teagh-mor, signifying "the Great House," and frequently called also Temora, derived that appellation from its having been, to the end of the sixth century, the place where was assembled the convocation of the states general of Ireland, held here every three years for the deliberation and decision of civil and ecclesiastical matters, and also for the election and investiture with supreme authority of one chief, who was appointed sovereign of all Ireland. This triennial convocation of the provincial kings, priests, and bards is said to have been originally instituted by the great Ollamh Fodhla, one of the ancient monarchs, celebrated as a great legislator, in the traditional records of the kingdom. Tuathal, a Milesian prince, is said to have convoked an assembly here after his victory over the Firbolgs, when he was recognised by the states as supreme monarch. During the ceremony of inauguration, the monarchs were placed upon the Liafail, or "stone of destiny," which was afterwards removed to Scotland and used for a similar purpose, whence it was taken by Edw. I. as a trophy of his victory over that people, and placed in Westminster abbey, where it is still preserved. The hill of Taragh was also selected by St. Patrick as a convenient spot from which to promulgate the doctrines of Christianity, which rapidly extended to every part of Ireland. In 980, the Danes sustained a signal defeat on this hill, which contributed materially to their final expulsion from the country a

few years afterwards, from which period they continued to infest it chiefly by predatory incursions. Roderic, the last native monarch of all Ireland, assembled his forces here while preparing to besiege the English in Dublin; but after the English settlement it was no longer a place of note, except for the assembling of the military within the English pale. In 1539, O'Nial, at the head of the northern Irish, after ravaging the surrounding country, reviewed his forces here with great parade, and during the disturbances of 1798 a numerous body of insurgents was defeated on the hill by a party of about 400 fencibles and yeomanry. It seems very doubtful, notwithstanding the name, whether any building of stone ever existed here; the only traces of fortification are earthworks of considerable extent and of various forms, chiefly circular intrenchments, within which habitations of light materials appear to have been formed.

The parish, which is bounded on the west by the small river Skreen, comprises 2262 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which two-thirds are under tillage; the soil is fertile, the state of agriculture is improving, and there are quarries of lime and black stone used both for building and agricultural purposes. Taragh Hall, the property of Mrs. Barlow, and the residence of P. Lynch, Esq., is a neat mansion; and Riverstown Castle, now in ruins, is the property and was formerly a residence of the Dillon family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1680, to the vicarage of Killeen and the rectory of Dunsany, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes amount to £200, and there is a glebe of 9 acres, valued at £22. 10. per ann., and one in the parish of Killeen of 57 acres, valued at £171 per ann.: the gross annual value of the benefice, including the glebes, amounts to £521. 10. The glebe-house, in Killeen, was built in 1813 at an expense of £1712 British, of which £100 Irish was a gift, and £750 was a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits; the residue was defrayed by the present incumbent. The church, conspicuously situated on the hill of Taragh, nearly in the centre of the parish, is in excellent repair: it was erected in 1823 at a cost of £700 Irish, of which £500 was a loan from the late Board and the residue was raised by parochial assessment. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Skreen; the chapel is a neat structure. In the parochial school, supported by subscriptions, aided by an annual donation from the incumbent, and in a school towards which — Smith, Esq., contributes £10 per ann., about 40 children are educated. Taragh formerly gave the title of Baron to John Preston, of Bellinter, on whose death it became extinct.

TARA HILL, partly in the parish of KILKEVAN, barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of KILTENNEL, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Gorey; containing 471 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern coast, and, though not of great extent or elevation, forms a conspicuous and useful landmark for mariners, with reference to the Kilgorman sands, and the new harbour of Courtown. The former is a long and narrow sand bank, extending from Kilmichael Point in a southern direction for about four miles; its southern extremity being nearly opposite the entrance to Cour-

town Harbour. About midway between the sand bank and the shore at the foot of Tara Hill is a smaller bank, called the Saleen patch; and a little to the north of this is an oyster bed. Building stone of excellent quality is obtained on the hill; and its summit commands extensive marine and inland views.

TARBERT, an island, in the parish of OMEY, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Clifden: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the western coast, about half a mile from the shore, and comprises about 90 statute acres of arable land. Between this island and that of Rualie is a channel to Clifden for small vessels; and between Tarbert and Kingstown is a bar, passable only by small vessels at high water.

TARBERT, an inland, port and post-town, in the parish of KILNAUGHTEN, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 26 miles (N. E.) from Tralee, and 126 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 956 inhabitants. The seigniorship of Tarbert, including the island of that name, was granted by Jas. I. to Patrick Crosbie, Esq., on condition of his keeping on these lands several Irish families brought hither from the King's county, which condition was fulfilled by him and the subsequent proprietors. At the Revolution the seigniorship was granted to the family of Leslie. The town is advantageously situated on the southern bank of the Lower Shannon, about 35 miles below Limerick, and at the head of the bay to which it gives name; and though irregularly built it has, on the whole, a neat appearance. In 1831 it comprised 148 houses, since which period it has been much improved and enlarged by the erection of some neat dwelling-houses, and extensive corn-stores, a spacious R. C. chapel, and a national school. Being the landing-place for passengers from Dublin and Limerick to Tralee and the lakes of Killarney, and being situated on one of the high roads from Limerick to the latter places, it has a good hotel and other accommodations for travellers. Tarbert has a considerable and increasing export trade in corn, butter, pigs, and other agricultural produce raised in the surrounding district, and chiefly sent to Limerick, with which city and the town of Kilrush it has a communication, in summer daily, and in winter on alternate days, by the vessels of the Inland Steam Navigation Company: the voyage to the former place is generally performed in four hours. About 50,000 barrels of grain, and 25,000 pigs, are annually exported, and the export of butter during the season averages about 200 firkins per month. A variety of articles are imported from Limerick, and the import trade is likely to be much increased in consequence of the recent erection, by Mr. Jas. Patterson, of Kilrush, of an extensive store for general merchandise. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, Easter-Monday, June 22nd, July 20th, Aug. 12th, and Dec. 11th. The bay of Tarbert extends between the town and an island of the same name, and being capable of affording a safe and commodious roadstead for about 150 vessels of the largest class, may be considered an asylum harbour; it is formed by a deep bight terminated by a small river flowing into it near the town, and is sheltered on the north-west side by the Island of Tarbert, which latter is however insulated only at extraordinary high water of spring tides, being con-

nected with the mainland by a narrow causeway for foot passengers, which is proposed to be superseded by a bridge. An excellent road from the town to the island has been constructed along the shore of the bay by the Steam Navigation Company, for the convenience of passengers, there being at present no nearer point of embarkation than the inner side of the island. A pier is also in progress of erection on the south-east side of the island, at a point recommended by Capt. Mudge in his report to the Board of Public Works, by which the company is expected to be aided in its erection, the trade of the port being at present much checked for want of such an accommodation. On the island, which is about a mile from the town, is a battery, and bomb-proof barrack mounting seven 24-pounders and two howitzers, erected, with several others, during the late continental war, for the protection of the trade of Limerick. Here is also a revenue station, under the Board of Customs, of which the establishment consists of a surveyor and six boatmen. A lighthouse (completed in 1835) has been constructed on the extreme northern point of the island, which now enables vessels to run for this anchorage at night, when driven from those of Carrigaholt and Scatterry. In the town is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions for the district are held on alternate Tuesdays. A small but neat and substantial bridewell was erected in 1831.

The parochial church, a neat modern edifice, is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town. The R. C. chapel is a handsome cruciform structure, lately erected at an expense of £1200: there is also a meeting house for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the town is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation; a national school has been recently established near the chapel; and a school is held in the Wesleyan meeting-house. There is a dispensary for the poor. The shores of the bay and river are prettily wooded, and both above and below the town are embellished with several handsome seats, most of which command fine views of the Shannon and of the opposite coast of the county of Clare. Of these the principal are Tarbert House, the residence of Robt. Leslie, Esq.; Ahanna, of Pierce Leslie, Esq.; Leslie Lodge, lately the residence of another branch of that family, and now the property of Lord Haliburton; Shannon Lawn, of D. Harnett, Esq.; Clare View, of the Rev. R. Fitzgerald; Ballydonohue, of Thos. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Pyrmount, of W. Sandes, Sen., Esq.; Sallow Glen, of W. Sandes, Esq.; and Carrunakilly, of the Rev. F. Sandes. In a field near the town is a chalybeate spa, not used for medicinal purposes.

TARMONBARRY, a parish, in the barony of BAL-LINTOBBER, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Strokestown to Longford; containing, with part of the market and post-town of Ruskey (*which see*), 4048 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Shannon, comprises 4097 statute acres, about half being inferior arable and pasture land, and the other half consisting of unreclaimed bog. The two branches into which the Shannon is here divided are crossed by two bridges connected by a raised causeway across the intervening island, that on the Roscommon side having seven arches and that on the Leinster side four, the whole forming a straight passage, 126 yards in length and of imposing appearance:

a flat tract above the bridge is composed chiefly of the island of Cloondragh, formed by the Shannon, and by two branches of the river Camlin. At this island terminates the Royal Canal, in the navigable channel of the Camlin, which unites a little below with the Shannon. Here the Canal Company have extensive docks, basins, and warehouses, called Richmond Harbour, in honour of the Duke of Richmond, who, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was present at the opening of the navigation. Tarmonbarry, however, is the name more generally given to the place, although this designation applies strictly only to the little village on the Roscommon side of the bridge, and the surrounding parish. Houses have increased on the Leinster side, where there are some considerable mills on the Camlin river, and a distillery. There are rapids in the Shannon at the bridge, which are avoided by coasting round Cloondragh Island, at the lower end of which a short canal communicates with the Shannon. The communication by water between Richmond Harbour and Dublin is frequent and regular; four merchant boats starting each week on fixed days. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop, being the corps of the prebend of Elphin; the tithes amount to £228. The glebe-house was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £344 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 16 acres, valued at £16 per ann., subject to a rent of £2. 2. to the Bishop. The church is a small neat building in the town of Ruskey, erected by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board, in 1813. The R. C. parish, also called Ruskey, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one in Ruskey, the other at Newtown. In the parochial school about 90 children are taught: there are also six private schools, in which are educated about 440 children; and three Sunday schools. A patron is held here annually. There are remains of an old church in Killybeg, with other ecclesiastical ruins in the churchyard.

TARTARAGHAN, or the LOW PARISH, a parish, in the barony of ONEILLAND WEST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Loughgall, on the road from Lurgan, by Verner's-Bridge, to Dungannon; containing 6321 inhabitants. This parish is bounded for a short distance on the north-east by the river Bann, and on the north-west by the river Blackwater: it formerly was part of the parish of Drumcree, from which it was separated by act of parliament in the 8th of Queen Anne, and erected into a distinct parish, comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, 11,612 statute acres, of which 2122½ are in Lough Neagh, and in small lakes. The lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is light, but fertile; and the system of agriculture is progressively improving. In the lower extremity of the parish, bordering on Lough Neagh, is a large tract of valuable bog; and there is a quarry of whinstone, which is raised chiefly for building. The principal seats are Crow Hill, the residence of J. Atkinson, Esq.; and Clantileu, of E. Obrie, Esq. About one-sixth of the population are employed in the linen manufacture. A manorial court is held at Clantileu, every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of 40s.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the successive patronage of the Lord-Primate,

the Earl of Charlemont, and Chas. Brownlow, Esq.: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1775, at an expense of £523, of which £100 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 statute acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church, originally built in 1712, on land given by Francis Obrie, Esq., who also endowed it with the tithes of eight townlands and gave 40 acres of land for a glebe, is now in ruins: the present church was built in 1816, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £800. Divine service is also performed every Sunday in summer, and on alternate Sundays in winter, in a building formerly used as a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a very neat edifice, is at Eglish. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod, of the second class, and also for Wesleyan Methodists. About 260 children are taught in five public schools, of which two are supported by the rector and Mr. Obrie, and one by Col. Verner; and there are four private schools, in which are about 160 children, and four Sunday schools. Adjoining the village of Moghery, and close on the shore of Lough Neagh, are the ruins of the old church; and in the townland of Eglish is an ancient cemetery, still used as a place of sepulture. In the townland of Derrycorr is a curious ancient road, formed of large oak trees placed longitudinally with planks of cleft oak laid over them transversely, and covered with sand and gravel about a foot deep, forming a road across the bog at a considerable depth below the surface, and in an excellent state of preservation, though, from the accumulation of superincumbent bog, the timber must have remained there for many centuries. The sand and gravel were evidently brought from Lough Neagh, from portions of petrified wood and chalcedony being intermixed with them; and the road, which was recently discovered while cutting turf, is traceable for nearly two miles to the Lough, and is supposed by the peasantry to have been constructed by St. Patrick, for the purpose of conveying sand for the building of Armagh cathedral. In the year 1815 a golden gorget, weighing 12 oz. and richly chased, was found in one of these bogs, and was purchased by the Rev. F. Gervais, rector of the parish.

TASCOFFIN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Gowran; containing 1283 inhabitants. In 1362, James, the second Earl of Ormonde, here defeated and slew 600 of the clan or sept of the Mac Murroughs. The parish comprises 7128 statute acres; culm has been found within its limits, and was formerly worked. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, constituting the corps of the prebend of Tascoffin in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £185. The church was built in 1796, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £500 towards its erection, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £308 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Gowran, and contains a chapel. About 130 children are educated in three private schools.

TASHINNY, or TAGHSHINNY, a parish, partly in the barony of RATHCLINE, but chiefly in that of ABBEYSHRULE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Colehill, on the road from Ballymahon to Mullingar; containing 2475 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Inny, and, according to the applotment under the tithe act, comprises 4463 statute acres, valued at £4302 per annum. The land is of good quality, and chiefly in tillage: there are quarries of black stone, and some bog within the limits of the parish, through which the Royal Canal passes. At Tannelick, on the Inny, are large mills for grinding oatmeal, worked by Messrs. McCann and Sons, who generally employ more than 40 persons. Fairs are held at Tashinny on March 27th and May 28th; fairs are also held at the village of Barry, *which see*. The seats are Doory Hall, the residence of F. T. Jessop, Esq., situated in a fine and well-planted demesne; Colehill House, of T. Nugent Lennon, Esq.; and Hermitage, of Geo. Duff, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by episcopal authority to the rectory and vicarage of Abbeyshrule, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £210; and there is a glebe of 29 acres, valued at £52 per ann.; the gross annual value of the benefice, including the glebe and £14. 19. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$. from the rectorial tithes of the parish of Teighshinod, amounts to £364. 16. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1825, at an expense of £923 British, of which £230 was a gift and £507 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a small building, without tower or steeple, erected about a century ago; it has lately undergone considerable repairs, towards which the Countess Dowager of Rosse contributed £150, Mr. Jessop £50, Mrs. Jessop £50, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £50; it contains a handsome marble monument to the memory of Judge Gore. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrickedmond, or Teighshinod. In the school at Barry, partly supported by Lady Rosse, who also partially clothes the children; a school at Doory Hall, supported by Mrs. Jessop; and separate schools for boys and girls supported by Wm. McCann, Esq., about 270 children are educated: the school-house at Doory Hall is a handsome building. Tannelick, once the residence of Lord Annaly, has long been in ruins.

TASSAGGARD.—See SAGGARD.

TAUGHBOYNE, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Raphoe; containing, with the village and ancient disfranchised borough of St. Johnstown, 6335 inhabitants. St. Baithen, son of Brendan, a disciple and kinsman of St. Columb, and his successor in the abbey of Hy, founded Tegbaothin in Tyrconnell: he flourished towards the close of the sixth century. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises an area of 15,773 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, including a large portion of bog: the land is chiefly arable, and of good quality. There are some extensive slate quarries, but the slates are small and of a coarse quality. The river Foyle, which bounds the parish on the east, is navigable for small boats to St. Johnstown, where a fair is held on Nov. 25th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Abercorn: the tithes amount to £1569. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the glebe, com-

prising 317 acres, is valued at £260. 6. 5½. per annum. The glebe-house was originally built in 1785, at a cost of £1313 British, and subsequently improved at an expense of £1399 by the then incumbent. The church was erected in 1626; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £268 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lagan, or Raymochy; the chapel was built about 50 years since. In the parochial school partly supported by an endowment of Col. Robertson, a school under the London Hibernian Society, and two schools supported by subscription, about 200 children are educated; there are also nine private schools, in which are about the same number of children, and five Sunday schools: two school-houses have been lately erected by the Marquess of Abercorn. There is a dispensary for the poor.

TAUGHBOYNE, or **ARTAGH**, also called **TIBOHINE**, a parish, in the barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, on the river **Gara** (also called **Lung**), and on the road from **Boyle** to **Ballaghadireen** and the great new western road to **Ballina**; containing, with the market and post-town of **French-Park**, and the village of **Lough Glynn** (both of which are separately described), 6336 inhabitants. According to **Archdall**, a religious establishment existed here, of which **St. Baithen** was Bishop in 640; the same writer also says that here was a celebrated school. The parish comprises 20,606 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; it consists for the most part of isolated hills and ridges bounded by bogs, forming altogether a wild tract, one-half bog and the other inferior land, under an unimproved system of agriculture. The river **Lung** rises in the parish, as does a branch of the river **Suck**. To the north-east of **Lough-Glynn** rises the high sandstone hill of **Fairy Mount**; and two miles west of the village are some turloughs presenting a considerable extent of water in winter, but dry in summer, of which **Feigh** is the principal, containing 200 acres and celebrated for the numbers of wild fowls that resort thither. The river **Lung** runs underground for about a mile in this vicinity. The manufacture of felt hats is carried on here. A manor court is held monthly in the parish, and petty sessions and fairs are held at **French-Park**; there are also fairs at **Lough-Glynn**. **Lough-Glynn**, with its lake and fine hanging woods, is the seat of **Viscount Dillon**; it is a large massive building, with angular bay windows, and has a noble appearance, from its situation on the northern bank of the lake, which is about an Irish mile long, having smooth green banks sloping to the water's edge, or overspread with trees, and a wooded island; on the opposite side of the lake are two ash trees of remarkable growth. About five miles west is **Lough Erritt**, the highly improved seat of **Fitzstephen French, Esq.**, beautifully situated in an extensively planted demesne at the head of a lake of the same name, which covers upwards of 360 statute acres, and contains very fine fish. **Cahan** is the seat of **C. French, Esq.**; and near **French-Park** are **Cloonshanville**, the seat of **J. Davis, Esq.**; and **Mullen**, occupied by **Lynch Plunkett, Esq.**

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Elphin**, being the corps of the prebend of **Artagh** or **Taughboyne**, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £347. 1. 6½. The glebe-house was erected in

1819, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £340 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 21½ acres, subject to a rent of £29.15. 4. and of the same value. The church is an ancient building, remarkable for its vaulted roof; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £240 for its repair. There is a chapel of ease at **Lough-Glynn**. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains three chapels, at **French-Park**, **Taughboyne**, and **Lough-Glynn**. The school-house of the parochial free school, and 4 acres of land, were given by **A. French, Esq.**; and two day schools are supported by **Lord Dillon**; in these schools about 400 children are taught. There are also eleven private schools, in which about 500 boys and 200 girls are educated. There are dispensaries at **French-Park** and **Lough-Glynn**. Among the woods on the southern side of **Lough-Glynn** are remains of the old castle of that name, said to have been founded by one of the **Fitzgeralds** of **Mayo**, once a building of considerable extent and strength, defended at each angle by a tower, of which, in later times, one was used as a temporary prison. Near **Lord Dillon's** deer-park is a strong circular fortification on the summit of a round hill.

TAUGHEEN.—See **TAGHEEN**.

TAUGHSRARA.—See **TESSARAGH**.

TAUNAGH, a parish, in the barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from **Boyle**, on the road to **Sligo**; containing 1568 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river **Arrow**, or **Unshion**, which flows from **Lough Arrow**, comprises, as applotted under the tithe act, 2510 statute acres; it has in general a good deep soil, and contains a small quantity of bog. It is in the diocese of **Elphin**; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of **Kilmacallane**; the vicarage, part of the union of **Boyle**. The tithes amount to £77. 10. 9., equally divided between the rector and the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district called **Rivers-town**. There are remains of the old church, with a burial-ground attached; and near the mail coach road are the ruins of **Bahy castle**, surrounded with trees. A patron is held at **Patrick's well** on March 17th.

TAWNA, or **TAVNA**, an island, in the parish of **BALLINACOURTY**, barony of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Galway**, in the bay of **Galway**; containing 220 inhabitants.

TAWNEY.—See **TANEY**.

TAXAX.—See **TEIGHSASSON**.

TECOLME, a parish, in the barony of **BALLYADAMS**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Athy**, on the road from **Stradbally** to **Carlow**; containing 228 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of **Leighlin**; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of **Thos. Fitzgerald, Esq.**; the vicarage forms the corps of the prebend of **Tecolme**, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £100. 7. 8¾., of which £66. 18. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of **Ballyadams**.

TEDONAGH.—See **TYDAVNET**.

TEIGHSASSON, **TY-SASSION**, or **TAXAX**, also called **TISASSON**, a parish, in the barony of **KINSALE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2½ miles

(W. N. W.) from Kinsale, on the north side of the river Bandon; containing 535 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the Englishman's House," comprises 1320 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; the soil is extremely light, and, under a good system of cultivation and by the constant application of large quantities of sea sand brought hither from the bay of Kinsale and landed at the small quays in the parish made for that purpose, produces good crops: the land is deemed valuable in consequence of its proximity to Kinsale and the facilities for procuring manure. The principal seats are Teighsallon House, the residence of J. Cummins, Esq.; Ballywilliam, of B. Barter, Esq.; Hollyhill, of C. Newman, Esq.; Ballinvolig, of Mrs. Collis; and Ballinacurra House, of J. Bleazby, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £105. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union of Kinsale. A small creek, which separates this parish from that of Clontead, penetrates a considerable distance into the land: on its southern bank are the ruins of the ancient church; and not far distant are those of White castle, which was built by the Roches in 1497, to command the landing-place, and gives name to the creek and the small village adjoining.

TEIGHSHINOD, a parish, partly in the barony of ABBEYSHRULE, but chiefly in that of MOYDOW, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Ballymahon; on the road to Ardagh; containing 2553 inhabitants. In the reign of King John a priory for Regular Canons, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded at Deirg by Gormgall O'Quin; at the dissolution its possessions were granted to Nicholas Aylmer. The parish comprises 5713 statute acres of land, which is in general good and chiefly in tillage; limestone is in some places found on the surface, and there is a small quantity of bog. The seats are Park, the residence of Jno. R. Robinson, Esq.; Loughin, of Mrs. Jessop; and Richmond, of Jno. Huggins, Esq., M.D., on an elevated situation commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is partly impropriate in the Countess Dowager of Rosse and Messrs. Ponsonby and Palliser, partly appropriate to the rector of Tashinny, and partly with the vicarage constitutes a portion of the union of Moydow. The tithes amount to £230. 0. 3., of which £32. 5. 9½. is payable to the impropiators, £14. 19. 0¾. to the rector of Tashinny, and the remainder to the incumbent; the glebe, comprising 30 acres, is valued at £42. 15. 10. per annum. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Carrickedmond, comprising also the parishes of Abbeyshrule and Tashinny, and containing the chapels of Carrickedmond and Abbeyshrule, of which the former is in this parish. About 50 children are educated in a school supported from a fund at the disposal of the rector; and there is a private school of about the same number of children. There are some remains of the old castle of Mornine; and the ruins of the church and of the ancient abbey of Deirg or Darig are still in existence.

TELTOWN, or KILLALTON, a parish, in the barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Kells, on the mail road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 1308 inhabitants. This place, under the name of *Taltion*, is cele-

brated in traditional history for the periodical assemblage of vast numbers from all parts for the purposes of traffic, sports, and social intercourse; the custom is said to have been established or revived by King Tuathal. It appears to have derived its name from St. Teallean, who founded the church called *Teachtelle*, or "Teallean's House." The parish, which is situated on the river Blackwater and on the Carlanstown or Rosmin river, which joins the former at Bloomsbury, comprises 4060 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act; about one-third is in tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of 200 acres of bog of inferior quality, is excellent pasture and meadow land. The seats are Bloomsbury, the residence of J. Barnwall, Esq.; Teltown, of Hamlet Garnett, Esq.; and Hurdlestown, of Mrs. Rothwell. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate in Dominick O'Reilly, Esq., and the representatives of Jas. C. Vincent, Esq.: the tithes amount to £217. 17. 2. In the R. C. divisions, it is part of the union or district of Kilberry and Teltown, and contains a chapel, situated at Oristown. There are two R. C. schools, one of which, held at Oristown and aided by subscription, is partly free; the other is at Bloomsbury: in these schools, on an average, are about 160 children. The old burial-ground remains.

TEMPLEBEG, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, on the road from Newport to Thurles; containing 1064 inhabitants, and comprising 3029 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, entirely impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde: the tithes amount to £67. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is held with part of the parish of Toom, and contains a chapel.

TEMPLEBODANE, or DRONMOYNE, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Rathcormac, on the road from Middleton to Fermoy; containing 1337 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4685 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2340 per ann.: there are 3037 acres of arable and pasture land, 80 of woodland, and 56 of bog, the remainder being mountain and waste. In the hamlet of Ballinacurrig is a police station. Cadogan, the elegant residence of Dennis O'Callaghan, Esq., is situated in grounds carefully laid out; the rhododendron, planted in clusters in its native soil, flourishes in great luxuriance and beauty, and in the lower grounds is an arbor vitæ of great size, also some laurels of large growth. Dunlarick, the seat of J. Barry, Esq., stands in a demesne embellished with extensive and thriving plantations, the whole of which was formerly waste land. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ-Church cathedral, Dublin. The tithes, amounting to £348. 7. 4½., are equally divided between the vicars choral and the vicar: there is a glebe of 9 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lisgoold. Here is a pay school, in which are about 40 children. There are some slight remains of the castle of Rathgabbane.

TEMPLEBOY, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles

(E.) from Dromore-West, on the mail coach road to Ballina; containing 3787 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the entrance of the bay of Sligo, and includes within its limits the point or headland of Aughris, comprises $13,388\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. A large portion is mountainous, and there is a considerable tract of bog; the land is generally of good quality and principally under tillage, but the system of agriculture is not improved. There are quarries of stone of good quality for building, and also of slate. The principal seats are Sea View House, the residence of W. H. Hillas, Esq.; Cork Hill, of Capt. Moore; Grange, of J. Black, Esq.; and Donahanttra, of V. Jones, Esq. The entrance of the bay of Sligo, from the headland of Aughris to the point of Rinoran, is about five miles wide; and the shores of the parish, which are bold and rocky, are curiously indented with natural caverns excavated by the action of the waves. One of these, called Seals' Hole, from the number of seals which frequent it, is nearly half a mile in length, rising in some parts more than 15 feet above the water, which rushes into it with great violence. The cavern called Khoran-dhun, or "the iron chest," extends to a considerable distance under the cliff, and is frequently visited by strangers; a small landing-place has been made near it by the coast-guard, enabling small fishing boats from the Donegal coast to land in safety. At Pullendiva is a coast-guard station, one of the five that constitute the district of Sligo. A manorial court is held at Sea View House. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Kilmacshalgan; the rectory is impropriate in R. W. Hillas, Esq., of Dublin. The tithes amount to £560, of which £350 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. There are five private schools, in which are about 300 children. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in 1280, at Akeras, otherwise Kilmantine, by the family of Mac Donald, the prior of which was, in 1544, consecrated Bishop of Elphin. In a field near Grange a gold signet ring, weighing nearly an ounce, was dug up by a labourer, some years since, and is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hillas, late of Sea View House.

TEMPLEBREADY, or TEMPLEBRIDGET, also called ST. MATTHEW AND ST. BRIDGET, a parish, in the barony of KERRYCURRIHY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles from Carrigaline; containing 1789 inhabitants. In 1589, Sir Francis Drake, with a squadron of five ships of war, being chased into Cork harbour by a Spanish fleet, sailed up the river Ounabuoy, or Yellow river, under the lee of Currabinny hill; the Spaniards followed, but Sir Francis having sailed up this winding estuary, anchored safely a little off the north-western shore of the parish, and the pursuers returned without their expected prize. The parish is bounded on the north by the estuary called Cross-Haven, or river of Ounabuoy or Awenbuoy, forming a peninsula between Cork harbour and the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the Cove of Cork: it comprises 2900 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2466 per annum. The land is generally very productive, the soil being deep, on a substratum of clay-slate, and, with the exception of the plantations in the demesnes of Hodderfield, Cross Haven

House, and Aghamarta, it is almost wholly under tillage. About two-thirds of the parish being surrounded by the sea, there is a portion of waste near the rocks, besides which there is no waste land incapable of tillage; some is covered with a light herbage depastured by sheep. The Awenbuoy is navigable for lighters and small sloops, and on the south is the Atlantic ocean, in which is Ringabella bay, where sloops can enter at spring tides, and discharge coal, &c., at 1s. per ton less than in the harbour, owing to exemption from dues. The substratum is of the schistose formation, changing through all the varieties of transition rocks, strangely mixed with argillaceous grit, which alternates in a remarkable manner; some of this stone is procured for building, but it is very porous and soft. Quarries of indifferent slate are partially worked near Hoddersfield, and at Myrtle Ville; and in several places in the eastern part of the parish is good manganese; that near the surface, being in a state of decomposition, has prevented any efforts being made to search for the mines. From the elevated grounds near the church are extensive and magnificent views of the town of Cove and the villages of Monkstown, Whitegate, &c., with the delightful scenery along the shores of the river Lee. On the eastern point of land, at the entrance to Cork harbour, is Camden Fort, at present under the care of a master-gunner and five men only. The gentlemen's seats are Hoddersfield, the residence of Col. Hodder, a handsome house beautifully situated in a domain of 647 acres, embellished with extensive plantations rising above the Awenbuoy, whence the drive to the house is a mile and a half long through a picturesque glen; Agamarta Castle, of Carew O'Grady, Esq., on an estate of about 800 acres, extending along the south bank of the Awenbuoy, and extensively planted; Cross-haven House, of T. Hayes, Esq., a spacious and handsome structure on the margin of the harbour, and in the midst of a fine old wood; Myrtle Ville, of Dr. Shea; and several ornamental cottages, chiefly occupied in the summer as bathing-lodges.

The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory has been united time immemorially to the rectories of Cullen and Templemartin, which three parishes constitute the union and corps of the deanery of St. Finbarr's, Cork, in the patronage of the Crown; the perpetual cure is in the gift of the Dean. The tithes amount to £200, of which £160. 7. 2. is payable to the dean, and £39. 12. 10. (being the tithes of the demesne of Hoddersfield) to the perpetual curate, who has also 12 acres of glebe and the glebe-house. The church is a large edifice, in the early English style of architecture, with a turret and spire, erected in 1778, near the site of a former church; its situation is remarkable, on the summit of the highest ridge that rises west of the mouth of the harbour, and, being whitewashed, it forms a conspicuous and well-known land-mark. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Carrigaline; the chapel is a large plain building. The male and female parochial school is in the village of Crosshaven, and is supported by the perpetual curate; in the chapel-yard is a school under the National Board. The castle of Aghamarta, in the demesne of Carew O'Grady, Esq., was built by the first Earl of Desmond; it stands on the verge of a beautiful and picturesque glen, and consists of a tower,

52 feet high, partly square and partly octagonal: on the west side are the fragments of a building of two stories; the upper one, which is unroofed, was lighted by two large semicircular windows on each side: this part of the building, formerly much more extensive, was taken down by a late tenant, and the materials used in the erection of a house and cottages on the estate. On the eastern point of land, close to the inner harbour, was a nearly perfect tumulus, which has been almost obliterated by the excavations for Camden Fort.

TEMPLEBREDIN, a parish, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and partly in that of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tipperary; containing 1353 inhabitants, of which number, 683 are in that part of the parish which is in the county of Limerick. The land is equally divided between tillage and pasture, with the exception of a small portion of bog, which supplies the tenantry with fuel. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Crown, during the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithes amount to £142. 10., of which £18 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Pallasgreine. There are three private schools, in which are about 180 children.

TEMPLEBRYAN, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Clonakilty, on the old road to Bandon; containing 496 inhabitants. It comprises 957 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the gross annual value being £800: the soil is generally light, and that portion of it which is well cultivated is very productive; on the waste land is some excellent turbary. It is in the diocese of Ross; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the vicarage forms the corps of the prebend thereof in the cathedral of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £134. 13. 11., of which £60 is payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine worship at the church of Clonakilty. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clonakilty. On the summit of a gentle eminence are the ruins of the ancient parochial church, of which the foundations and part of the walls only remain: in the burial-ground is the shaft of a cross, 11 feet high, set up by the Knights Templars in 1303, who at the period had possession of the whole parish, and from whom it received its present name. Nearly adjoining the ruins of the church is a small circular building, resembling a round tower, but it is not more than six feet in diameter: and in an adjacent field are the remains of a very extensive heathen temple; six of the stones still exist, the centre one being of white quartz and much larger than the rest. This monument of antiquity, near which is a spacious cave, is described in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 471, A. D. 1742, by the then Bishop of Clogher.

TEMPLECARNE, or TEMPLECOIN, a parish, partly in the barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, but chiefly in the barony of TYRHUGH, county of

DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Kesh; containing 5461 inhabitants. The parish, which is also called Termoncerin-Magrath, from its having been the residence of Magrath, the first Protestant bishop of Clogher, is bounded on the south by Lough Erne, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 45,868 statute acres, of which 7719 are in the county of Fermanagh. Of these, $2140\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lough Derg, which is wholly within the parish; 4400 are in Lower Lough Erne, and 1085 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in small loughs. About three-fourths of the land consist of heathy mountain, affording during the summer only a scanty pasturage to a few black cattle; the remainder, with the exception of a moderate portion of meadow, is principally under tillage. The soil is but indifferent, and the system of agriculture backward; though some improvement has taken place in the low lands, its general progress has been greatly retarded by the want of convenient roads through the mountainous district. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural uses; there are also large quarries of excellent freestone, of mill-stones of peculiar hardness, and of a coarse kind of dark marble; iron ore is found here, and mines were formerly worked to advantage. The rivers Pettigoe, Omna, Letter, and Rossharbor, all of which abound with trout, pike, and eels, intersect the parish in various directions and fall into Lough Erne. The principal mountains, among which are some small lakes well stored with fish, are Crocknacunny, Minchifin, Rushen, and Rossharbor. Lough Derg, a noble expanse of water, bordering on the eastern confines of the county of Donegal, is thickly studded with picturesque islands, of which the chief are Saints' Island, called also St. Dabeoc's, or St. Fintan's island, from the supposed founder of a monastery upon it, of which there are some remains; Turres or Station island, so called from its being the resort of pilgrims on penance; Innishtoesk, and Goat, Eagle, Ash, Kelly's, Grouse, Lodge, and the Prior's islands. The shores of the lake are precipitously steep, except in that part where the ferry-boat plies to convey visitors to the several islands; and the scenery of the parish is strikingly diversified. Waterfoot, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Barton, is pleasantly situated. Fairs are held on the 25th of every month except December, in which month the fair is held on the Wednesday next before Christmas-day, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and linen yarn. A manorial court and petty sessions are held every other week.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £300. The glebe-house was built in 1813, at an expense of £978. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £623. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent: the glebe comprises 141 acres of good land, valued at £176. 16. 8. per annum. The church, situated at Pettigoe, is a small, old, and dilapidated structure, towards the rebuilding of which Mrs. Leslie (the proprietor of the estate), the rector, and the Protestant parishioners have contributed a large sum; and a subscription has been raised to build a chapel of ease about four miles from the town. In the R. C. divisions the parish, called also Pettigoe, is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Belleek. There are two chapels in this parish; one at Pettigoe, a large

and well-built edifice; and one about four miles from the town, on the Strabane road: there is also a chapel in the parish of Belleek. In the town there is a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Seceding Synod; and near it, though within the verge of the adjoining parish, are two for Wesleyan Methodists. About 460 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector, and others by Mrs. Leslie; and there are four private schools, in which are about 250 children, and five Sunday schools. Near the glebe-house are the ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been the residence of the first Protestant Bishop of Clogher; it was battered by Ireton in the parliamentary war, from the neighbouring hill, on which are still traces of the works thrown up by that officer. There are also several Danish raths and mineral springs in the parish. On Saints' Island, in Lough Derg, are the remains of an Augustinian priory, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the foundation of which is ascribed to St. Dabeoc, brother of St. Canoc, who flourished towards the close of the fifth century; notwithstanding its celebrity, it was plundered and reduced to ashes by Bratachus O'Boyle and M^c Mahon, in 1207. It was subject to the great abbey of Armagh, and for several ages was celebrated for its miraculous cell, called St. Patrick's purgatory, an invention attributed to a saint of that name who was prior here in the ninth century: this cell was much resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of Europe, who were supposed to suffer in imagination, while lying within its narrow precincts, all the pains endured by the wicked in the purgatory of the Romish church. Its proximity to the shore, with which it was connected by a neck of land, affording too great facility of access, the cave was stopped up, and another opened in a smaller island, now called the Station Island, about half a mile from the shore, to which access is obtained by a ferry boat constantly plying for that purpose. Such was the reputation this place maintained, that safeguards were frequently granted by the Kings of England to foreigners of distinction who came to visit it; among others to Raymond, Viscount de Perilleux, and Knight of Rhodes, with a train of 20 men and 30 horses, in 1397. This purgatory was repeatedly suppressed by the Popes, and also by the Lords-Justices of Ireland, who banished the friars and broke up the cell; but it was as frequently revived, and is still visited by multitudes of pilgrims, who assemble here during what is called "the station," which commences on the first of June and continues to the 15th of August, during which time the friars are constantly engaged in hearing confessions, enjoining penance, and performing other devotional rites. The number annually resorting hither during that period exceeds 10,000; each pays the ferryman 6½*d.* for taking him to the island and bringing him back; and the proprietor of the lake receives £165 per annum for allowing the ferryman to ply. The term of continuance on the island is three, six, or nine days, and each pilgrim spends the last twenty-four hours of his term in the chapel of the purgatory, which receives light only from a small window in one of the angles. About ten years since a boat having eighty pilgrims on board swamped and went to the bottom, and only three of the number were saved; the bodies of the rest were afterwards found and interred on Saints' Island.

TEMPLECORRAN, or BROAD ISLAND, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from Carrickfergus, on the road from Belfast to Larne, and on Lough Larne; containing, with the village of Ballycarry (which is separately described), 1338 inhabitants. In 1597 a battle was fought at the highly romantic vale called Old Mill Glen, near Ballycarry, between the Mac Quilans and Mac Donnells, in which the former were defeated; and in November of the same year another took place on the same spot between the Mac Donnells and Sir John Chichester, in which the latter was slain and his army cut to pieces. This parish, which is also called, after the name of the village, Ballycarry, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4744½ statute acres, in a high state of cultivation. The system of husbandry is in a very improved state, and has been much promoted by the present proprietor, who is a practical and spirited agriculturist. Limestone and basalt are found in great abundance. Red Hall, the seat of G. Kerr, Esq., is an elegant mansion with a fine demesne. The spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen cloth are carried on. A court is held for the manor of Broad Island by the seneschal of Marriot Dalway, Esq., for the recovery of debts and determination of pleas to the amount of £20; its jurisdiction extends over this parish and that of Kilroot. Fairs are held at Ballycarry.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, forming part of the union of Ballynure and of the corps of the prebend of Kilroot in the cathedral of Connor; the rectory is inappropriate in D. Kerr, Esq. The tithes amount to £347. 1. 6., of which £231. 7. 8. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, originally a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, is now a ruin; it was at one time occupied by the Presbyterians, since whose ejection it has not been used as a place of worship. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists; the first is in connection with the Remonstrant Synod, and of the first class. There are two national schools, situated at Ballycarry and Windygap, in which are about 120 children; and a private school of 10 girls. R. G. Kerr, Esq., in 1825, bequeathed £200 in trust to the vicar and the senior Presbyterian minister, to divide the interest among the poor. There is a curious hollow cave, called the Salt Hole, into which rushes a large stream of water which is not found again; and in the grounds of Red Hall is a glen of very extraordinary character. The Rev. Mr. Bryce, minister of the first Presbyterian congregation established in Ireland, lived and was buried here: and over the remains of a poet, known only as the Bard of Ballycarry, a monument has been raised.

TEMPLECROAN, a parish, in the barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Dungloe and the islands of Arranmore and Rutland (which are separately described), 8198 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north-western coast, and is bounded on the north by the Gwidore river; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 52,921 statute acres, of which 989½ are in the tideway of the Gwidore, and 2896 in lakes. Within its limits is the greater part of the district called "the Rosses," consisting of a dreary

wilderness of rugged mountain wastes and heaths broken on the west into abrupt rocky heights, and including many islands separated by inlets of the sea. Some of these islands are thinly covered on the summits with moss and heath, and a few present specimens of verdure produced by cultivation; Arranmore, the largest, forms a shelter for the rest and a barrier against the western ocean. On the shores of Cruit grows a kind of long and broad-leaved grass having a saline taste, which the cattle readily feed on at ebb tide. The district is unfavourable either for grazing or tillage; the produce raised is inconsiderable and there is often a scarcity of food. Throughout the parish agriculture is in a very backward condition, the greater portion of the land consisting of sands, mountain rocks, and bog: the mountain of Crovohy rises 1033 feet above the level of the sea. Indications of iron ore may be observed in the precipitous face of the mountains. Petty sessions are held at Dungloe, at which place there is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Conyngham; the tithes amount to £235. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, in 1763, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 815 acres, valued at £152. 16. 3. per ann. The church is a small plain building, erected in 1760 by aid of a gift of £400 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Lettermacward, and is partly a district in itself: it contains three good, plain, slated chapels, one at Dungloe belonging to Lettermacward; the others in Arranmore and Kincaslugh, belonging to Templecroan. There are two parochial schools, situated at Dungloe and Carrenbuoy, aided by annual donations from Col. Robertson's fund and from the rector, who also contributes to the support of two schools at Maghera and Dungloe: in these schools are about 160 children. There are also six private schools, in which are about 120 children. A dispensary is supported at Dungloe. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dungloe, near which have been brought up out of the sea several brass cannon, bearing the Spanish arms, said to have belonged to the Armada.

TEMPLEDERRY, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh; containing 1857 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £157. 9. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. The church is a small building in good repair. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kilnanave, in which union are three chapels, two in Templederry and one in Kilnanave. There are six private schools, in which are about 320 children.

TEMPLEDOWNEY, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 475 inhabitants. Pallas, the seat of J. Short, Esq., is in this parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Ballymackey: the tithes amount to £83. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Aghnamadle, also called Toomavara. The chapel is a neat building in the village

of Toomavara. Knockane castle is situated on an eminence, and forms a landmark, though in ruins.

TEMPLE-ERRY, or **TEMPLEREE**, a parish, in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Templemore, on the road to Johnstown; containing 1415 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Suir, comprises 2871 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £207. 18. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Loughmore and Castle-Inney; the chapel is a handsome building of recent erection. About 60 children are educated in a private school. Some vestiges of the old church still exist.

TEMPLEFINLAGAN.—See **TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN**.

TEMPLEGALL, county of CORK.—See **WHITE-CHURCH**.

TEMPLEHARRY, a parish, partly in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, but chiefly in that of CLONLISK, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Moneygall, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Limerick, and on the small river Ollitrim (which forms its boundary on the south-west); containing 1156 inhabitants, and comprising 6480 statute acres, of which 3564 are reclaimable bog. Agriculture is greatly improved; there is abundance of limestone. Emell Castle, the seat of J. Stoney, Esq., commands from its summit a very extensive view; at its rear is the ancient castle. Ballintemple is the residence of R. Burriss, Esq.; Foxborough, of the Rev. J. G. Purcell; Clonlohan, of the Rev. J. Studdart; Rathfenny, of M. Andrews, Esq.; and Silver Hill, of Mrs. Smith. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1799, to the rectory and vicarage of Cullenwayne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £141. 14. 9., and the entire tithes of the union to £369. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £184, in 1812, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a plain modern structure, built by aid of a loan of £200 from the same Board, in 1814. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Dunkerrin. The parochial schools at Parke, in which are about 80 children, are aided by private subscriptions; the school-house is an excellent slated building, with accommodations for the master and mistress, erected at an expense of £150, of which £100 was a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's school fund. There are two other schools, in which 90 children are taught. The remains of the ancient church and glebe-house, being situated on an eminence, have a picturesque appearance. Here is the remarkable rath called Wolfe Hill, near which is a pass through a bog, formerly thickly wooded, in which a large party of the army of Wm. III. was destroyed by the O'Carrolls, the native sept of this district, from which circumstance the spot has since been called the "bloody Togher."

TEMPLEICHALLY, or **TEMPLEKELLY**, also called **CALLATHAMERY**, a parish, in the barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E.) from Killaloe, on the

road to Limerick, and on the river Shannon; containing 4724 inhabitants. The land is mostly in tillage; there is some bog on the mountains. There are good quarries of grit-stone, which is used extensively for building. A slate quarry is worked at Ryninch; and the Derry slate quarries, situated in this parish, were formerly very extensively worked. Derry Castle, the seat of M. P. Head, Esq., is situated in a noble demesne abounding with remarkably fine old timber; the scenery in its vicinity is extremely beautiful, and the Shannon bounds the demesne on the west. The other seats are Derry Ville, the residence of J. Salmon, Esq.; Ryninch, of J. O'Brien, Esq.; Fort Henry, of Finch White, Esq.; and Shannon View, of H. Franks, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Kilmastulla: the tithes amount to £406. 3. 1. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Kilmastulla, and called Ballina; in each of the parishes is a chapel. There are six private schools, in which are about 790 children, and a Sunday school. On the Upper Killary mountain, a son of one of the Kings of Leinster was buried: on an island in the Shannon, opposite the ruins of the old church, are some remains of a monastery; and on the north side of the bridge at Ballina are the ruins of a castle, built most probably to defend the passage of the river.

TEMPLE-KIERAN, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Navan, near the mail-coach road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 393 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with the chapelry of Lismullen, 1957 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of good land. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skreen: the tithes, including those of Lismullen, amount to £130. The church is a neat modern structure, erected in 1811 by parochial assessment, and a loan of £461 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Skreen.

TEMPLEMALY, a parish, in the barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ennis, near the road to Corofin; containing 1554 inhabitants. This parish, which, though only about one mile broad, is nearly five miles long, comprises 3781 statute acres, as apploited under the tithe act: within its limits are several lakes, and about 100 acres of bog; one of the lakes, which abounds with fish and contains a small island, is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with another lake, about a mile and a half distant. It is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forming part of the rectorial union of Ogashin, and the vicarage part of the vicarial union of Dromcliffe. The tithes amount to £105. 16. 9., of which £49. 16. 11. is payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a small glebe of about one acre. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dowry, or Doorra. About 60 children are educated in a school held in a house given rent-free by Mrs. Craven. The ruins of the ancient church still exist.

TEMPLEMARTIN, a parish, in the barony of KINALMEAKY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Bandon, on the road from Kinsale to

Macroon; containing 2730 inhabitants. It comprises 7423 statute acres, of which about 330 are common; about one-tenth is pasture, one-twentieth bog (affording a good supply of fuel), and the remainder under tillage, being generally poor and stony ground. At Lisnegat is a large power-loom factory for spinning cotton, employing about 100 persons. At Mosstown there was formerly a distillery and it was subsequently a brewery, but it has long been discontinued. Fairs are held at Moss Grove on March 17th, Corpus-Christi day, Sept. 2nd, and Dec. 8th, chiefly for cattle. The gentlemen's seats are Mount Pleasant, the residence of H. Baldwin, Esq., a handsome mansion on a commanding eminence in a highly improved demesne; Gurrane, a newly erected and handsome house, near the old family mansion, the residence of J. Splaine, Esq.; Moss Grove, of S. Baldwin, Esq.; Scartnamuck, of B. Popham, Esq.; Old Park, of H. Gillman, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. F. C. Sullivan. The living is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory forming part of the union of Templebready and of the corps of the deanery of St. Finbarr's, Cork; the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the Dean. The tithes amount to £519, of which £500 is payable to the dean, and £19 to the perpetual curate, who also receives £30 per ann. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1815, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is a plain building, with a square tower 50 feet high, erected by aid of a gift of £500, in 1793, from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Templemartin, Killowen, and part of Kilbrogan: the chapel is a small plain edifice. The male and female parochial school, in which are about 30 children, is aided by the dean and local subscriptions, and has a house and an acre of land rent-free from the Duke of Devonshire: there is also a private school, in which are about 40 children, and a Sunday school is superintended by the curate. At Gurrane are the ruins of an old fortified mansion of the Baldwins, who acquired the estate by purchase from the Maskelyne family, in 1612: it appears to have been surrounded by a wall, in the angles of which, and at one end of the house, were round turrets three of which are standing. A subterraneous passage leading from the house to the adjacent bog is still visible, the entrance to which was by an aperture covered by the hearth-stone of a room on the ground floor. There are also many Danish raths in the parish, one on the lands of Gurrane, including three acres, and surrounded by three ramparts and a fosse; another at Castle-Lac, where are four upright stones of clay-slate, respectively 12, 9, and 6 feet high; they are supposed to be druidical, or to have been erected to commemorate a victory obtained here by the Danes in 968. On the same ploughland was formerly a castle, now quite demolished.

TEMPLEMARTIN, or ST. MARTIN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Dublin; containing 17 inhabitants, and comprising 747 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the

tithes amount to £77. 6. 8. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of St. Canice.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, county of CORK.—See MICHAEL (ST.).

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, on the main road from Dublin to Sligo, and on the river Camlin; containing (with the town of Longford), 8319 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7925 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, and is principally under tillage, though there is a great quantity of bog. Here are quarries of the best description of limestone. Great facilities for the transport of provisions and merchandise are provided by the Royal Canal, which at present ends here. The seats are Clonbalt, the property of the Earl of Belmore, though now occupied by — Armstrong, Esq.; and Carrickglass, of the Rt. Hon. T. Lefroy, LL.D. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardagh, united by episcopal authority to the rectory of Ballymacormick, and part of the vicarage of Killoe, denominated Upper Killoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £369. 4. 8.; and the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe inclusive, is £1170. 3. The Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Inquiry recommend that this union be entirely dissolved on the next avoidance, and that each parish may form a separate living. The glebe-house is beautifully situated about half a mile from the church, and near the river Camlin, which flows through the demesne; it was built in 1760, and for its improvement various sums were expended between 1763 and 1795, amounting altogether to £2314. There are two glebes in the parish, one of 108 acres, on which the glebe is situated, the other of 35 acres at Lisserdowling; also a glebe of $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the parish of Ballymacormick, and one of $79\frac{1}{2}$ acres in that of Killoe, the latter of which is subject to a quit-rent of £2. 16. 6.: the total value of the glebes of the union is £491. 8. 4. per annum. The church at Longford is a spacious edifice, with a tower and spire; it was repaired and enlarged in 1819, at a cost of £3221 British, being a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £249 for its further repair: there are also churches in each of the other parishes of the union. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the union or district of Longford, comprising this parish and that of Ballymacormick, and containing two chapels, one in the town of Longford, and the other at Strand in Ballymacormick. In Longford are two chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. The parochial female school is under the patronage of the Countess of Longford; in Longford is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation; a school at Carrickglass is supported by Miss Lefroy; at Longford and Cooleney are national schools; and an infants' and another school are aided by subscriptions. There is also a large Sunday school, held in the church. The County Infirmary, near the town, has 28 beds, besides a very large attendance of extern patients, who are provided with advice and medicine. There is a bequest for the poor, called the "Charleton Money." In the townland of Lisserdowling is a moat which is supposed to form the central spot of Ireland. Near the town is a chalybeate spa; and on the glebe of Templemichael are the ruins of an old church.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, or TEMPLEMIHILL, a parish, in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the river Lingan; containing 796 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Dysart: the tithes amount to £196. 18. 3.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, in the barony of COSHMORE and COSHBRIE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Youghal, on the road from Two-mile-Bridge to Clashmore; containing 2573 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Blackwater, and on the south by the river Touro, which is navigable for lighters. On Molana, formerly an island, but now united with the mainland, an Augustinian monastery was founded in the 5th century by St. Molanfide, who became its first abbot, and in which Raymond le Gros, the companion of Strongbow, was interred. At the dissolution it was granted, with the lands of Ballinatray and Rhincrew, to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom they were assigned to the Earl of Cork. The parish comprises 9000 statute acres, of which about 400 are woodland, 900 bog, and 7700 arable and pasture; the land is of good quality and principally under tillage, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified and embellished with woods and thriving plantations. Ballinatray, the seat of R. Smyth, Esq., is finely situated in a highly improved demesne, comprising nearly 1500 acres; the deer-park is well stocked, and the grounds are tastefully disposed and enriched with flourishing plantations. The other seats are Cherrymount, the occasional residence of Capt. Parker, R. N.; Garryduff, of H. Garde, Esq.; Woodview, of Col. Uniacke; Templemichael House, of Capt. Armstrong; and Newtown, of N. P. Stout, Esq.; there are also several other respectable houses in the parish. A constabulary police force is stationed here.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Kilcockan, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the rectory is inappropriate in R. Smyth, Esq. The tithes amount to £660. 14. 6., of which £440. 9. 8. is payable to the impropiator, and £220. 4. 10. to the vicar; the entire tithes of the benefice amount to £317. 9. $7\frac{1}{2}$. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1823 on the site of the ancient structure, towards which the late Board of First Fruits gave £100. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union, called also Knockanore, and comprising the parishes of Templemichael, Kilcockan, and Kilwatermoy; there are three chapels. About 170 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is wholly supported by Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, who also clothe the children; there is also a Sunday school. The remains of St. Molanfide's abbey are very extensive, and being thickly overspread with ivy have a very picturesque and interesting appearance; they are preserved with great care; in the interior is a modern statue of the founder, habited in the costume of his order, erected on a pedestal. A little below these remains are the ruins of the castle of Templemichael, which appears to have been demolished by gunpowder; and a little to the south on an eminence called Rhincrew, are the ruins of another building, which appears to have been destroyed by similar means.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a parish, in the barony of **ARKLOW**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Arklow: containing 360 inhabitants. It was separated from Arklow by act of council in 1833, and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Kilbride. The church is in ruins. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Newbridge and Baranisky, and contains a chapel.

TEMPLEMICHAEL-DE-DUAGH, a parish, in the barony of **KINNALEA**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Innishannon, on the road from Cork to Kinsale; containing 764 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2128 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1640 per annum. The land is generally very good, the soil deep, and based upon a substratum of clay slate; agriculture is rapidly improving under the spirited exertions of some of the resident gentry; the chief manure is sea-sand, brought up the Bandon river and landed at the quays near Innishannon: about one-half of the land is under tillage, producing crops of corn and potatoes, the remainder being pasture, except about 20 acres of valuable bog. There are several handsome houses: the principal are Coolcullitagh, the residence of R. Jefford, Esq.; Farthingstown, of J. Haines, Esq.; Hawthorn Hill, of J. Godwin, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. W. R. Meade. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £245. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, in the early English style, built in 1809 by aid of a gift of £600 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballynabog. The parochial school adjoins the church, and is supported by the rector, who also provides a house rent-free for the master; about 40 children are educated in it.

TEMPLEMOLOGGA, or **MOLOGGA**, also called **NONANE**, a parish, in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Mitchelstown, near the road to Kildorrery; containing 1876 inhabitants. It comprises 3628 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £2430 per ann., consisting partly of coarse mountain pasture and bog, and partly of arable land, which is tolerably good. For all civil purposes the small parish of Ahacross has merged into this parish, into which is supposed to have also merged the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Rogericalvi, still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage. Near the ruins of the old church of Mologga is a beautiful cottage, lately erected by the Hon. Robert King, as a summer residence. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Clenore: the tithes amount to £179. 14. 5. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kildorrery; the chapel at Coolbohoga, a small plain edifice, is about to be rebuilt. The ruins of a second church exist at Laba Mologga, which is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish.

TEMPLEMORE, a parish, in the North-west liberties of the city of **LONDONDERRY**, county of **LONDON-**

DERRY, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the city of Londonderry, 19,620 inhabitants, of which number, 10,130 are in the city. This parish, also called Templeberry, and more anciently Derry, or Derry Columbkille, derives its name Templemore, "the Great Church," from the cathedral of Derry, to which that name had been applied, in a popular acceptation, to distinguish it from the smaller churches in its immediate vicinity, and, after the cathedral had been used as the parish church, the name was extended to the parish. The most ancient name of the district in which it was situated was Moy-Iha, "the Plain of Ith," uncle of Milesius, whose sons led into Ireland the celebrated colony that bore his name. This district, which comprehended the tract between Loughs Foyle and Swilly, and extended as far south as the river Fin, was afterwards divided between Owen and Enda, the two sons of Nial of the Nine Hostages, under the names of Inis-Owen, "Owen's Island," and Tir-Enda, "Enda's Territory." Previously to the 12th century, Moy-Iha was occupied by a branch of the Kinel-Owen, called Clan-Conor, of which the most distinguished families were those of O'Cathan, O'Cairellan, O'Murry, O'Kennedy, O'Corran, O'Quin, and O'Dugan, most of whom having crossed the Foyle into Derry, their places here were occupied by the Kinel-Moen, another branch of the Kinel-Owen, of whom the O'Gormlys and O'Loonys were chiefs: these in turn were driven across the Foyle by the Kinel-Connell in the 15th century. From inquisitions taken in the reign of Jas. I. it appears that about half the parish was then considered to belong to Inishowen, or O'Dogherty's country; that Sir John O'Dogherty had several townlands now in Templemore, which were included in a regrant of Inishowen made to him on a surrender in the 30th of Elizabeth: he forfeited this property in 1599 by rebellion, but it was re-granted to his son, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, with the exception of some townlands reserved for the fort of Culmore. In 1608, Sir Cahir also rebelled, in consequence of which all his estates were granted to Arthur, Lord Chichester, of Belfast, who leased them to Sir Faithful Fortescue, Arthur Ussher, Tristram Beresford, and Chas. Pointz. Of the 24 townlands into which the parish is now divided, one, on which is the fort of Culmore, belongs to the King; one to Capt. Hart; one and a part to the Bishop of Derry in right of his see; two to Lord Templemore, a branch of the Chichester family; three to the Marquess of Donegal, the head of the same family; and fifteen and a part to the Irish Society. Until the year 1809 the parish extended into the county of Donegal, and included the three parishes of Burt, Inch, and Muff, which were then severed from it and erected into perpetual curacies.

The parish, as at present constituted, contains 12,611 statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, valued at £8363., without the buildings on it, and with these, at £26,716., per ann.: it is bounded by the river and Lough Foyle on the east, and by the county of Donegal on every other side, extending about eight miles in length from north-east to south-west, and less than three in its greatest breadth in the contrary direction. The surface is beautifully undulating, presenting a succession of hills, mostly cultivated or under pasture. A wide valley, extending from the Foyle at Pennyburn, separates the hills into two groups. Of

these the southern is the most prominent, rising at its southern extremity into Holywell hill, 860 feet above the sea; the highest point of the northern group, in Elaghmore, is not more than 354 feet. The lake of Ballyarnet, occupying portions of the three townlands of Ballyarnet, Ballynashallog, and Ballynagard, contains only 3*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*; its height above the sea is about 100 feet. Except the Foyle, which is navigable for small craft to Castlefin, there is no other body of water entitled to the name of river; the numerous small streams which irrigate the parish, flow eastward into the main river or lough, with the exception of one, which, passing by Coshquin, terminates in Lough Swilly. Springs are numerous; not fewer than eight occur within a tract of about 20 acres, in Springhill and Creggan; several of them are slightly chalybeate. The coast of Lough Foyle, where it borders the parish, is low, and destitute of any striking characteristic features. It is the general opinion of the intelligent farmers here that a marked amelioration has taken place in the climate; the seasons both of seed time and harvest have advanced considerably: the extended cultivation of wheat, and the increasing number of quails are further proofs of it. The soil in the higher grounds is occasionally, though rarely, stony, sandy, and meagre; but in by far the greater portion of the parish it is a light productive clay or loam, which in the very low grounds becomes stiffer, though never to an injurious extent. The subsoil is more generally a coating of gravel resting on the rock than the rock itself, and is often in a very indurated state, owing to the abundance of iron proceeding from the decomposition of the schistose rocks: it is then called "till," and more generally "red till," from its prevailing colour, and is considered to be injurious to vegetation. The geological structure of the parish is simple; the great mass of the primary schistose rocks which occupies much of the western portion of the county, spreads over its whole surface, with the exception of a considerable patch of detritus at Culmore in the north-east, which probably conceals a part of the new red sandstone, that rock being visible at the northern extremity of the parish, and also with the exception of several very limited deposits of mud and clay which skirt the Foyle on the south-east. Mica slate, passing into quartz slate, is the prevailing rock, occupying at least two-thirds of its substance. Limestone is found only in small quantities at its southern extremity, where the quarries have been abandoned; and greenstone, of a dense, close-grained and homogeneous character, at Conn's Hill, where the opening of the quarry is, strictly speaking, without the bounds. The schistose rocks are in the harder varieties too coarse, and in the softer not sufficiently cohesive, for being used as roofing slates; but they are much employed in building: plenty of clay for bricks is to be had; but the manufacture has been relinquished on account of the scarcity of fuel. The bogs are of great local importance, though they are now only the relics of a more extensive tract, which has been nearly exhausted by continued use: portions are occasionally reclaimed, and when the peat has been entirely cut away, the subsoil is easily brought into cultivation: large trunks and roots of trees have been raised from them. The natural meadows are extensive, particularly on the sides of some of the

bogs: the mountain pasture is generally poor. Wheat, which formerly was considered unsuitable to the climate and soil, is now in much estimation: green crops are occasionally adopted. Forced or sown meadows are by no means general; when prepared for cutting the first year, they are sown with perennial ryegrass and red clover; when for grazing, white grass and white clover are sown. There are several nurseries. Most of the timber in the parish appears to have been planted more for ornament than profit: the most common trees along the Foyle are beech, elm, sycamore, and ash: a small patch of natural wood is to be seen at Ballynagalliagh. Manures are easily attainable, being partly stable dung, partly lime, drawn from the city; and partly a compost of bog earth, dung, lime, and shells; the shells are procured at a bank called Shell Island, in Lough Foyle: kelp is occasionally used.

The manufactures carried on in the rural parts of the parish are chiefly those arising directly from agricultural produce. The mill at Pennyburn ground 1,513,200 lbs. of wheat, and 1,164,800 of oats, in the year 1834; three others ground an aggregate of 543,000 lbs. of oatmeal: seven flax-mills worked up 4250 cwt. of flax and 1059 cwt. of tow: a brewery made 5200 barrels of beer, and two distilleries 208,800 gallons of spirits: two tanneries converted 5300 hides into leather: there were two limekilns, 1 brick-kiln, 2 rope-walks, 80 linen looms, 28 cotton looms, and 1 woollen loom at work: all these totals are the results of returns collected in that year, and are exclusive of the manufactures of the city, to which the commerce of the district is wholly confined: the salmon fishery gives employment to 232 persons. The jurisdiction of the corporation of Londonderry extends over the whole parish, but in Culmore only by sufferance, that townland being the exclusive property of the Crown, and under the control of the governor of the fort. The condition of the peasantry in the low lands is comfortable, the dwellings neat, and orchards and kitchen gardens are frequently to be seen, attached to well-fenced farms of considerable extent and in good condition. In the mountain lands, which are much frequented on account of free turbary being granted with their cabins, the cottiers are very poor, and several of the farm-houses are nearly as wretched as the huts of the labourers. Three main roads from Londonderry to Greencastle, Lifford, and Letterkenny, intersect the parish: they are not kept in good order, and would admit of much improvement as to the line of direction: the cross roads and bye-roads are sufficiently numerous: there is a ferry across the mouth of the Foyle at Culmore, below the fort. It has long been contemplated to connect Loughs Foyle and Swilly by a canal; but though the distance be short, and the district through which the line would pass well adapted for it, a difficulty presents itself in the Swilly at the Burnfoot, which is separated from the Foyle by a neck of land only three miles broad, rising and falling at spring tides 18 feet, which is twice as much as at Londonderry, and therefore the surfaces of the loughs at high water stand at different levels. The principal seats are The Farm, the property of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.; Boom Hall, the property of the Earl of Caledon, and the residence of the Bishop of Derry; Brook Hall, remarkable for the beauty of its grounds, the property and residence of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.;

Thorn Hill, of Capt. Simeon; Ballinagard, of Capt. Hart; Belmont, lately the residence of W. Miller, Esq., deceased; Troy or Troyvale Cottage, of Chas. O'Doherty, Esq.; Foyle Hill, of W. Holland, Esq.; Milton Lodge, of Capt. H. Lecky; Ballougry, of Capt. McNeil; Green Haw House, of W. K. McClintock, Esq.; Mullennan, of R. Harvey, Esq.; Culmore Point, of A. McCausland, Esq.; Bellevue, of Hans Riddall, Esq.; Pennyburn, of A. Bond, Esq.; and Troy House, of J. Murray, Esq. The bishop's demesne, though it is not his residence, may be included under this head. Casina, erected by the late Earl of Bristol, is situated in the suburbs of the city, close to the bishop's garden, commanding a fine view of the river and the scenery on its opposite bank; although irregularly built, it presents a handsome front, and the principal apartment is decorated with paintings in chiaro-oscuro.

The living is a rectory, united by patent of Jas. I. to the rectories of Faughanvale and Clondermott, forming together the corps of the deanery of Derry, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £1607. 0. 1. The deanery-house was rebuilt in 1834, at an expense of £3330, provided out of the funds of the present incumbent, the whole of which will be chargeable on his successor: the glebe, containing 3 acres, is valued at £9. per ann.; the gross value of the benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, amounts to £3224. 7. 11½. The cathedral of Londonderry is used as the parish church, and there are two other churches in the parish, the particulars of all which are given in the account of that city, *which see*. The old church was situated in the northern part of the parish, near Culmore fort. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is also the head of the diocese and the mensal of the Bishop. Besides the schools described in the article on the city, there is one at Ballougry, to which the Irish Society gives an annual grant of £30.; also four private schools, in all of which, including the city schools, there are about 500 boys and 450 girls; there are also 9 Sunday schools. In Ballinagard demesne, on the western bank of the Foyle, is a rath measuring 73 yards by 60; it is surrounded by a fosse and parapet, and is now covered with trees. In Ballymagrorty there is a small cromlech, the table stone of which is 4 feet by 3; and on the summit of Holywell Hill are the remains of a cairn, about 40 feet in diameter, in the centre of which is a small pit, 3 feet square and 5 deep; the rock of the mountain forms its bottom, and it is called the Holy well, from a small pool of rain water being found in it, which is supposed to possess healing virtues. There are also two cairns of modern construction; one is called "Jenny's Cairn," from having been the spot where a young woman was murdered under very atrocious circumstances; the other, in the bed of a rivulet, is called the "Priest's Burn," from a tradition that a priest was killed on the spot. The old church of Killea, in the townland of the same name, was one of the five chapels of ease to the mother church; its foundations still remain in a cemetery surrounded by an old stone wall. The church of Culmore, though a ruin, is of no great antiquity, having been built a short time before the war of 1688 and burnt by James's army, since which it has never been repaired: it was cruciform and consisted of a nave and transept; the walls are still entire, except at the western end. The castle of Aileagh

or Elagh, the property of W. McCorkell, Esq., now a small ruin, stands on a commanding eminence on the verge of the parish, about two miles from the more ancient fortress of the same name in the county of Donegal, formerly a royal castle. The forts of, Culmore and Donnalong were erected by the English in the reign of Elizabeth or Jas. I., to secure their newly acquired possession of Derry: the former, situated on a projecting point on the western bank of the Foyle, where it opens into the lough, was a small triangular fort with a bastion at each corner, and a square tower at the point next the river: though not occupied as a military station for upwards of a hundred years, a governor is still appointed to it. General Hart, the late governor, substantially repaired the tower, but the outworks are now nearly obliterated. Donnalong, or Donolonge, which was a place of more importance, was built on the eastern bank of the Foyle, in the parish of Donagheady; there are no remains. Templemore gives the title of an English baron to a branch of the Chichester family.

TEMPLEMORE, or STRADE, a parish, in the barony of GALLEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. W.) from Foxford, on the road from Foxford to Castlebar, and on the river Moy and Lough Cullen; containing 4135 inhabitants. A Franciscan friary was founded here by the sept of Mac Jordan, but in 1252 this house was given to the Dominicans by Jordan, of Exeter, Lord of Athlethan, or by his son Stephen: a very small part remains, but the walls of the church, which was singularly beautiful, are nearly entire, with some curious ornaments and a remarkable tomb: a house has been built adjoining the church, which is inhabited by some of the order. The parish comprises 6447 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act: the land is principally under tillage. There are quarries of limestone and some bog. In the village of Strade is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 31st, July 30th, Oct. 23rd, and Nov. 27th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, episcopally united, in 1805, to the vicarages of Bucholla, Towmore, Killasser, and Killedan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late Roger Palmer, Esq. The tithes amount to £279. 11. 4., one-half of which is payable to the impropriators, and the other half to the vicar; the gross amount of the tithes of the benefice is £893. 8. 2. There are two churches in the union, one at Foxford, in the parish of Towmore, and the other at Ballinamore in the parish of Killedan. In the R. C. divisions the parish is a separate benefice: the chapel is a large slated building contiguous to the abbey. There are four private schools, in which are about 240 children. Ballylahan castle is the ruin of an ancient fortress, about 30 feet square, built by one of the Jordan family, who had many more in this neighbourhood. An ancient bridge of 16 arches, called Alahan, or the Broad Ford, here crosses the river. Ruins exist of the ancient church of Templemore.

TEMPLEMORE, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 31 miles (N. by W.) from Clonmel, and 65 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Athlone to Cork and on that from Cashel to Roscrea, and near a branch of the river Suir; containing 5218 inhabitants, of which number, 2936 are in the

town. It is supposed that this place originated in its having been a station of the Knights Templars, who were settled in the castle. The parish contains 8108 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about 700 acres of very good land are the property of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; agriculture has much improved of late years, and the parish has in it some of the finest pasture and meadow land. The limestone quarries are very good, affording blocks of 20 feet, if required. The manor courts have been discontinued, but petty sessions are held every Wednesday in the court or market-house, a handsome decorated building in the centre of the town. Fairs are held in Jan., March, May, June, July, Sept., Oct., and Dec., for cattle, sheep, pigs, wool, &c.; they are considered the best in the county. Templemore is remarkably healthy, and well supplied with water and fuel: and every encouragement is given by the proprietor to induce the inhabitants to adopt improvements. The town is clean, well built, and modern; it is approached on all sides by handsome avenues of ash trees, and owes its very improved condition to the exertions of the late proprietor, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., father of the present proprietor, who granted the ground on which it stands at a nominal rent, and under whose auspices the public buildings were erected. It contains extensive infantry barracks, with accommodations for 54 officers, 1500 men, and 30 horses, and an hospital attached for 80 patients; a bridewell; a fever hospital and a dispensary; ball, news, and reading rooms, and a public billiard table. The neighbourhood is adorned with many fine seats and elegant cottages, having ornamented grounds. The castle was, so lately as a century ago, the family residence of the Cardens, but in consequence of its accidental destruction by fire they removed to another house in the demesne, which was lately pulled down for the purpose of erecting a new mansion on a more elevated spot: since the demolition of the old house, Sir H. R. Carden's family has resided at the Priory, a modern building adjoining the Park, erected by the late baronet; the demesne, exclusively of the Park and large plantations, comprises 200 statute acres: it is situated within one mile of the town, and is surrounded with gardens and shrubberies laid out with much taste. One of the entrances to the Park is a remnant of the castle of the Knights Templars: the park is well wooded, and contains a large sheet of water; it is surrounded by excellent land and backed by a range of mountains, the largest of which is called "the Devil's Bit," from its singular shape, appearing as if a portion had been taken out. Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council to the rectories and vicarages of Killavenogh and Killea, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. Lloyd, Esq. The tithes amount to £641, of which £420 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross tithes of the benefice are £811. 15. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Here is an ancient glebe of 147 acres, in dispute: but

there is a glebe of 20 acres, for which the incumbent pays £30 per ann. rent, on which the glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, Dr. Graves. The church is remarkably handsome, both internally and externally; it was erected about 50 years since, and has a fine spire; the interior is highly finished and very commodious, and furnished with a good organ, the gift of the late baronet; the window over the altar is enriched with a representation of the Crucifixion in stained glass; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £169 for the repairs of the church. The R. C. union or district is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and in each of the parishes is a chapel; that of Templemore is a handsome and capacious building, on a plot of ground given rent-free by the late Sir J. C. Carden. Here is also a handsome Wesleyan Methodists' chapel. A school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity affords instruction to about 70 children; it has a good school-house, with a square tower, for the erection of which the trustees gave £300, and the late Sir J. C. Carden defrayed the remainder of the cost. The late incumbent, Dr. Graves, also left £50, the interest to be applied for the benefit of this school. There are six private schools, in which are about 200 children. George Bennett, Esq., vested £200 in the old 3 per cent. annuities, the interest of which is placed at the disposal of the incumbent for the benefit of the poor. There are remains of several ancient castles, built at different periods, but all of very remote date. In a cave in the Devil's Bit mountain was found in 1790, a MS. copy of the Gospels in Latin, but in the ancient Irish character, apparently written in the thirteenth century; it was enclosed in a case, partly of silver, ornamented with crystal and coloured glass, and is now in the possession of Sir W. Betham, Knt., Ulster King at Arms.

TEMPLEMURRY, a parish, in the barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N.) from Killala, on the road from Ballina to Lacken; containing 1868 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Rathfran, contiguous to the bay of Killala, into which the river here empties itself, and comprises 1200 statute acres, chiefly arable. Fairs are held at Rathfran on Aug. 25th and Nov. 11th. The harbour is fit only for small vessels, being dry at low water. The sea being smoother here than at the contiguous bar, some vessels prefer running up here as it is quite sheltered and safe from the sea swells. Summerhill is the residence of T. Palmer, Esq.; and here are the ruins of the fine old house of Palmerstown. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Lacken; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and the precentor of Killala. The tithes amount to £108, of which one-half is payable to the dean and the precentor, and the other half to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Killala. Ruins exist of the fine old abbey of Rathfran, which was founded for Dominicans in the 12th century: adjoining is a burial-place still used.

TEMPLENECARRIGA, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Rathcormac, on the road to Middleton; containing 1602 inhabitants, and comprising 4942 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, of which 64 are woodland, the rest being either pasture or

under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the treasurership of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £498. 8. 8., and the gross annual income of the treasurer is 508. 8. 8. The glebe comprises 44 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is in ruins, but divine service is performed in a school-house licensed by the bishop, until a new church shall be built. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Lisgoold. There are four small schools.

TEMPLENEIRY.—See BANSHA.

TEMPLENOE, or NEW CHURCH, a parish, in the barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kenmare, on the road to Sneem; containing 3882 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of the estuary or bay of Kenmare, from which it extends towards the base of the mountains of Mangerton and Mac Gillicuddy's Reeks, and is bounded on the east by the river Finihy, and on the west by the Blackwater, both flowing into Kenmare bay. Near the shore are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dunkerron (once the chief seat of the O'Sullivan Mores), which gives name to the barony and also to the manor into which the possessions of the Earl of Shelburne were erected by patent in 1721, on the petition of that nobleman, for the purpose of establishing a legal course of justice in this part of the country, which he declared, on account of its remoteness, had never before existed. The patent granted to the earl and his heirs courts baron, with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas in all actions for debt, trespass, &c., not exceeding £20: the jurisdiction of this court, which is generally held every third week at Kenmare, extends over parts of the baronies of Dunkerron, Iveragh, and Glanerough. The parish consists chiefly of mountain and bog: about one-sixth of it only is under tillage; two-sixths are irreclaimable rocky mountain, affording, however, coarse pasturage; and the remaining three-sixths are capable of reclamation: there are about 130 acres of woodland. Limestone exists on the islands of Cappanacoss and Dunkerron, and on the contiguous shore, and indications of copper are to be seen at Gortamullen: sea-weed collected in the bay is generally used for manure. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and dredging for lobsters. The Spaniards are said to have formerly carried on an extensive fishery in this bay, and there still exist on the opposite shore the remains of several long, low buildings erected by them and bearing the name of "fish palaces." The salmon-hauling at the mouth of the Blackwater is noticed in the article on the village of that name. The principal seat is Dromore, the residence of the Rev. Denis Mahony, a noble edifice in the Gothic castellated style, lately erected on the shore of the bay, in the scenery of which it forms a striking feature; it commands a splendid and extensive prospect of the bay and of the bold and picturesque group of mountains on its southern shore; the demesne, which extends a considerable distance along the margin of the bay and the eastern bank of the Blackwater, has been much improved and extensively planted by the present proprietor: within it are the ruins of Cappanacoss castle, formerly belonging to a branch of the O'Sullivans; and adjoining the ruined castle of Dunkerron is the seat of that name, the residence of Dr. Taylor, formerly lecturer at the Royal Cork Institu-

tion, a gentleman well known to the scientific world from his publications on botany, mineralogy, &c. The castles of Dunkerron and Cappanacoss are traditionally said to have been defended by their respective owners and founders, when attacked by Cromwell's forces. Merino Lodge is the residence of Edw. McSweeney, Esq. At Cappanacoss is a station of the constabulary police; and petty sessions for the Blackwater district are held at Cloverfield on the first Wednesday in each month. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilcrohane: the tithes amount to £122. 6. 1½. The church, a small plain building, situated about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the ancient edifice, was erected in 1816, at an expense of £700, of which £100 was contributed by the late Mr. Mahony, of Dromore, who also gave the site, and the remaining £600 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits: it is fitted up with teak wood from the wreck of a vessel. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kenmare: the ruins of the old church have been converted into a chapel. At Templenoe is a school supported by the Rev. D. Mahony; at Reen is another, supported by G. Langford, Esq.; and a third is held in the chapel under the superintendence of the R. C. clergyman: in these schools collectively about 110 children are educated. At Dreendroch is a cromlech.

TEMPLENOE, or LISNAVILLA, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Tipperary, on the road to Cashel, containing 1089 inhabitants. It comprises 3037 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3548 per annum, consisting chiefly of rich grazing land. The principal seats are Greenane, the residence of R. Southcote Mansergh, Esq.; Friarsfield Cottage, of Capt. Robt. Mansergh; and Newtown Cottage, of Jno. C. Mansergh, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Tipperary: the tithes amount to £184. 12. 3½. The glebe-house of the union is in this parish. About 120 children are educated in two private schools.

TEMPLEOMALUS, a parish, in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Donoughmore, and on the harbour of Clonakilty; containing, with the village of Ring, 1352 inhabitants. The Lord Arundel, in the early part of the thirteenth century, built here a very extensive and beautiful castle, called Castle Arundel; it afterwards passed to the Barrymore family, and was by them named Rine or Ring (whence the name of the village); part of the tower is all that remains. The lands of Ring and Lackenduff were granted by Charles II., in 1666, to the corporation of Bandon, but have long since passed from that body. The parish comprises 2049 statute acres, of which 1924 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1006 per annum, 1899 acres are arable, 125 bog, and 25 waste. The land is in general good, and the judicious use of sea-sand and weed for manure, under an improved system of agriculture, produces abundant crops of corn and potatoes. The substratum is clay-slate; quarries of slate are worked, and, as the produce is of a superior quality and held in good repute, are in full operation: some of the inhabitants are engaged in fish-

ing. The village of Ring is remarkably well situated for an extensive trade, but, except the export of slate, the only business carried on is in grain, potatoes, and flour, to facilitate which several very capacious stores have been built, connected with which is an extensive flour-mill; 5000 bushels of wheat and 1000 tons of potatoes are annually shipped. Lackenduff is the residence of J. Lucas, Esq.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £200.5.4. The glebe comprises 11 acres, which has been much injured by the working of a slate quarry for many years. Divine service is performed in a large building at Ring, licensed by the Bishop, and well adapted for the purpose. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clonakilty; the chapel is a large plain edifice at Darrery. The parochial school was established at Ring in 1835, and is principally supported by the incumbent; a school is aided by the parish priest; and there is a private school. The ruins of the church form a conspicuous and interesting object on a hill. In the lands of Lackenduff are the remains of an extensive heathen temple; two large stones remain standing near each other; and in an adjoining field is another still larger.

TEMPLEORAN, or FORAN, a parish, in the barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Mullingar, on the road to Ballinacargy, and on Lough Iron, which bounds the parish on the north; containing 1298 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the Royal Canal, comprises 5498 statute acres of excellent land, principally under grass; there is a small quantity of bog. Sonna, for upwards of six centuries the seat of the Tuite family, is at present the residence of H. Morgan Tuite, Esq.; the house is a light and elegant building, in a well-planted demesne, situated on the bank of a picturesque lake. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in Sir John B. Piers, Bart., and forming part of the union and perpetual cure of Leney: the tithes, amounting to £137.3., are wholly payable to the impropiator. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Sonna, comprising this parish and that of Kilbixy, in each of which is a chapel; that of Templeorum is at Sonna. There is a private school, in which are about 26 children. The ruins of the old church are on the lands of Templeoran, and in their vicinity are several raths.

TEMPLEOUGHTER, a parish, in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, adjoining the post-town of Glenarm, and on the Glenarm water: the population is returned with the parish of Ticomacrevan, by which this parish is entirely enclosed; nearly two-thirds of it are barren mountain. It is ecclesiastically consolidated with Ticomacrevan, *which see*. A small fragment of the ancient church is still remaining on the lawn in front of the castle of Glenarm, near the principal entrance. The church of the union was built about 55 years since by act of council within the limits of this parish, and in a situation convenient for both parishes.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or UPPER CHURCH, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, on the road from Newport to Thurles;

containing 2635 inhabitants, and comprising 1285 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. It is in the diocese of Cashel; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, and the vicarage is appropriate to the Archbishop's mensal: the tithes amount to £202.10. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Upperchurch, comprising this parish and that of Moyalliffe, in each of which is a chapel: that of Templeoutragh is a large building. There are five private schools, in which are about 300 children. Some remains of the old church exist.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Antrim, on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; containing 4217 inhabitants, of which number, 314 are in the village. This place is said to have derived its name from a preceptory of Knights Templars established here at a very early period, but of its foundation or its history nothing is recorded. The parish, in form nearly triangular, comprising also within its limits the ancient parishes of Carn Graney or Grame, Ballyrobert, and Umgall, was granted, in the reign of Jas. I., to Sir Arthur Chichester, and afterwards regranted to Roger Norton. At the hamlet of *Dunadry*, or *Dunetherg*, "the Middle Fortress," one mile from Templepatrick, a sharp action took place in 1648 between the English and Scotch forces, in which the celebrated Owen O'Conolly, who commanded the former, was mortally wounded. The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 13,261½ statute acres, a considerable portion of which is mountain land, though affording good pasturage for sheep; there is but a small tract of bog, scarcely yielding sufficient fuel for the use of the inhabitants. The system of agriculture is beginning to improve under the auspices of Lord Templetown, the proprietor, who has subdivided the larger townlands, increased the size of the farms, drained and brought into cultivation great quantities of waste land, laid out the whole valley from the castle to the Six-mile-water as lawn and pasture ground, upon which large numbers of cattle are fed, planted a great number of trees and whitethorn hedges, and made many other improvements. Near the village is the venerable mansion of Castle Upton, formerly called Norton Castle, after Sir Robert Norton, by whom it was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and now the seat of Viscount Templetown: it occupies the site of the ancient preceptory, and is in the castellated style of architecture; it is at present being restored from the partial dilapidations it had suffered from time to time. The weaving of linen and calico, and the making of hosiery are carried on in several of the farm-houses; and in and near the village are extensive lime-works, supplied with limestone raised on the spot; there are also numerous quarries of basaltic stone, which is obtained in abundance. Though there are no fairs in the parish, two of the largest in the county are held on its borders, one at Park Gate, a mile to the north, and the other at Oldstone, two miles to the west. This parish appears to have been one of the earliest Presbyterian settlements in Ireland; on the introduction of a Scottish colony into Ulster, Josias Welsh, grandson of the Scottish reformer, John Knox, is said to have obtained possession of the church, from which he was ejected in 1631 by the bishop of Down and Connor, for nonconformity; he

was, however, reinstated by Archbishop Ussher, and died in 1634.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £365, of which £70 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar. There was no church from the time of the Reformation till the year 1827, when the present church, a small edifice with a tower at the west end, was erected on an elevated site, at an expense of £830 British, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians, one in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, one with the Remonstrant Synod, of the second class, and one with the Seceding Synod. There are four national schools, situated at Lyle Hill, Ballypaliday, Ballintoag, and Molusk; and a school at Carn Graney, founded in 1811 by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and partly supported by them and partly by the Hon. Col. Pakenham, in which five schools are about 230 children; and five private schools, in which about 190 children are taught. Of the ancient preceptory nothing remains except what is included within the walls of Castle Upton (the crypt under which is in a perfect state, and the finely-groined roof in good preservation), and the cemetery of the ancient temple church, in which are the tomb of the Rev. Josias Welsh, and the mausoleum of the Templetown family. In a field at a short distance from the mail road to Antrim is *Cairn Graine*, a remarkably fine monument of antiquity: it consists of ten large tabular stones, supported on upright pillars in the manner of a cromlech, but ranged in a straight line of 41 feet in length in a direction from north-east to south-west; the stone at the north-eastern extremity is rather low, and every succeeding one increases in elevation towards the south-western extremity, where the tabular stone is of very large dimensions and supported on five upright pillars. Various conjectures have been entertained as to the origin of this interesting relic; the name literally implies "the Heap of the Sun." Not far from this heap is one of the mounds or forts so frequently found in this country; it appears to have been very extensive and of great elevation, but has been much diminished and disfigured by the removal of the sand, of which, intermixed with common field stones, it was originally formed. Near Dunadry is a very perfect circle of large stones, and there are several other raths in the parish. This place gives the titles of Viscount and Baron Templetown to the Upton family.

TEMPLEPATRICK, county of WESTMEATH.—See MOYVORE.

TEMPLEPETER, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlow, on the road to Fennagh, and on the river Burren; containing 349 inhabitants. Granite is plentiful, and the state of agriculture is improving. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £64. 10. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine service in the parish church of Dunleckney. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunleckney. There is a private school, in which about 100 children are instructed. The ruins of the old church remain.

TEMPLEPORT, a parish, in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Killeshandra, on the road from Ballyconnel to Swanlinbar; containing 10,758 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Leitrim, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 42,172 statute acres, of which $1532\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 25,767 are apportioned under the tithe act. It contains not less than eight lakes: in the lake of Templeport is an island called Inch, on which are the picturesque ruins of an abbey founded by St. Maedoc, or Maadhoy, in the 6th century: attached to it is a cemetery still used as a burial-place. At Kilnavat are also the remains of an ancient monastery, of which there are no particulars on record, with an extensive burial-place still in use. The principal seats are Brackley Lodge, the residence of J. Finlay, Esq.; Corville, of G. Finlay, Esq.; and Lisnover, of J. Roycroft, Esq. Fairs are held at Ballymacgauran on May 23rd, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 23rd, which last is noted for fat cattle.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; it was formerly united to the vicarage of Drumreilly, from which it was separated in 1835, on the decease of the late Dr. Bushe, by act of council, on the recommendation of the Pluralities' Commissioners. The tithes amount to £276. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$; the glebe-house was built in 1775, at an expense of £1165. 4. 10.; there are two glebes, one of 58 acres, valued at £193 per annum; the other, formerly belonging to the parish of Drumreilly, comprising 171 acres, valued at £195. The church, a very neat edifice, beautifully situated on the margin of the lake, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £120, was erected in 1815, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1500. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is divided into Upper and Lower Templeport; in the former are three chapels, and in the latter one. About 360 children are taught in four public schools, and there are ten private schools, in which are 520 children.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, a parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Clonakilty, on the road to Timoleague and on the Arigadeen river; containing 1042 inhabitants. It comprises 2188 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £1614 per annum: the land is generally good; the soil, though light, being very productive, but agriculture as a system is altogether unknown. The old heavy wooden plough is still used, and much of the land is still cultivated by spade labour. The weaving of coarse linen cloth is carried on in the parish. At Ballinaroher are large mills, propelled by the waters of the Arigadeen, the property of J. Hayes, Esq., where 6000 barrels of flour are annually ground and chiefly shipped for England. Here are several large and very neat houses, the principal of which is Castleview, the residence of J. Hayes, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes amount to £58, payable to the incumbent. Divine service is regularly performed in the school-house. In the R. C. divisions the parish

forms part of the union or district of Clonakilty. The remains of the old church stand on a gentle eminence, and the burial-place is still used by persons from a considerable distance; in it are the vaults of the Allen family, to whom some extensive tracts of land were granted by Cromwell in 1658. The extensive ruins of Ballinroher castle are situated on the south bank of the river; it appears to have been erected to protect the old ford here, which was the only pass between Bandon and the entire south-western part of this country. Here was formerly a good family residence of the McCarthys.

TEMPLEREE, county of TIPPERARY.—See **TEMPLEERRY**.

TEMPLEROAN, also called **SHANBALLYMORE**, a parish, in the barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Doneraile, on the road from Mallow to Mitchelstown; containing 1788 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is bounded on the south-west, and comprises 3745 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2965 per annum. The land is of medium quality and chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture has of late years been much improved, the gentry having adopted the drill system, which example the smaller farmers are gradually imitating. On Graig mountain are about 450 acres of reclaimable land, at present affording coarse pasturage; limestone abounds and is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; and at Graig are some indications of coal. The river Awbeg, the scenery of which is very interesting, is at Ballynamona crossed by a neat bridge: a large flour-mill, the property of R. Welstead, Esq., is propelled by this river, and is capable of producing annually about 12,000 barrels of flour. The seats are Graig, the residence of James Hill, Esq., beautifully situated on a gentle declivity in the midst of an extensive and highly improved demesne; Shanbally, of Watkins Roberts, Esq.; Old Town, of Rear-Admiral Henry Evans, in a retired situation on the north-eastern bank of the river; Clogher, of G. Bond Low, Esq.; and Ballynamona, the ancient family residence of Garret Nagle, Esq., about to be rebuilt. The manor of Doneraile extends over the townland of Ballynamona, where a court is occasionally held for the recovery of small debts. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the perpetual curacy of Doneraile, and in the gift of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £350, and the incumbent, as curate of Doneraile, receives from the impropriator of that parish a stipend of £13. 6. 8., late currency. The church of the union is in the town of Doneraile. In the R. C. divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Doneraile; the chapel at Shanballymore is a plain cruciform building. About 140 children are educated in two private schools. On the Clogher estate, which once belonged to the celebrated Edmund Burke, was an ancient and strongly fortified castle, called Shanogh, of which some vestiges of the foundations may still be traced; and attached to the mansion of Ballynamona is the venerable ruined castle of that name, said to have been originally built by the Nagle family in the reign of King John; it now consists chiefly of a square tower, richly mantled with ivy, and forming an extremely interesting object: of the castle of Shanballymore not a vestige now exists. In the burial-ground are the ivied ruins of the ancient

church: it has been for centuries the burial-place of the Nagle family.

TEMPLEROBIN, county of CORK.—See **GREAT ISLAND**.

TEMPLESCOBIN, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to New Ross; containing 405 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Urrin, comprises 1490 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is in some parts shingly, and in others loamy and inclining to a yellowish clay; the state of agriculture is improving, and there is but a very small portion of bog or waste land. Good stone of an argillaceous slaty kind is quarried for building; and at Clohass the manufacture of coarse pottery ware and tiles is carried on to some extent. The seats are Dunsinane, the residence of J. B. Graves, Esq.; Verona, of John Furlong, Esq., M.D.; and Clohass, of Mrs. Ball. In 1806 the townlands of Clohass and Scobin were separated from the parish of Rosdrait and constituted a distinct parish, under the name of Templescobin: the living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £135. The church is a small neat edifice, in the later English style, with a handsome square tower surmounted by angular turrets; it was completed in 1817 by aid of a gift of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £158 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is within the union or district of Davidstown. About 80 children are educated during the summer months in two private schools; and a school and asylum for Protestant orphan children is about to be established under the patronage of R. W. Phaire, Esq., of Killoughram.

TEMPLESHANBO, a parish, in the barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road by Scollagh Gap to Carlow; containing 4196 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Slaney and on the west by Mount Leinster, is by far the largest in the county, comprising 72 townlands, extending over an area of 34,744 statute acres, exclusive of three townlands of which the tithes are allotted for the support of the perpetual curate of Monart, the ecclesiastical district of which comprises a large portion of this parish. The surface is boldly undulated in every part, and on the borders of the county of Carlow rises into a chain of mountains, of which the most remarkable is Mount Leinster. About one-seventh of the entire surface consists of mountain, and the whole of the remainder of arable or pasture land, but chiefly of the former; the soil varies from a light shingly character to a stiff clay. Limestone gravel is found on the banks of the Slaney, and marl in various places; both are used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At the foot of Mount Leinster, is an extensive bog, from which the surrounding country is supplied with fuel; on the side of the mountain, granite of a superior quality is procured in great abundance and used for building; there are also some quarries of good slate. Fairs are held at Mockhurry, or Mohurry, on June 2nd and Oct. 26th; and at Whelagore on Nov. 7th. Among the seats are Killoughram Forest, the residence of R. W. Phaire,

Esq., which derives its name from an extensive plantation of oaks, comprising about 1200 statute acres; Ballychrystal, of Thos. James, Esq., romantically situated on the mountainous confines of the county of Carlow; and Templeshanbo Glebe, of the Rev. H. Preston Elrington, precentor of Ferns, in a retired and wild situation near Mount Leinster: several other seats are noticed under the head of Monart, *which see*.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, consolidated in 1724, and constituting the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £1200, and there is a glebe of 26 acres: the glebe-house is a handsome mansion, erected in 1828. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles, was built in 1815, at an expense of £1150, of which £1000 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; it was enlarged in 1826, by aid of a loan of £300 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £352 for its further improvement. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the district of Newtownbarry, but chiefly in that of Ballindaggin; and contains six chapels, of which those of Marshaltown and Castledockril are in the former, and those of Ballindaggin, Caim, Newtown, and Kildealy, in the latter, district. A school on Erasmus Smith's foundation was established in 1815, when a school-house was built by the trustees, and, in 1829, a wing containing a school-room for girls was added by the rector, who, in conjunction with the governors of the Foundling Hospital, and the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, supports this division of the school: about 70 children are here educated; and about 350 children are taught during the summer in eight private schools. The lands of Whelagore are charged with the payment of £10 (late currency) per annum to the poor of the parish. According to Ware, a convent of the order of St. Augustine was founded at Seanbotha, of which Colman O'Fiachrah was patron in the 6th century; in the churchyard are the remains of a religious house.

TEMPLESHANNON, a parish, in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with a part of the town of Enniscorthy, 2743 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Slaney, along which it extends in a north-eastern direction about two miles from the town, with the main body of which latter it is connected by the bridge; it is bounded on the north and east by the small river Blackwater, and within its limits is the mount called Vinegar Hill, one of the principal stations of the insurgents during the disturbances of 1798. (See ENNISCORTHY.) It comprises 4900 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, chiefly in tillage, but there is a good deal of pasture on the sides of Vinegar Hill; the soil is good, and the state of agriculture improving. Good building stone is found at Clonhaston and Drumgoold, and a few years since some fine specimens of plumbago were discovered at Grenville. At the foot of Vinegar Hill is "Shiell's Well," so remarkable for the purity of its water as to have obtained the designation of the "liquid diamond:" from this source the inhabitants of the town are about to be supplied by pipes laid along the bridge, and conducted to several public conduits. The projected canal from Pooldarragh to

Enniscorthy will pass through the southern part of the parish. There is a brewery in the suburbs of the town, and another at Drumgoold about half a mile distant. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy; the tithes amount to £470. 2. 3., and there is a glebe of 23 acres: the glebe-house, and the school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, built on the glebe, are noticed under the head of Enniscorthy. In the R. C. divisions also it is partly in the district of Enniscorthy; the remainder is in that of Monageer. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends near the North quay. About 120 children are educated in the public and private schools of this parish. According to Colgan, the ancient church, now in ruins, was founded by St. Senan, a cotemporary of Maidoc, bishop of Ferns. At Moatabeg, on the border of the parish, is a tumulus of great antiquity, and in a very perfect state; it is supposed to have been constructed at a period prior to the irruptions of the Danes.

TEMPLETENNY, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Clogheen, on the road from Ballyporeen to Mitchelstown; containing 3786 inhabitants. It comprises 9720 statute acres, of which about 240 are woodland, 3800 waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture. The surface is mountainous; the lower lands are of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation; limestone is abundant, and is quarried for agricultural purposes. The surrounding scenery is boldly varied, and there are two woods of considerable extent, the property of Lord Kingston. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Shanrahan; the rectory is impropriate in Cæsar Sutton, Esq. The tithes amount to £594. 12. 3., of which £410 is payable to the impropriator, and £184. 12. 3. to the vicar. The church, a neat edifice recently erected, is situated in the village of Ballyporeen; there are some remains of the old church, the burial-place of which is still used. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Ballyporeen, where the chapel is situated.

On the townland of Coolagarranroe, near the road from Mitchelstown to Cahir, about six miles from the former and seven from the latter place, are the Kingston caverns, which, though in this parish, are sometimes called the Mitchelstown caverns, from parties visiting them usually making that town their head-quarters. These extraordinary and magnificent caverns were first discovered in 1833, while quarrying the limestone hill, on the farm of a tenant of Lord Kingsborough, named Gorman, to whom his lordship confided the charge of preserving them from injury, and of acting as guide. The entrance is from the quarry by a slanting passage 50 feet long, terminating at the edge of a precipice, from which is a descent of 20 feet by a ladder to a second sloping passage, 100 feet in length, and greatly obstructed by scattered masses of rugged rock, which leads into an area about 70 or 80 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high. From this are various galleries or passages leading into other chambers of various dimensions, of which at present 15 have been explored; of these, the principal are called the House of Commons, the House of Peers, O'Leary's Cave, O'Callaghan's Cave, Kingsborough Hall, the Altar Cave, the Closets, the Cellar, and the Garret. The stalactites depending from the

roof of several of these caverns are exceedingly beautiful, assuming every variety of form and every gradation of colour; in some places uniting with the stalagmites rising from the floors, and forming beautiful columns of spar, and in others spreading into thin transparent surfaces, resembling elegant drapery tastefully disposed in the most graceful folds. In some of the chambers the stalagmites rise in the form of massive pyramids, ornamented at the base with successive tiers of crystallizations of the most fanciful forms; and in others in columns resembling those of the Giants' Causeway. In several places are small pools of limpid water between large masses of rock. The extent of the cavern, including the various chambers, is from 700 to 800 feet in length, and about 570 in breadth: and the depression of the lowest chamber beneath the level of the entrance, about 50 feet; the limestone hill in which it is situated has an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the road.

TEMPLETHAY, TEMPLETHIRY, or TEMPLE ETNY, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Clonmel; containing 1437 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2375 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Kilcash; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithes amount to £216. 18. 4., of which £119. 19. 11. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. About 150 children are taught in a public school, for which a spacious and handsome building was erected at an expense of £1500, of which £1100 was contributed by the Marquess of Ormonde; and there are three private schools.

TEMPLETOGHER, a parish, in the barony of HALF-BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W.) from Ballymoe; containing 4871 inhabitants. It is situated on the confines of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, and comprises 9222 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the greater part of which consists of reclaimable bog and mountain; within its limits are about 20 acres of woodland, some quarries of good limestone, and a fine trout stream, which propels two oatmeal-mills. A market for corn is held on Tuesday at Kelmalag, where also fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday; and petty sessions are held weekly at Williamstown, where, and also at Kelmalag, is a station of the constabulary police; at Williamstown is a comfortable hotel. The seats are Beahagh, the residence of Chas. Roe, Esq.; Gurtane, of Patrick O'Beirne, Esq.; and Springfield, of Wm. McDermott, Esq., which is beautifully planted. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kiltullagh: the tithes amount to £120. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Boyanagh, also called Glanamada: there are chapels at Kelmalag and Williamstown; the site for the latter, and £50 towards its erection, were given by Wm. McDermott, Esq., who also gave a site for, and £10 towards building a national school; and six acres of land for the use of the parish priest, on which a neat dwelling-house has been erected. About 190 children are at present educated in three private schools. Near Springfield is a spring impregnated with sulphur.

TEMPLETOUHY, a parish, in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Templemore, on the road by Johnstown to Kilkenny; containing 2653 inhabitants, of which number, 602 are in the village. This parish, which is separated from the parish of Callabeg by a small stream which also separates the baronies of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, comprises 6193 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is generally of good quality, and principally under tillage; there is a large portion of bog, which might be very easily reclaimed. The principal seats are Cranagh, the property of J. Lloyd, Esq., but now in the occupation of the Rev. M. N. Thompson, a handsome mansion attached to a circular tower in the rear, the remains of a very ancient castle; and Long Orchard, the residence of Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq. The village has lately been much improved, and several new houses have been built; a penny post has been established; nine monthly fairs are held in the year, chiefly for the sale of pigs; and a constabulary police force has been stationed there. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united to the rectory and vicarage of Callabeg, together forming the corps of the prebend of Kilbragh, in the cathedral of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £501. 10.; the glebe comprises $13\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the gross value of the benefice is £749. 10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. per. annum. The church is situated in the village. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Moyne; the chapel, a neat building, is situated in the village. About 340 children are taught in four public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector; and there is a dispensary. There are remains of several old castles in the parish.

TEMPLETOWN, or KILCLOGHAN, a parish, in the barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Fethard, near the road from that place to New Ross by Duncannon Fort; containing 1387 inhabitants, of which number, 50 are in the village. The place probably derived its name from a preceptory of Knights Templars founded here in the reign of King John by one of the O'More family, and on the suppression of that order in the reign of Edw. II., converted into a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, of which, in 1326, Fitz David was the chief. The parish comprises 3267 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is loamy, and the state of agriculture has within the last few years been much improved. The principal residence is Ballystraw, that of J. R. Allen, Esq., a neat villa pleasantly situated. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Hook: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ely, to whom the tithes, amounting to £123. 17. 1., are wholly payable. The church is a neat modern edifice, connected by a corridor with the tower of Templetown, the only remains of the ancient church of the Templars, in conformity with which it is in the early English style. In the R. C. divisions also the parish is in the union or district of Hook; there is a neat chapel at Templetown, to which a school of about 100 children is attached: a Sunday school is superintended by the Protestant clergyman. Besides the remains of the Templars' church, there are also those of the old castle of Kilcloghan, supposed to be of equal antiquity.

TEMPLETRINE, a parish, partly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of COURCEYS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Kinsale; containing 2180 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern coast, on the western side of the old Head of Kinsale, and near the entrance to the bay of Kilbrittain, comprises 4519 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. In the western part are three tracts of land, called Boggstown, Rochestown, and Hacketstown, containing respectively 100, 200, and 300 acres each; they extend in parallel directions to the sea, and were granted by Cromwell to the several parties whose names they still bear. The surface of the parish is very uneven, rising in some parts into considerable eminences; about 150 acres are woodland, 100 waste, and 50 bog, and of the remainder the principal part is under tillage. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved under the auspices of the resident gentry and principal farmers, who have introduced the Scottish mode of husbandry: there are some quarries of excellent slate, which are but very indifferently worked, and also of a soft shaly schist, which is raised for repairing the roads and for inferior buildings. The principal seats are Garretstown, the residence of T. Cuthbert Kearney, Esq., a handsome house in beautiful grounds, laid out in terraces, gardens and shrubberies, with extensive plantations; Kilmore, of Miss Kearney; and Knockanroe, of A. Adams, Esq. The population are occasionally employed in the fisheries off the coast.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of T. C. Kearney, Esq.: the tithes amount to £477; the glebe-house was built in 1821, on which occasion the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £825; the glebe comprises 28 acres of good land. The church, a very neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, situated on the summit of a hill and forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape, was erected in 1821, at an expense of £900, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, called also Courceys, and comprising the parishes of Templetrine, Ringrone, and Kilroan; there are two chapels in the district. The parochial schools, near the church, consist of a centre, serving as a residence for the master, and two wings used as the school-rooms, built in 1822 partly by a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund and partly by the rector, by whom they are supported; and a female school at Garretstown is supported by the Misses Cuthbert. The late Thos. Rochford, Esq., of Garretstown, bequeathed £1000 to the poor of Courceys barony, in which this parish participates in the annual distribution made according to his will. Near Garretstown is a chalybeate saline spring; and in the mansion, is preserved the collar of gold given by Queen Elizabeth to one of the Roche family, while he was Mayor of Cork, which has descended with the estate to T. C. Kearney, Esq. In the western portion of the parish are the ruins of the ancient church of Crohane, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the abbey of Timoleague; and between the church of this parish and Ballinspittle is a very extensive fort, with a treble rampart and intrenchments in a perfect state, where the Danes are said to have been first defeated by the Irish.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or ST. PETER'S, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from New Ross, on the road to Newtownbarry; containing 1773 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Barrow, and on the north-west by the White mountain, by the former of which it is separated from the county of Kilkenny, and by the latter from that of Carlow: it comprises 6611 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, and the state of agriculture has been latterly improved. The surface is generally uneven, and on the confines of Carlow rises into the commencement of a chain of mountains which for about 12 miles forms the boundary between that county and Wexford: the surrounding district is wild and rugged. In the north-eastern part of the parish is Coolbawn, the seat of Fras. Bruen, Esq., a splendid mansion in the later English style, erected a few years since after a design by Fred. Darley, Jun., Esq.; it is finished with fine white granite procured on the neighbouring mountains, and forms a striking feature in the surrounding scenery. At Ballywilliam is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, endowed with the vicarial tithes, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of the union of New Ross, of which this parish was formerly a part; for the performance of clerical duties it is united to the parish of Clonleigh, which still forms part of that benefice: the rectory is impropriate in Eneas McDonnell, Esq., Edw. Lewis, Esq., and Dr. O'Reardon. The tithes amount to £392. 17. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which £188. 12. 8. is payable in equal portions to the impropriators and the remainder to the curate. Subsequently to the year 1821, when the perpetual curacy was formed, the late Board of First Fruits gave £225, and lent £37, towards the erection of a glebe-house, which, however, has not yet been built. The church, a small plain edifice, was commenced in 1808, when the same Board gave £600 for its erection, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £308 for its repair and improvement. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Killegney, and contains a neat chapel. About 30 children are educated in a private school. On White mountain, near the border of the parish, there is an ancient cairn or cromlech.

TEMPLEUSQUE, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cork, on the road to Dublin; containing 1289 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Glanmire, comprises 4526 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3776 per annum. The surface is hilly, and the soil light and shallow, under which is a brown unprofitable clay; yet by good management and the use of sea sand as manure, the crops equal those of better lands. The land is principally under tillage, and there are some dairy farms of about 20 cows each, which supply butter for the Cork market. The system of agriculture is in general defective on the smaller farms; but great improvement has been made on the lands of Mr. Cremen, who has practised irrigation with success and embellished the lands in his immediate vicinity with thriving plantations. The principal seats are Riverstown, the handsome seat of Jemmett Browne, Esq., formerly the residence of the celebrated Peter Browne and also

of Dr. Jemmett Browne, Bishops of Cork; Sarsfield, an ancient mansion, formerly belonging to that family but now to Mr. Rutland, of Dublin, commanding an extensive and beautiful view down the vale of Glanmire and the opposite bank of the river Lee; and Woodview, the residence of J. Cremen, Esq., who by his active and judicious improvements has contributed greatly to promote a better system of agriculture. Within the limits of the parish are the Sallybrook paper-mills, the property of James Hodnet, Esq., at present employing about 30, and when in full work 70, persons. The Riverstown woollen manufacture is capable of affording employment to nearly 200 persons, though at present very few are engaged; there are also some extensive bleach-greens and spinning-mills. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Killaspigullane in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £300. The Protestant parishioners attend Divine Service at the church of Ballydelabor. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Glanmire. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, which is chiefly supported by the rector. Nearly adjoining the Dublin road are the ruins of a very ancient castle; and about two miles distant are those of the old parish church.

TEMPO, a post-town, in that part of the parish of ENNISKILLEN which is in the barony of TYRKENNEDY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Five-mile-town, and $86\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 335 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police, has a market on Wednesday for butter, and a fair on the 28th of each month. Here is a chapel of ease to the parochial church at Enniskillen; also the R. C. chapel giving name to the district, which comprises the greater part of the parish of Enniskillen, and three townlands of Aughavea; it is a neat structure, erected in 1826. A meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists has been recently completed; and a dispensary is about to be established.

TERELA.—See TYRELLA.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a parish, in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (S. W.) from Strabane, on the road from Pettigoe to Newtownstewart; containing 7253 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Derg, and bounded on the south by the Longfield mountains, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 45,399 statute acres, of which 288 are water, and 28,435 are apportioned under the tithe act. The surface is mountainous and interspersed with several small lakes; not more than one-fourth of the land is in cultivation, but the mountains afford good pasturage for cattle. Limestone, freestone, whinstone and grauwacke are found in the valleys, and in some parts are indications of coal. The scenery is beautifully diversified; but the whole parish is deeply secluded, and there are but few gentlemen's seats: the principal are Derg Lodge, the residence of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.; Lisnacloon, of J. Anderson, Esq.; and Woodside, of the Rev. George Nesbit, the rector. Several new lines of road have been opened, and others are in progress, which will greatly improve the district. Fairs are held in the small village of

Killeter, on the 21st of May, July, September, and Nov.; and a constabulary police force is stationed there. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £438. 9., and the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, for the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600, is a neat small edifice with a bell turret; it was built in 1822 on a site near the village, and on the south bank of the river Derg. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Aughryarn, and there is also an altar in the open air. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster. About 400 children are taught in six public schools; and there are three private schools, in which are 130 children, and two Sunday schools.

TERMONEENY, a parish, in the barony of LOUGH-INSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, near the post-town of Mayhera; containing 2551 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Moyola, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4773 statute acres, of which about 40 acres are in plantations, and 1000 bog; the remainder is principally arable, with a moderate proportion of pasture. The land varies greatly in quality; around the old church of Mullach it is extremely fertile, producing abundant crops; but in the neighbourhood of Knockleighrim, high, rocky, and unproductive. The substratum is principally basalt, and many of the rocks of that formation rise abruptly above the surface, especially Knockleighrim, a bold and almost detached rock of basalt, which rises to a considerable height and is difficult of access, except on the east, to which its whole surface inclines; it has some indications of the columnar formation, and is a conspicuous object from every part of the barony. The principal seats are Clover Hill, the residence of R. Forrester, Esq.; and Brough, of D. Cunningham, Esq.; there are also many good houses in the parish. The inhabitants are partly engaged in weaving linen, and also calico for the Belfast manufacturers; there is a large bleach-green at Brough, where about 8000 pieces of linen are bleached and finished annually. Four townlands of the parish belong to the see of Derry, and are in the manor of Maghera; the remaining five belong to the Vintners' Company, of London, and are in the manor of Bellaghy. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £220. The glebe-house was built in 1822, at an expense of £433. 6. 11., defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 290 acres, valued at £158 per annum. The church was erected in 1801, on which occasion the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £554 British. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union of Maghera, and partly a district of itself: there is a chapel at Lammy, without its limits. A place of worship is alternately occupied on Sundays by Covenanters and Seceders. About 200 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported by the rector; and there is a private school, in which are about 90 children.

TERMONFECHAN, or TERFECHAN, a parish, in the barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Drogheda; containing 3393 inhabitants. This place is of very remote

antiquity: the village, though at present comparatively insignificant, was formerly a town of considerable importance. A monastery was founded here in 665, of which nothing more is recorded than the death of one of its abbots in 935; and a convent for regular nuns was founded and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by M'Mahon, whose endowment of it was confirmed by a bull of Pope Celestin III., in 1195. The manor anciently belonged to the see of Armagh, and the Archbishops formerly resided here for three months of the year in a palace of which the remains till very recently formed an interesting feature in the village. Primate Dowdall was interred here in 1543, and the last of those prelates that resided in the palace was the celebrated Archbishop Ussher, who died in 1612. The parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, and bounded at its southern extremity by the river Boyne, which there discharges itself into the sea, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6382 statute acres, of which about 300 acres, lying immediately along the sea shore, are unprofitable land, and the remainder principally under tillage and in a state of profitable cultivation. The system of agriculture is progressively improving. There are some good quarries, from which stone is procured for building and repairing the roads. The principal seats are Cartown, the residence of H. Chester, Esq., built in 1612; Newtown, of J. McClinton, Esq.; Black Hall, of G. Pentland, Esq.; Rath House, of Mrs. Brabazon; and Ballydonell, of C. Brabazon, Esq. The village of Termonfechan, which has a penny post to Drogheda, was partly rebuilt and greatly improved by the late Mr. Brabazon, of Rath House; it now contains 89 houses, most of which are very neatly built; a constabulary police force is stationed there, and petty sessions are held every Thursday.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, united from time immemorial to the rectories and vicarages of Clogher and Maine, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £432. The glebe-house was built in 1814, at an expense of £1685 British, of which £100 was a gift, and £725 Irish currency a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent. The glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £45. 18. 2. per ann., of which 20 acres are subject to a rent of £1. 10. 4. per acre; and there is also a glebe of 6½ acres in the parish of Maine, valued at £9. 16. 10.: the gross value of the benefice, tithes and glebe included, is £675. 16. 10½. The church, to the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £152, is a neat plain edifice, partly rebuilt in 1792 at the expense of the parish. In the churchyard is a handsome stone cross, also a tombstone, dated 1504, inscribed to the memory of Jolien De Pelacio, subdean of Armagh. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Beaulieu, and parts of the parishes of Ballymakenny and Drumshallon; there are two chapels, one in the village, and one at Sandpit, both small buildings. About 120 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector; and there are two private schools, in which are about 80 children. In a field at a short distance from the town is a massive square tower; there were also several small castles in the vicinity; about two miles from the town

is a square tower, all that now remains of Glass-Pistol, a castle formerly belonging to Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart. This place was the residence of Dr. Oliver Plunket, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed for treason.

TERMONMAGUIRK, or TARMON-McGUIRK, a parish, partly in the barony of STRABANE, but chiefly in that of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, on the road to Dungannon and on the new line of road to Belfast; containing, with the village of Six-mile-cross (which is separately described), 10,307 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated in a mountainous district, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4675¾ statute acres, of which 1352¾ are in the barony of Strabane, and the remainder in that of Omagh; of these 291¼ are water, and 31,817 are apportioned under the tithe act. The land is in general of good quality, but there are some extensive tracts of mountain and bog that cannot be brought into cultivation. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving under the auspices of the rector and Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart.; the cultivation of wheat has been lately introduced and attended with success in sheltered situations. There is abundance of good freestone, with indications of coal in several parts; also an extensive range of quartz rock, in which have been found lead and copper ore. There are several very good houses in the parish, but the only seat is Loughmacrory, the handsome residence of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart.; the principal lakes are Loughmacrory and Loughfinnee. Of the mountains, few have any great elevation; the highest is Carrickmore, on which the village, called by the country people the Rock, is built. Fairs are held there on the last Friday in every month. A portion of the parish, called the Eighteen Townlands, belongs to the Primate of Armagh, who by his seneschal holds a monthly court for his manor of Tonnen, at Nine-mile-house, for the recovery of debts under £10; and a court for the manor of Fena is held at Six-mile-cross, for debts under 40s.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Waterford: the tithes amount to £803. 1. 6½. The glebe-house was built in 1815, at an expense of £3293. 1. 7¼., British, of which £100 was a gift and £1500 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the incumbent; the glebe comprises 1459 acres, valued at £680. 13. 4 per annum. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £198, is a spacious edifice with a square tower, towards the erection of which, in 1786, the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £500. A large church is now in progress of erection at Six-mile-cross, to which will be attached a district comprising several townlands of this parish and the parish of Errigal-keroge, the church of which is 9 miles distant; in the meantime divine service is performed in the Presbyterian chapel every Sunday before the Presbyterian congregation assembles. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are three chapels, situated respectively at Creggan, Loughmacrory, and Rocktown, and an altar at which the R. C. clergy of the parish of Cloghany officiate. There is a place of worship for Seceders of the first class at Six-mile-cross. About 1200 children

are taught in ten public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the rector, a school at Loughmacrory by Sir Hugh Stewart, and a school at Cloghfin by Col. Verner; there are also four private schools, in which are about 200 children, and 13 Sunday schools, and a dispensary. In the townland of Sluggan, on a mountain close to the road from Dungannon to Pome-roy, is preserved an ancient bell, called the *Clogh of Termon*, much corroded by time, which is said to have been found among the ruins of a church by one of the McGuirks; there are many traditionary records concerning it, and it is still occasionally used in cases of solemn asseveration. About a mile to the south of the church is the isolated hill of Drummisk, on which Jas. II. encamped on his return from Strabane, in 1689, and whence he marched towards Armagh. Adjoining the village are the picturesque remains of the old church of Termon, the side walls and eastern gable of which are nearly perfect; the windows are of beautiful design, and the building appears to have been an elegant specimen of the decorated English style; the cemetery is still used as a favourite burial-place by the R. C. parishioners; near it is a separate burial-place for children, and within a quarter of a mile is one exclusively for women. On the glebe are the remains of a fallen cromlech, the table stone of which is entire and of very large dimensions; and there are several forts in various parts of the parish.

TERRYGLASS, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Burris-o'-kane, on the road from Portumna to Nenagh; containing 2573 inhabitants, of which number, 48 are in the hamlet. At this place, anciently called *Tirdaglas*, "the country of the two greens," St. Patrick is said to have baptized several inhabitants of Thomond, who came across the Shannon to him. St. Columba, a disciple of St. Finian, founded a monastery here, of which he became the first abbot, about the middle of the sixth century; dying of the pestilence in 552, he was interred here, and was succeeded by his brother, St. Mochoemius. In 801, 1112, and 1162, the town and abbey were destroyed by accidental fires; in 842 they were plundered and destroyed by the Danes, and in 1140 the whole place was destroyed by the people of O'Maney, a small territory around the barony of Tiaquin, county of Galway. Little remains of this celebrated seat of learning and religion, of which subsequently to 1162 we find no farther historical notice. The parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the Shannon, comprises 4066 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is light and partly in tillage; about 2000 acres are bog, which might be reclaimed by a canal to the Shannon; and about 106 acres are woodland, the greater portion of which, called Killanow Wood, is the property of the Globe Insurance Company. A flour-mill at Ballinderry, and one at Carrigahorig, are supplied by two small rivers. Limestone abounds and is used principally for building. The gentlemen's seats are Castle Biggs, the residence of Dr. W. Biggs, situated in a very neat demesne, in which is a square tower, commanding an extensive view of the Shannon and the surrounding country, and in the vicinity is a fine echo; Slavoir, of R. Monsell, Esq.; Ashgrove of B. Talbot, Esq.; and the neat glebe-house, of the Rev. R. Stoney. It is a

rectory, vicarage, and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop; the vicarage forms part of the corps of the deanery of Killaloe; and the perpetual cure is in the gift of the Dean. The tithes amount to £300, of which £200 is payable to the rector, and £100 to the vicar: the income of the perpetual curate is £100, half being paid by the vicar and the remainder from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816: the glebe comprises 15 acres, and £450 was given towards reducing the rent to 40s., late currency, per acre. The church is a plain building, erected by aid of a gift of £600 from the same Board, in 1808, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £138 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilbarron, and contains a chapel. There are two private schools, in which about 50 boys and 30 girls are taught. On the shore of Lough Derg are the interesting remains of the castle known by the name of Old Court Castle: it stood on the declivity of a rising ground, and appears to have been a quadrilateral structure of two stories, with round towers at the angles: the walls are about five feet thick and are built with a considerable batter or inclination to the height of 10 or 12 feet from the foundation, which was laid on the surface; the total absence of chimneys or fire-places, indicates the great antiquity of the structure, which exhibits several other peculiarities of a rude age. There are also considerable remains of the ancient parochial church.

TERRYRONE, a village, in the parish of UPPER MOVILLE, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N.) from Londonderry, on the road to Moville; the population is returned with the parish. This village was formerly of some importance, having been then inhabited by the farmers of the adjoining lands on the system of "Rundale," but that system having been broken up by the proprietor, the Earl of Caledon, the farmers now reside on their respective lands, and the village has in consequence been almost deserted. Though the land in the vicinity is in general poor, the state of agriculture has been lately much improved under the patronage of its noble proprietor. Here is a school established by Lord Caledon, and now in connection with the National Board; the school-house was built at his lordship's expense.

TESSARAGH, or **TAUGHSRARA**, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, upon the river Suck and on the road from Roscommon to Ballinasloe; containing, with the post-town of Mount-Talbot (*which see*), 3492 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5096 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the soil is light and chiefly under tillage; there is a great quantity of bog. Limestone quarries of the best description are worked; the stone is used as piers for gates, and slabs for chimney-pieces. Fairs are held at Mount-Talbot, and petty sessions at the Four Roads on alternate Fridays. The gentlemen's seats are Mount-Talbot, the residence of W. Talbot, Esq.; Bushy Park, of J. Barlow, Esq.; and Belgrave, of O. Irwin, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1811, to

the vicarages of Desert and Taghboy, constituting the union of Tessaragh or Mount-Talbot, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithes amount to £103. 1. 6½., of which £41. 4. 7½. is payable to the society, and the remainder to the vicar: the gross tithes of the benefice are £138. 9. 2. The church is a plain neat Gothic building, erected in 1766 at an expense of £415, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £390 for its repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also part of the parish of Taghboy; there is a chapel at the Four Roads, a small thatched house in bad repair. There are two schools aided by subscriptions, in which about 50 children are taught; and four hedge schools, in which are about 400 children. Here are some ruins, supposed to be those of a religious house.

TESSAURAN, a parish, in the barony of GARRY-CASTLE, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Cloghan, on the road to Shannon-Bridge; containing 5587 inhabitants. This parish is situated between the river Shannon and the greater Brosna river, which latter runs into the former at its southern extremity: it comprises 5184 statute acres of arable land, and upwards of 1600 acres of red bog. Limestone is quarried both for building and agricultural purposes; and great facility is afforded by the Shannon and the Grand Canal for the conveyance of agricultural produce to Dublin and Limerick. Petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays at Belmont. The seats are Moytown, the residence of Col. L'Estrange; Belmont, of Robert Baker, Esq.; Kilcummin, of Wm. L'Estrange, Esq.; and Hunstanton, of Major Carlton. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council in 1804 to the vicarage of Farbane, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £200, and there is a glebe of 114 acres of profitable land, valued at £256. 10. per ann.; there is also a glebe of 282 acres (exclusive of bog) in the parish of Farbane: the gross value of the benefice, including the glebes, amounts to £876. 19. 2. per ann. The glebe-house was built in 1812 by the present incumbent, at an expense of £2119. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1806 by aid of a gift of £500 Irish currency, from the late Board of First Fruits, and enlarged in 1831 by private subscription, aided by a loan of £300 British, from the same Board; on this occasion Col. L'Estrange contributed £80. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Farbane; the chapel at High-street is a plain building of recent erection. In the national school at High-street, which is aided by £6 per ann. from a local fund, and a female school at Moytown, supported by Mrs. L'Estrange, about 90 children are educated; and there are two private schools, in which are about 130 children, and a Sunday school. A loan fund has been established for the benefit of the industrious poor. Of the abbey founded here about the commencement of the sixth century, and of which St. Trena was abbot, not a vestige exists. The old churchyard, which for the last two centuries has been the burial-place of the L'Estrange family, is still used.

THAMPHELM.—See KILLARE.

THERANADROMMON.—See KILNAMARTRY.

THOMASTOWN, a parish, in the barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Kildare, on the road to Rathangan; containing 139 inhabitants, and comprising 823 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the rectories of Dunmany and Pollardstown, and in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster: the tithes amount to £58. 1., and the gross tithes of the union to £208. 1. The glebe house was erected in 1828, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £120 from the late Board of First Fruits, and a gift of £200 from the Duke of Leinster; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a small handsome building in the Gothic style, erected in 1827 by a gift of £900 from the same Board, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £234. A parochial school, in which about 20 children are taught, is entirely supported by the rector; the school-house is a neat slated building.

THOMASTOWN, an incorporated market and post-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; 21 miles (N.) from Waterford, and 59 (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Waterford; containing 3054 inhabitants. This place, situated on the river Nore, and on the southern border of the county, was anciently called Grenan; it took its present name from Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, Seneschal of Leinster, one of the earliest English proprietors in Ireland, who built a castle here, and made the town a free borough. By the Irish it was called Bally-Mac-Andon, signifying "Fitz-Anthony's town;" and from its situation at the head of the navigable channel of the Nore, it became at an early period a place of considerable trade and an important military station; it was surrounded with walls, and most of its buildings were castellated. The present town, in 1831, contained 527 houses, most of which are neatly built. Over the river Nore is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, built in 1792, at each end of which is an ancient square tower, formerly connected with the fortifications by which the town was surrounded. A very considerable trade was formerly carried on, and the town was the commercial dépôt for the county of Kilkenny; flat-bottomed boats of an aggregate burden of 11,000 tons were constantly employed in conveying goods from this town, besides many others which did not belong to it; but the river is now choked up with deposits of sand. Inistioge has become the head of the navigation of the Nore, and the boats employed on the river at this place do not exceed an aggregate burden of 150 tons; the goods are now conveyed on Scotch cars by land from Waterford to Kilkenny. The improvement of the navigation of the Nore would tend greatly to the revival and extension of the trade of the town, and to the development of the resources of the county, which is rich in marble, coal, culm, slate, and limestone, for which, in addition to its agricultural produce, it would afford facilities of conveyance to the neighbouring ports. It has been estimated that the clearing of the channel of the river, which would open the navigation from New Ross to this town for flat-bottomed steam-boats of 70 tons' burden, might be accomplished at an expense of £12,000, and effect, by a reduction of the charges for freight and the dis-

continuance of land carriage, a saving of at least £10,000 per annum. There are several large flour-mills worked by water in the town and its vicinity, and also two breweries and a tan-yard. The market-days are Monday and Saturday; and fairs are held on March 17th, May 25th, June 29th (a large wool fair), and September 15th.

The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from Thomas Fitz-Anthony, which was subsequently confirmed and extended by Edw. III., who, in the 20th of his reign, granted the "Provost, Bailiffs, and honest men of Thomastown" certain customs and tolls for the erection and repair of the bridge, and in the 49th of his reign, further customs, for the purpose of surrounding the town with walls. Hen. VI., in the 28th of his reign, granted to the burgesses, in consideration of the expenses they had incurred in maintaining the fortifications, an exemption from all tolls and subsidies for ten years, except such as were granted by parliament or great councils; and Queen Mary, in the first of her reign, conferred additional privileges, empowering the corporation to elect officers and hold courts with jurisdiction equal to that of Kilkenny, with markets, fairs, and other grants. This charter was confirmed and extended by Jas. I., in the 13th of his reign; and though a subsequent charter was granted by Jas. II., the former continued to be and is still the governing charter. By it the corporation was to consist of a sovereign, provost, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign and recorder were to be justices of the peace, and had power to hold a court of record to any amount. The charter also gave power to return two members to the Irish parliament, which the corporation continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. Since that period the corporation has exercised few municipal functions; a sovereign, who also acts as a justice of the peace within the borough, is appointed, and there are at present nine burgesses, but no other officers are now chosen. The court of record has been discontinued, and also a local court, with jurisdiction limited to 40s., which was held by the sovereign till within the last few years. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here in January, April, July, and October; and petty sessions every alternate week. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house is a neat modern building, to which is attached a small bridewell.

The parish comprises 1719 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation. Limestone abounds, and there is an extensive quarry near the town. In the lower part of the sandstone hills is found a kind of stone inclining to jasper; and near the town is a quarry of light-coloured compact silicious schistus, which is raised in large flags for building. The principal seats are Dangan Lodge, the residence of S. Davis, Esq., a handsome modern house situated in tastefully disposed grounds; Coolmore, of P. Connellan, Esq.; and Flood Hall, of J. Flood, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council in 1803 to the rectories and vicarages of Columbkille and Famagh-Church, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £248. The glebe-house, towards the erection of which the late Board of

First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £650, in 1806, is a neat building about a quarter of a mile from the church; the glebe comprises 18½ acres, and the gross value of the whole benefice is £526 per annum. The church is a neat modern structure; the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1266 for its erection, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £129 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Church-Jerpoint, West-Jerpoint, Columbkille, Kilfane, Tullowherin, and Killarney, in which union are four chapels; the chapel in the town is a handsome edifice with a spire, and contains the great marble altar removed from the ruins of Jerpoint abbey. About 80 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by the Earl of Carrick, who built the school-house at an expense of £350, and by the rector; and there are three private schools, in which are about 230 children, two Sunday schools, and a dispensary. In the vicinity of the town are the remains of Grenan Castle; and on the river, a little below the town, are those of Dysett Castle, said to have been the birthplace of the Rev. George Berkeley, the learned Bishop of Clogher, who was born in 1684. Lagan Castle, near the town, was the residence of the last abbot of Jerpoint: there are some remains of the Dominican abbey, the foundations of which and its subsequent history are not recorded; they consist chiefly of the wall of one of the aisles, in which are five pointed arches and some windows of elegant design: there are numerous sepulchral monuments among these ruins, but the most ancient are greatly mutilated, and no inscriptions are legible; the most remarkable has a recumbent figure of a man of gigantic stature.

THOMASTOWN, a village in the parish of RELICK-MURRY, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Cashel, on the road to Tipperary, and near the river Suir: the population is returned with the parish. Thomastown House, the splendid castellated mansion of Lady Eliz. Matthew, sister and heir of the late Earl of Llandaff, is situated in a noble demesne, comprising upwards of 2000 statute acres, and embellished with a profusion of remarkably fine timber, and two large pieces of water, supplied from a distance of several miles: the scenery is of a very pleasing character, the fine range of hills called the Galtees forming the background. On a part of the demesne called the Ross, near the small river Fidachta, is a beautiful cottage, built by the late Earl. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village; and there is a school for children of both sexes, in which are about 100 children, under the patronage of Lady E. Matthew, who allows the master £10 per ann., besides a house and two acres of land. Some remains of the church exist; it is the burial-place of the noble family of Matthew.

THURLES, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 24¾ miles (N.) from Clonmel, and 75 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Tipperary to Templemore; containing 10,031 inhabitants, of which number, 7084 are in the town. This place, originally called Durlas-O'Fogarty, is of great antiquity, and in the 10th century was the scene of a memorable battle

between the Danes and the native Irish, in which the former suffered a signal defeat. Soon after the English invasion, the Ostmen of Dublin, on their march to reinforce Strongbow, who was then encamped at Cashel, halted at this place in careless security, when O'Brien of Thomond suddenly attacked and defeated them, with the loss of 400 of their men and their four principal commanders. O'Brien soon afterwards encountered the English borderers, who were extending their power in this direction, and meeting with them at this place, compelled them to retreat. A castle appears to have been erected here at an early period, which in 1208 was besieged by Hugh de Lacy and taken from Geoffrey MacMorris, by whom it was then occupied. In 1300 a monastery for Carmelites or White friars was founded here by one of the Butler family, which at the dissolution was granted, with all its dependencies, to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. A preceptory of Knights Templars is said to have been also founded here, of which probably the castle before mentioned may have been a part, but no authentic record exists of such an establishment. The principal castle was erected by James Butler, the first Lord Palatine of Tipperary, one of whose descendants was, in 1535, created Viscount Thurles: this castle, during the parliamentary war, was garrisoned for the King, but was afterwards taken by the parliamentary forces, by whom it was demolished.

The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Suir, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts, connected with each other by a low bridge; and consists of one spacious street, from each extremity of which smaller streets diverge in various directions. In 1831 it contained 1210 houses, most of which are neatly built and several are of handsome appearance: there are infantry barracks on a small scale. The environs in every direction are pleasant, and are enlivened by richly varied scenery: the surrounding country is extremely fertile, and the town is the commercial centre of a populous and highly cultivated district, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, which is sent by land carriage to Clonmel; it has also an excellent retail trade, and contains a large brewery and a tannery. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month, on Easter-Monday, and on the 21st of Aug. and Dec. The market-house is a neat building in the western part of the main street. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; general sessions for the county are held twice in the year, and petty sessions every Saturday. The sessions-house is a neat modern building; and near it is a well-arranged bridewell, containing 22 cells, 4 day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

The parish comprises 7290 statute acres, of which 5670 are arable, 810 pasture, and 810 bog and waste: the land in cultivation is of very good quality, producing abundant crops, and the system of agriculture is improved. An abundant supply of fuel is obtained from the bogs, and from the Slievardagh coal mines, which are about eight miles distant. Brittas Castle, the property of the Langley family, was commenced on a very extensive scale by the late Capt. Langley, but remains in an unfinished state. The Archbishop of Cashel has a handsome residence here, and there is also the residence of a stipendiary magistrate in the

parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, partly impropriate in — Bagwell, Esq., and Mrs. Downes, and partly united, by act of council, in 1682, to the vicarages of Rahelty, Shyane, and Adnith, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £995, of which £135 is payable to the impropiators, and £860 to the vicar. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500, in 1820, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 68 statute acres, and the gross value of the benefice amounts to £1022. 3. 6. per annum. The church is a neat edifice at the east end of the town, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £2000. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it is the head of the diocese, and the mensal of the Archbishop. The chapel, which is the cathedral of the diocese, is a spacious and handsome structure, erected at an expense of £10,000, and one of the finest buildings of the kind in Ireland. Near it are the Ursuline and Presentation convents, the ladies of which employ themselves in the gratuitous instruction of poor female children; each has a private chapel. St. Patrick's College, established in 1836 for the liberal education of R. C. young gentlemen upon moderate terms, is a handsome building in an improved demesne of 25 acres, bounded on one side by the river Suir. About 700 children are taught in four public schools, of which the conventual schools are partly supported by a bequest of £2000 from the late Most Rev. Dr. James Butler, and those of the Christian Brethren by a similar bequest from the Most Rev. Dr. Bray, the interest of which he appropriated to the instruction and clothing of poor boys; and the parochial school is supported by the incumbent. There are also 13 private schools, in which are nearly 700 children; and a dispensary. It is said that till within the last 20 or 30 years there were the ruins of seven castles in this parish; there are still vestiges of two, and also of a large mansion, formerly the residence of the Earl of Llandaff. The remains of the principal castle are situated close to the bridge, and consist at present of a lofty quadrangular keep, with various embattled walls and gables: the other, which is situated at the western extremity of the town, and is ascribed to the Knights Templars, appears to have been of very small extent; a little to the north of it was an ancient moat. In this part of the town are also the remains of the ancient monastery, consisting of a great part of a strong tower, with some mouldering walls. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, states that St. Mary's church, belonging to a Franciscan monastery, founded by the O'Meaghers in the 15th century, occupied the site of the present R. C. chapel. Manus O'Fohily, the last abbot, refused to surrender it at the dissolution, and was taken prisoner to Dublin, where he suffered a long confinement. On the townland of Killinard are the remains of an old church, to which is attached a burial-ground. The greater part of the parish is the property of Lady Elizabeth Matthew, sister of the late Earl of Llandaff. Thurles gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Marquess of Ormonde.

TIBOHINE, county of ROSCOMMON.—See TAUGH-BOYNE.

TICKILLEN, a parish in the barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER,

3½ miles (N. W.) from Wexford, near the mail road to Enniscorthy; containing 1226 inhabitants. It is principally situated on the north-eastern bank of the Slaney, but there is a small detached portion on the northern extremity of the estuary of that river. The principal portion is skirted by the new mail road to Enniscorthy and Dublin, and is connected with the south-western bank of the river by a handsome bridge of American oak, which, together with the ancient castle of Ferry-Carrigg, romantically situated on a rocky eminence on the Tickillen side of the river, is noticed in the article on the parish of Carrigg. The parish of Tickillen comprises 2640 statute acres, of which the detached portion contains 748: within the limits of the latter is part of the village of Castlebridge. The land is mostly in tillage, the soil in general fertile, and the state of agriculture has been of late years much improved. The seats are Percy Lodge, the property of Percy Evans Freke, Esq., pleasantly situated near the banks of the river; Killown, the residence of — Woodcock, Esq., built in the cottage style; Newtown Lodge, the handsome villa of J. E. Redmond, Esq.; and Moat Park, of N. Goodall, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, separated by act of council in 1829 from the union of Ardcolumbe (with the exception of the small detached portion, which is still attached to that union), and with the adjoining parish of Kilpatrick, formed into a distinct benefice; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes of the larger portion amount to £123. 7. 9., of which £63. 7. 9 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and those of the smaller portion to £58. 12. 10., of which £28. 13. 6. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent of Ardcolumbe union. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Crossabeg. Within the demesne of Percy Lodge is a glebe, comprising 3 acres; also the ruins of the ancient church, with a cemetery attached. At the north-western extremity of the parish are the remains of Deeps Castle, said to have been granted by Cromwell to one of his standard-bearers named Randle, whose family subsequently entertained Jas. II. on his way to Waterford, when he was retiring to France after the battle of the Boyne.

TICKMACREVAN, or GLENARM, a parish in the barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the parish of Templeoughter, the post-town of Glenarm, and the village of Straidkelly (each separately described), 3859 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, an area of 20,506½ statute acres; and is situated on the Glenarm water, which rises in Slemish mountain and discharges itself into the sea at the town, where it is of considerable size. A very large portion of the parish is mountain, bog, and waste, but the remainder is in a high state of cultivation under the most improved system of agriculture, and produces wheat, beans and barley in great abundance and of excellent quality. Limestone of many varieties is found here; some kinds contain echenites, belemnites, and other similar fossils; and large masses of ponderous iron ore and decomposed basalt used in making Roman cement, are found imbedded among the limestone rocks; one species of it is remarkable for its quality of setting instantly when immersed in water. Great quantities of limestone are exported from Glenarm, the quay of which is

much resorted to by Scotch vessels in this trade, which bring coal and general merchandise in exchange. Close to the town of Glenarm is a coal mine, which has not been worked to advantage; there are also indications of that mineral in other parts of the parish. Glenarm Castle, the residence of Edw. McDonnell, Esq., which is in this parish, is described in the account of the town. The glebe-house is the residence of the Rev. Ross Jebb; and there are several elegant bathing-lodges at Carnlough, belonging to Alex. McManus, Esq., and others, which have tended much to induce visitors from the inland parts to resort hither during the summer months.

The living was a rectory and vicarage, the former annexed, in 1609, to the chancellorship of Connor, and the latter episcopally united, in 1768, to the rectory of Templeoughter, (which is completely enclosed within it); but on the death of Dr. Trail, the late chancellor, in 1830, the two parishes were consolidated under the provisions of Dr. Mant's act, into a single rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and placed under the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes, including those of Templeoughter, amount to £240: the glebe-house, which is situated about 1½ mile from the church, near the sea-shore, was built in 1813 by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £46 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe of the union comprises 23a. 0r. 30p. valued at £46. 7. 6. per ann.: the total value of the benefice amounts to £286. 7. 6. The church, which occupies the site of an ancient monastery close to the shore near the town, was built in 1768, at the expense of the noble family of McDonnell, and was enlarged in 1822 by a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is a plain building with a tower and spire. The R. C. parish, which is called Glenarm, is co-extensive with the consolidated rectory of Tickmacrevan, and has two chapels, one at Glenarm, and the other at Carnlough, about two miles north-west of it. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, one of which is in connection with the Remonstrant Synod and of the third class, and a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. Besides the schools noticed in the account of Glenarm, there are those of Cornabarna, Carnlough, Longfalls, and the Park, for the gratuitous education of poor children, in all of which there are 200 boys and 114 girls; there are also 4 private and 4 Sunday schools. Some remains of the ancient monastery, built in 1465 by Robt. Bisset, a Scotchman, for Franciscan friars of the third order, are still to be seen on the shore near the town; also those of the ancient church, a mile west of the town.

TIMAHOE, a parish, in the barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Kilcock, on the road to Kildare and on the Grand Canal; containing 1527 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £238, and the glebe comprises 9½ acres. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Ballynefagh. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clane. Here are three private schools, in which are about 60 children.

TIMAHOE, a village, in the parish of FOSEY, or TIMAHOE, barony of CULLINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Strad-

bally, on the road to Ballinakill; containing 96 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the foundation here of the monastery of Teach-Mochoe, by St. Mochoe, who died in 497, and which was destroyed by fire in 1142: it was afterwards refounded by the O'Mores, but of its further history there is no record. There are still some slight remains of the building, near which is an ancient round tower, 33 feet high; the doorway is 14 feet from the ground and is ornamented with a zigzag moulding, and the whole is in good preservation. A castle was erected here in the reign of Elizabeth by the Cosby family, whose descendants are still proprietors of the estate: the ruins form a very interesting and picturesque object. In 1642 a battle took place here between a party of forces under Col. Monck, on his return from the relief of Ballinakill, and a party under Gen. Preston, who had advanced to intercept his retreat, in which the latter was repulsed with considerable loss. The vicinity abounds with rich pastures and extensive dairy farms, and much butter of very superior quality is sent hither for sale. The village, which contains only nine houses, is pleasantly situated. Fairs are held on April 5th, July 2nd, and Oct. 18th.; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The R. C. chapel of the union of Stradbally, a handsome cruciform edifice in the early English style, lately erected at an expense of £2000, is situated in the village; in which is also the parochial school, under the patronage of Mrs. Cosby.

TIMOGUE, a parish, in the barony of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Ballynakill; containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Lansdowne: the tithes amount to £158. 19. 9. The church is a neat structure. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Stradbally. There is a national school under the patronage of the Marquess, also a school partly supported by subscription.

TIMOLEAGUE, a penny post-town and parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cork, and $148\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Courtmacsherry to Clonakilty; containing 1829 inhabitants, of which number, 720 are in the town. This place is also called *Ty-Mologa*, signifying the "house of St. Mologa," to whom the Franciscan abbey, founded here by the McCartys, in 1312, was dedicated, the buildings of which are nearly entire, except the roof, surrounding three sides of a court, 60 yards square. On the east is the church with a nave and choir, the former 30 and the latter 15 yards long: from the division a transept opens to the south more than 12 yards long, and on the south of the nave is an open arcade, extending round one side of the transept, and supported by seven irregular arches resting on cylindrical and square pillars without capitals. The windows are varied in their style and elevation: the east window is composed of three lofty lights, divided by stone mullions; the south window of the transept is also of three lancet-shaped lights, and the great west window of two. On the east side of the south transept is an oratory, with light and elegant windows, and those

of the nave are pointed, square-headed, obtuse, and ogee. The division or screen between the nave and choir is by a lofty arch, on which rests a small light square tower, 68 feet high, and beneath this tower is a narrow and curious passage similar to those leading to the rood-loft in the English cathedrals. The dormitories, refectory, and other domestic edifices are remaining. During the reign of Mary, the monks retook possession of this abbey; and in 1603, the Catholics again took possession, and completely repaired it in every part. In 1518, Edmund Courcy, Bishop of Ross, was buried here; he built the square tower, now so conspicuous an ornament, and also the dormitory and library. It was for several centuries the burial-place of the powerful families of Mac Carty Reagh, de Courcy, O'Cullan, O'Hea, and others. The castle belonging to Sir Roger Shaughnessy was besieged and burned in 1642, by Lord Forbes, who then set sail for the Shannon. It was also again taken from the Irish, in 1643, by Col. Myn.

The parish comprises 2739 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £2014 per ann.: the land, though in general good, is in some places light and stony; it is chiefly under tillage, and produces abundant crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture was till very lately carried on under the old system, though it is improving rapidly through the spirited exertions and example of Col. Travers, the proprietor: green crops have been of late advantageously introduced, and several of the farmers have adopted the use of the Scotch plough and other improved agricultural implements. The town consists principally of one long irregular street, with another diverging from it parallel with the old abbey which was built by Col. Travers, and contains many comfortable slated cottages, principally inhabited by weavers; it comprises 120 houses, of which the greater part are modern and well built, and has a neat court-house, where petty sessions for the district are held every Monday, and an occasional manor court belonging to Lord Carbery. This is a constabulary police station. A market for pigs is held every Thursday; and fairs for cattle on March 28th, July 5th, Aug. 21st, and Dec. 7th. Although the chief occupation of the inhabitants is in agricultural pursuits, many are yet engaged in weaving coarse sheeting, and about 50 looms are employed in the town in weaving cotton cords. At Spital-Hill is a flour-mill, belonging to Messrs. Swete and Co., where 6000 barrels of wheat are annually ground, principally for supplying the neighbouring towns. The surrounding country would be remarkably beautiful, but for the want of plantations, which defect, it is hoped, will in a few years be effectually remedied through the exertions of Col. Travers, of Timoleague House, who has already planted 50 acres of land on his demesne, close to the town. Barry's Hall, the residence of J. Lucas, Esq., is a large mansion, erected by one of the Barry family about a century since, and surrounded by a considerable plantation; Umera, a beautiful house on the banks of the river, of the Rev. B. Swete; Timoleague Villa, of J. Crofts, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. C. L. Coghlan, D. D., the learned author of a "Scriptural Commentary on the Book of Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel."

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, forming the corps of the prebend of Ross in the cathedral

of St. Faughan, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £413. 8. 8½. The glebe-house, a neat villa residence, was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises five acres. The church is a small neat structure, built in 1810 by aid of a loan of £500 from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kilmaloda; the chapel of Timoleague is a plain building. The parochial schools are principally supported by the rector, and a school is supported by Col. Travers; there are also two schools aided by subscriptions, two private schools, and a Sunday school. Here is a dispensary; and an Indigent Housekeepers' Society has been recently established, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In the town is also a parochial library, the books of which were given by James Duncan, Esq., of London. In a field not far from the Spital Mills are the ruins of the hospital for Lepers, founded by the first McCarty: on the banks of the river stand the ruins of the ancient castle built by the Morils in 1206.

TIMOLIN, a parish, partly in the barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN-EAST, but chiefly in that of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, on the river Griese and on the mail coach road from Dublin to Carlow, containing, with the post-town of Ballitore, (which is separately described), 3139 inhabitants, of which number, 288 are in the village of Timolin. The name of this place in Irish signifies "the house of Moling," from the foundation of a monastery here by St. Moling of Ferns, who died in the 7th century. In the reign of John, Robert Fitz-Richard, Lord of Noragh or Narragh, founded a convent for nuns of the Arroasian order, which he amply endowed, and also erected a strong castle here. In 1328 the church of St. Moling was burned by Edmond le Boteler; and in the reign of Chas. I. the castle was taken by the Marquess of Ormonde, and the garrison put to the sword by order of the Lords-Justices, though conditions of peace were in progress of adjustment. The parish comprises 2240 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, though there is some good pasture: the land is in general good, and there is no waste; fuel is scarce and only to be obtained from the bog of Narraghmore, about two miles distant. Here are quarries of sandstone and pebble limestone, which latter is burnt for manure. The village of Timolin contains 34 houses: fairs are held there on Easter-Monday and on June 28th. The Seven Denominations constituting part of the Vicarage of Killelan are now entirely separated from the Union of Timolin: they were for some time considered to be under the patronage of the Archbishop, but Sir Richard Steele lately advanced a claim to them, and has succeeded in recovering them and in establishing his right to the vicarage of Killelan. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united time immemorially to the rectory and vicarage of Belan and the vicarages of Moone and Rathtoole, together constituting the union of Timolin, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral and minor canons of the cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christchurch, Dublin; the tithes amount to £191. 5., of which £127. 10. is payable to the appropriators, and £63. 15. to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20

acres, in the parish of Moone. The church is a plain building with a neat tower, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £242. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Castle-Dermot; the chapel is a plain spacious edifice. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at Ballitore. In Timolin is the parochial school, aided by an annual donation from the vicar, in which are about 6 boys and 20 girls; and there is a school in connection with the Society of Friends. There are also three private schools, in which are about 380 children. **TIMON**, or **TIMOTHAN**.—See **TALLAGHT**.

TINAHELY, a market and post-town, in the parish of **KILCOMMON**, barony of **BALLINACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 20 miles (S. W.) from Wicklow, and 41 (S.) from Dublin, on the road from Rathdrum to Carnew; containing 575 inhabitants. This place formed part of the vast estate of the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who commenced the erection of a splendid mansion at Coolruss, about a quarter of a mile from the town, the ruins of which are vulgarly called "Black Tom's Cellars:" on the attainder of that nobleman the estate was forfeited to the Crown, and subsequently became the property of the ancestor of Earl Fitzwilliam, the present proprietor. During the disturbances of 1798, the town was entirely destroyed, but was soon afterwards rebuilt in an improved style: it is situated in a wild and mountainous district, on the banks of a small stream, over which is a stone bridge of five arches. A market is held every Wednesday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle and pigs, on the first Wednesday after the 1st of Jan., Feb. 7th, the first Wednesday after St. Patrick's day, the second Wednesday in April, May 8th, the 4th day and the last Wednesday in June, the first Wednesday after the 12th of July, Aug. 7th, the second Wednesday in Sept., the first Wednesday after the 29th of Sept., Nov. 7th, and the second Wednesday in Dec. Here is a chief constabulary police station; a manorial court is held in April, and petty sessions on alternate Wednesdays in a room over the market-house, a neat edifice, erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. Soap-boiling is carried on, and there are an extensive flour-mill and a tan-yard. In the town are a few good houses, and in the immediate vicinity are Town View, situated on high ground, the residence of Lieut. H. Morton, whence a fine view of the town and surrounding country is obtained; and Ballicionogue, of R. Bates, Esq. The Primitive Wesleyan Methodists hold their meetings in the sessions-room. A school is maintained partly by a grant from Earl Fitzwilliam and partly by the rector; and a dispensary is aided by an annual grant of £50 from Earl Fitzwilliam.—See **KILCOMMON**.

TINNEHINCH, a village, in the parish and barony of **ST. MULLIN'S**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, forming a suburb of the town of Graig, or Graignamanagh, in the county of **Kilkenny**, with which it is connected by a good stone bridge over the river Barrow: the population is returned with the parish.—See **GRAIG**.

TINTERN, or **KINNEAGH**, a parish, in the barony of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Fethard, on the road from Wexford to Duncannon Fort; containing 2602 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a monastery

founded here by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, after his escape from shipwreck off this coast in the year 1200, in fulfilment of a vow made during his peril, in which, after its endowment and dedication to the Blessed Virgin, he placed monks from the Cistercian abbey of Tintern, in the county of Monmouth, whence it obtained the appellation of Tintern-Minor. In 1447 the monastery had suffered such dilapidation that the abbot rebuilt the house at his own expense, and on that occasion obtained an act exempting him from all compulsory attendance in parliament. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the bay of Bannow, and on the north-east by the river Blackwater: it comprises 6528 statute acres; about one-half consists of arable land, and the remainder of meadow and pasture, with a considerable portion of bog; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is much improved, green crops for winter feeding having been introduced with success; and the cottages of the farmers and peasantry exhibit a considerable degree of neatness and comfort. The village of Tintern, which was contiguous to the abbey, was taken down some years since and rebuilt on the townland of Saltmills, by which name it is now more generally known, and it is described under that head. An inlet from Bannow bay is navigable to the old bridge near the abbey for lighters bringing limestone and coal; and there is a small fishery. Fairs are held at Tintern on May 12th, Sept. 21st, and Nov. 11th, and at Nash on June 24th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 20th: it is a station of the constabulary police. Tintern, the property of Cæsar Colclough, Esq., and now the residence of his agent, J. W. Goff, Esq., is beautifully situated in a sequestered spot near the margin of the bay, and in the midst of a richly wooded demesne; the family mansion has been formed principally from the chancel of the ancient conventual church, of which the tower and part of the walls form a picturesque feature in the grounds; but from the frequent alterations which the abbey has undergone, these ruins have lost much of their original character. Subsequently to the formation of the present mansion, the ancient domestic buildings were removed, and the materials were used in the erection of the old chapel of ease near the abbey, and in that of the bridge before mentioned. About half way between Tintern and Clonmines is Thorla, or Tallough, the pleasantly situated residence of Mr. Geo. Hughes, supposed to occupy the site of an ancient religious house called Midway, from its position between the monasteries of Tintern and Clonmines.

The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, united in 1785 to those of Owenduffe and Clonmines, and in the patronage of Cæsar Colclough, Esq., in whom the rectories are impropriate, and who allows the officiating minister a stipend of £32. 6. 1½., augmented by £60 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the tithes, amounting to £300, have merged into the rental of the land. The impropriate cures of Clongeen and Kilcowanmore are also attached to this union for the performance of clerical duties. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1818, at an expense of about £1000, of which £600 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the remainder was assessed on the parishes of the union. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising

also the parishes of Ballylennon (or Rosegarland), Clonmines, Clongeen, Owenduff, Inch, and Newbawn. The chapel at Ballycallane is an ancient and spacious building, near which a residence for the priest has been lately erected; and at Rathnagusseran is a handsome modern chapel, adjoining which also is a residence for the priest: the chapels of Clongeen and St. Leonard also belong to this district. A school at Saltmills is supported by Mr. Colclough, and a school-house has been lately erected at Ballycullane: in these and in the private schools of the parish about 160 children are educated. On digging the foundations for the present mansion at Thorla, a piscina and a great number of bones were discovered; the latter were interred under a tumulus in the grounds, and the former removed to the R. C. chapel. In the old chapel adjoining the abbey is a large table monument to Sir Anthony Colclough, Knt., who is recorded to have first arrived in Ireland in the 34th of Hen. VIII., as captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in which and other offices of state he continued during the reigns of Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and died in 1584.

TIPPER, a parish, in the barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Naas to Blessington; containing 821 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, partly impropriate in the Very Rev. Thos. John Burgh, dean of Cloyne, but chiefly constituting the corps of the prebend of Tipper in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £178, of which £26 is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the prebendary. In a school supported by the Rev. R. Wolfe about 50 children are educated; and there are two private schools, in the parish in which are about 60 children. At Craddockstown and Punchstown are two remarkably large stones.

TIPPERAGHNEY, or TYBROUGHNY, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Waterford; containing 293 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been of some importance in ancient times, and to have been at one period thickly inhabited. According to Archdall, St. Dominick, or Modomnoc, flourished here about the middle of the sixth century, and the ruins of the church bear evidence of its remote antiquity. Here are remains of the foundations of an ancient town, supposed to be of Danish origin, a tombstone still existing being sculptured with Danish characters: also a mound of a conical form encircled by a spacious fosse, and presenting a considerable area on its summit. The castle is a stately edifice, supposed by some to have been erected by John, Earl of Morton, while at Waterford, but by others attributed to the Walshes, once proprietors of the entire parish: it is now the seat of M. Rivers, Esq. The parish is situated on the northern bank of the Suir, and comprises about 1134 statute acres; a large stone on its western border marks the boundary between the county of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinster, and that of Tipperary, in Munster. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Fiddown: the tithes amount to £90. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Templeorum.

TIPPERARY, (County of), an inland county of the province of **MUNSTER**, bounded on the east by the King's and Queen's counties, and that of Kilkenny; on the south, by that of Waterford; on the west, by those of Cork, Limerick, and Clare, from which latter it is separated by the Shannon and Lough Derg; and on the north, by that of Galway and King's county. It extends from $52^{\circ} 12'$ to $53^{\circ} 9'$ N. Lat., and from $7^{\circ} 20'$ to $8^{\circ} 26'$ W. Lon.; comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 1,013,173 statute acres, of which 819,698 consist of cultivated land, 182,147 of bog, mountain, and unimproved waste, and 11,328 are covered with water. The population, in 1821, was 346,896; and in 1831, 402,363.

The inhabitants of this portion of the island are designated by Ptolemy the *Coriondi*. *Ængus M'Nafrach*, King of Munster in the fifth century, is said to have enlarged the territory of the powerful tribe of the Desii, occupying the present county of Waterford, by the addition of the southern part of Tipperary, then forming a district called *Magh Femin*, but afterwards designated *Desie Thuasgeart* or *North Desie*, to distinguish it from the more southern lands of the same sept. According to Vallancey, the chiefs of *Magh Femin*, whose principal residence was on the rock of Cashel, obtained the name of *Hy dun na moi*, or "the chiefs of the hill of the plain," rendered by corruption O'Donnohue, and from them descended the Mac Carthies. The Desii maintained a separate sovereignty until overpowered by the first English invaders, against whom, however, they carried on a sanguinary and protracted struggle. The families then holding superior rank were those of O'Fogarty, occupying the territory about Thurles, anciently called *Hy Fogarta*; O'Brien, possessing the tract bordering on the Shannon, below Lough Derg, called *Aradh Cliach*, and forming the present barony of Owey and Arra; and O'Kennedy, who held *Muscraighe Thire*, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond. The names of several other small districts have also been preserved, such as *Corca Eathrach*, including the country around Holy Cross and Cashel, forming a considerable part of Goulin, or the Golden Vale; *Eoganacht*, a territory and sept to the north of this, around Thurles; and *Hy-Kerrin* still further north. *Ormond*, the name of the northern part of the county, signifies *East Munster*.

The first English army that penetrated into this part of the island was led in person by Hen. II., who, in 1172, advanced from Waterford, and on the banks of the Suir received the submissions of the surrounding chieftains of the south; but on his return these submissions were for the most part retracted, and hostilities with the English commenced by the march of Earl Strongbow with an army to Cashel, where he reviewed his troops, and having received information of the strength and posture of the enemy, sent to Dublin, for the aid of the Ostmen forces enlisted in the English service there. When this auxiliary force had advanced as far as Thurles, it was suddenly attacked by O'Brien of Thomond so successfully, that their four principal leaders and 400 men were slain; upon which Strongbow made a precipitate retreat to Waterford. Afterwards Prince John, to secure the southern part of the county in subjection to the English authority, ordered the erection of castles at Ardfinnan and Tipperary. The next great struggle originated in an attempt made by Daniel O'Brien, of

Thomond, to dispossess the English of this tract of country, for which purpose he levied a considerable force, and the contending parties having met at Thurles, a battle ensued in which the English were discomfited. But this did not put an end to the contest; the English still continued to ravage the territories of O'Brien, and to increase the number of their castles, which they gradually extended towards the Shannon.

When the territory had been in a great measure reduced, Hen. II. granted the whole of its lay possessions to Theobald Walter, who accompanied prince John to Ireland, in 1185, and was constituted "Chief Butler" of Ireland, a dignity made hereditary in his family, and from which it derives its name. Tipperary was one of the counties erected into shire ground by King John, in 1210. In 1315, Edmund, the fifth chief Butler of Ireland, received a grant of the return of all writs in his cantreds of Ormon, Hyogarty, and Hyocaroyl; and his son and successor, James, was created Earl of Ormonde in 1328. Edw. III. granted to this nobleman's son, James, who had married Eleanor Bohun, grand-daughter of Edw. I., for the better support of the name and honour of Earl of Ormonde, and in consideration of his valuable services, and of the consanguinity existing between him and his majesty, the regality, fees, and all other liberties in the county of Tipperary, and also the prisage of wines in Ireland. The royal liberty thus established in the county continued until the commencement of the last century, having, through the power, talents and loyalty of the family, been preserved long after the other royal liberties in Ireland had ceased to exist. The lands of the church being exempt from the palatine jurisdiction, formed considerable tracts within the limits of the county, in which the king's writs and ordinary jurisdiction had free course; these lands, in contradistinction to the county palatine, were designated the Cross of Tipperary, had their own sheriffs, and sent separate members to the Irish parliament. From a representation of this parliament, in 1430, it appears, that the greater part of the county was then subject to "Irish enemies, or English rebels," meaning by the latter name such as, under the loose authority of the age, lived in the old native fashion, in contempt of the King's authority or the English law; but the Butler family and the archbishops of Cashel were at a subsequent period firm in their allegiance to Hen. VII., in opposition to the attempts of Lambert Simnel. In the reign of Hen VIII., ordinances for the government of this and other western counties, in which English law had been long disregarded, were committed for execution to the Earl of Ormonde. In the 28th of the same reign, much of the possessions and privileges of the earldom vested in the king, by his marriage with Anne Boleyn, while such portions as were settled in tail male, including the prisage of wines, passed to the eldest heir male of the family, Sir Pierce Butler, created Earl of Ossory, and commonly styled Lord Ormonde, and in 1537, the same king confirmed to this nobleman all the lordships and manors anciently belonging to the family, in this and other counties.

In 1632, James, commonly styled "the great Duke of Ormonde," succeeded to the possessions of his family; and in the subsequent civil commotions, in which he acted so important a part, this county suffered very severely. In 1642, almost every fort and castle was

captured by the Irish, and nearly all the relations of the earl were at once involved in the insurrection. In 1647, it suffered from the military ravages of Lord Inchiquin, who took Cahir and Cashel, and ravaged the whole county. After the fall of Clonmel in 1650, a great portion of the forfeited lands of the rebels was divided amongst the parliamentary adventurers, and subsequently confirmed to them by the act of settlement after the Restoration. James, Duke of Ormonde, obtained confirmation of all his ancient paternal property by several patents and statutes of Chas. II., and the royalties and liberties thereby granted were extended over the county at large, including the Cross of Tipperary, and were confirmed by act of parliament in the 14th and 15th of the same king. James, grandson of the Great Duke, was impeached on the accession of Geo. I., and, fleeing to France, was attainted of high treason by an act of the British parliament, and his estates confiscated; and by an act of the Irish parliament, in the 2nd of Geo. I., all the liberties, regalities, franchises, courts of law and equity, jurisdictions, rights, power and authorities, granted by the letters patent and acts of parliament above mentioned, were for ever extinguished, and the rolls and records thereof, consisting of the pleadings in the court palatine of Tipperary from 1662 to 1714 and leases of lands from the Duke during the same period, were deposited chiefly in the Rolls Office of Chancery in Ireland, and a few in the office of the Chirographer of the Common Pleas. However, by an English statute in 1721, his brother, the Earl of Arran, was enabled to purchase the estates, and after his Grace's death without issue, succeeded as heir and representative of the Butlers of Ireland. From this nobleman's time until the year 1791, the ancient honours of the house of Ormonde remained dormant; but in that year John Butler, Esq., of the castle of Kilkenny, was restored to the earldoms of Ormond and Ossory, Viscounty of Thurles, &c.; no statute of restoration being deemed necessary on the occasion, as the title had not been attainted by an act of the Irish parliament. The present Marquess of Ormonde still retains the honorary office of Chief Butler, but the profits of the butlerage and prisage were purchased from the family for £216,000, under the 46th, 50th, and 51st of Geo. III., and vested in the Crown for the benefit of the public.

The county is partly in the dioceses of Lismore, Emly, and Killaloe, but chiefly in that of Cashel: for purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clanwilliam, Eliogarty, Iffa and Offa East, Iffa and Offa West, Ikerrin, Kilnemanagh, Middlethird, Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond, Owey and Arra, and Slievardagh. It contains the borough, assize and market-town of Clonmel; the city and borough of Cashel; the corporate, market, and post-town of Fethard, formerly a parliamentary borough; the market and post-towns of Nenagh, Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Roscrea, Clogheen, Killenaule, Cahir, and Templemore; and the post-towns of Burris-o'-Leagh, Burris-o'-Kane, CloghJordan, Newport, Golden, Littleton, and New Birmingham: the largest villages are Bansha, (which has a penny post) Emly, Toomavara, Silvermines, Ballina, Ballingarry, and Mullinahone. It sent eight members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Clonmel, Cashel, and Fethard; but since the Union its represen-

tatives in the Imperial parliament have been two for the county and one for each of the boroughs of Clonmel and Cashel. The county members are elected at Clonmel: the constituency, as registered up to Jan. 1st, 1837, consisted of 837 £50, 379 £20, and 1600 £10 freeholders; 62 £20 and 228 £10 leaseholders; and 16 £50 and 15 £20 rent chargers; making a total of 3137 voters. The county is included in the Leinster Circuit. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 30 deputy-lieutenants, and 153 other magistrates, with the usual county officers, including 4 coroners. There are 99 constabulary police stations, comprising altogether a force of 2 magistrates, 10 chief officers, 77 constables, 464 men and 21 horses. The county gaol is at Clonmel, and there are bridewells at Cahir, Clogheen, Tipperary, Cashel, New Birmingham, Thurles, Templemore, Roscrea, Nenagh, Burris-o'-Kane and Newport. The lunatic asylum for the county is at Clonmel; where also is the county House of Industry, with a lunatic asylum attached to it, principally for cases of idiocy: the county infirmary is at Cashel: there are Fever hospitals at Clonmel, Tipperary, Cahir, Burris-o'-Kane, Clogheen, CloghJordan, Cashel, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Templemore; and dispensaries at Ballingarry, Bird Hill, Burris-o'-Leagh, Burris-o'-Kane, Ballyporeen, Clonmel, Drangan, Golden, Kilsheelan, Newcastle, Portroe, Poulmucka, Lorrha, Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Clogheen, Cappaghwhite, CloghJordan, Dundrum, Fethard, Killenaule, Mullinahone, Nenagh, Newport, Ballynonty, Roscrea, Silvermines, Tipperary, Thurles, Templemore, Toomavara, Littleton and Ballymacky, each maintained by equal Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £56,795. 16. 0., of which £442. 6. 6. was for new roads and bridges, &c.; £21,629. 2. 10. for repairs of roads and bridges; £20,065. 16. 1. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; £11,811. 7. 10. for the police; and £2847. 2. 9. for repayments of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is partly in the western, but chiefly in the south-western, district; and within its limits are nine barracks, or military stations: four for cavalry, at Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Clogheen, and Fethard; four for infantry, at Cashel, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Templemore; and one for cavalry, artillery and infantry at Clonmel; the whole capable of accommodating 139 officers and 2938 men.

The surface of the county is composed of several extensive and fertile tracts of champaign country, separated from each other by ranges of hills. The greatest tract of level country is that watered by the Suir, from its source near Roscrea to Ardfinnan, extending in length about 50 miles, and in breadth averaging 15. Although it presents a nearly level appearance, when viewed from the surrounding heights, owing to the general equality of its successive swells, it is found to be diversified with slightly depressed valleys and gentle elevations, which, combined with an exuberant fertility, present a pleasing though by no means a picturesque succession of scenery. The part of this plain between the Kilnemanagh and Galtee ranges, in the centre of which the town of Tipperary is situated, and which is bounded by a line drawn from Bansha and Thomastown near Golden on the east, and by another

from Galbally through Pallasgreine to the Bilboa mountains on the west, has been designated the "Golden Vale," on account of the surpassing richness of its soil. The general elevation of its surface is about 400 feet above the level of the sea, though in some parts it does not exceed 250 : from Cashel upwards it varies from 326 to 474 feet. On the east it is bounded at first by a large tract of bog, a branch of that of Allen, extending into the contiguous county of Kilkenny ; farther south it is enclosed by the low range of the Slievardagh hills, forming the Killenaule coal district, extending from the vicinity of Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny, a distance of eighteen miles south-westward, to a point five miles beyond Killenaule : the breadth of this range is about six miles ; it is most elevated and abrupt towards the north-western side, where the height of the hills above the subjacent plain varies from 300 to 600 feet, while towards the south-east the surface gradually declines, and in that direction flow all the principal streams. Farther south the boundary of the plain is terminated on this side by the elevated group of Slieve-na-man, to the south-east of Fethard, from which several ranges of hills extend into the county of Kilkenny. On the south the vale is immediately overlooked by the steep and towering heights of the Monevullagh and Knockmeledown mountains, which form the county boundary towards Waterford ; and along the base of the latter, a branch of the plain extends westward from Cahir and Ardfinnan, by Clogheen and Ballyporeen, into the vale of the Blackwater, which forms the north-eastern part of the county of Cork. On the north of this portion of the plain stands the noble range of the Galtees, which on this side rise for the most part with a gentle ascent, while on the north-west they are in many parts extremely precipitous. The length of this range is twenty miles to its termination at the river Funcheon near Mitchelstown, which river forms part of the boundary between Tipperary and Cork, and its breadth from five to seven. The highest summit is Galtymore, which attains an elevation of about 2500 feet. The wild magnificence of this chain is, from its sudden elevation in the midst of a fertile plain, very striking ; and its vast groupings present an assemblage of the most interesting features in boldness, freedom of outline, and variety of aspect. There are three curious circular lakes of small extent on these mountains, and the glens diverging from them present many natural beauties, particularly the western glen, in which is a fine cascade. North of these is a subordinate and lower parallel ridge, called Slieve-na-muck, near the base of which stands the town of Tipperary. From this vicinity a second branch of the great plain, through which a road runs from Clonmel to Limerick, extends to the western confines of the county, where it is met by the more elevated district in the vicinity of Pallasgreine, in the county of Limerick ; and to the north of this vale rises the grand group of the Bilboa, Keeper, and Slieve-Phelim mountains, presenting a grand and varied outline. Among these, which occupy a wide district, is pre-eminently distinguished the Keeper mountain, between Newport and Silvermines, to the north-west of which lies another mountain group on the borders of the Shannon at Lough Derg, appearing to form part of a range extending by Killaloe to the vicinity of Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, though here intersected

by this grand watercourse. The Bilboa mountains separate the baronies of Ormond from the other baronies ; and from them the western boundary of the grand vale of Tipperary is continued by a narrow range of heights, called the Kilnahanagh hills, which stretches hence north-eastward above Thurles and Templemore, forming the Devil's Bit mountains ; and from these, again, a lower series of hills extends by Roscrea to the more elevated Slievebloom mountains, separating the King's from the Queen's county, and which makes the length of the entire range not less than 40 miles. The Keeper mountains and their northern dependencies within the county of Tipperary form a wild tract of country, extending in length about 24 miles, and in breadth about 20, and comprehending an extent of about 480 square miles, throughout the whole of which there was, until lately, scarcely any road passable for wheel carriages ; but two excellent lines have recently been constructed by Government. From these mountains to the banks of the Shannon, and its expansion Lough Derg, extends the fertile plain of the Ormonds, of similar character to the Golden Vale, like it highly cultivated and adorned with many rich demesnes. The common elevation of this plain varies from 114 to 274 feet, gradually declining towards Lough Derg.

The soil of the great plains and vales consists of calcareous loams of various quality, but for the most part exuberantly fertile, and forming, in parts of the southern and south-western baronies of Clanwilliam, Middlethird, and Iffa and Offa, the most productive portion of the county ; these baronies contributing more to the county cess than all the other seven, and comprising a greater number of highly cultivated farms. The rest of the low country is similar in character, forming extensive agricultural tracts ; the hills are occupied by poorer soils on substrata of slate and sandstone, and are often very shallow. Great progress, however, has been made in their improvement, by means of the facilities which the construction of new roads has afforded for the introduction of lime as a manure, which is procured in abundance in the low country. The soil of the Slievardagh hills is of a cold and wet nature, abounding in many places with yellow clay. Contiguous to the bog of Allen lies a great extent of flat marshy ground, producing little but sedges and aquatic grasses, used for thatching and litter. The diversified nature of its surface renders the county equally noted for its good sheepwalks, its rich corn-fields, and its fertile grazing pastures.

In describing the husbandry of the county it may be classed into five districts, three agricultural, occupying the plains, and two of pasturage, comprising the mountain tracts. The principal of the former is the plain from Carrick to Tipperary, the superior quality of the soil of which, and its contiguity to Clonmel, the great mart for export, have caused it to be occupied by the more wealthy class of landholders, in farms averaging about 50 or 60 acres, though sometimes considerably more : here the lands under tillage exceed the quantity of pasture in the proportion of five to three. Of the other two agricultural districts, one occupies the upper part of the same plain, extending to Roscrea, Burris-o'-leagh, Dundrum and Cappaghwhite, while the third forms the plain country extending from the north-western mountains to the Shannon and Lough Derg.

The mountain districts are the coal tract of Slievardagh and Killenaule, and the mountains of Upper Ormond and Kilnemanagh. By much the greater part of the hills of Slievardagh are under tillage; the farms, which were of considerable size, averaging from 80 to 100 acres, have been in many instances so subdivided among the descendants of the original lessees, that they do not now average more than 10. The mountain district of Upper Ormond, including the Keeper and Kilnemanagh mountains, though elevated, affords good pasturage to the summit; the bases of these mountains, particularly on the north, are fertile and under excellent cultivation, which is extending a considerable way up their sides. In the low lands the general course of crops is potatoes, wheat, and oats, sometimes for two years, after which the same course is resumed, after liming or manuring. On light and shallow soils barley sometimes succeeds the potatoes. Bere is usually taken off rich deep soils that have remained long under pasturage. In the mountain districts, wheat is cultivated only in a few peculiarly favourable valleys, except where the increased use of lime has extended its growth on the Slievardagh hills. Sometimes the corn crops are repeated until the soil is entirely exhausted, and then it is left to regain its natural sward, and remains untilled for a few years. The common mode of planting the potatoes is in lazy beds, but in many parts they are now drilled. The artificial grasses are red and white clover, rye-grass, and hay-seeds, which last are now almost invariably sown whenever land is laid down for grass. The grass lands are good and sound, and though not in general clothed with the luxuriant herbage that adorns the county of Limerick, the butter is of superior quality. The most productive lands are the abundant tracts of low meadow along the banks of the larger rivers descending from the mountains, and constantly enriched by their alluvial deposits. These lands are here designated *Inches*, signifying "islands." A considerable portion of fertile land is devoted to the purposes of the dairy; and there are some extensive grazing farms, on which large herds of cattle are fattened. The butter, which is made in large quantities in the dairies, is mostly packed in firkins and sent to Clonmel, Waterford, or Limerick, for the English market, or by the canal to Dublin: the demand for it is annually increasing.

The principal manure is lime, which is extensively used on the rich lands of the vale, and in reclaiming and improving the colder soils of the high lands. A compost of turf mould mixed with the refuse of the farm-yard is also used, particularly for top-dressing. Limestone gravel is likewise in demand: that taken from the escars in the coal district between Killenaule and New Park, which form fertile and picturesque hills chiefly composed of this material, was formerly in great repute as manure, and was always spread on the ground without being calcined. Agricultural implements and carriages of improved construction are every year coming more into use; a light car with a wicker body is common. The fences are generally large mounds of earth from six to eight feet at the base, thrown up from the trench, frequently topped with white thorn or furze. In some districts stone walls are the general fence: a few resident gentlemen have set the example of an improved English system of fencing. Notwithstanding the un-

dulatory character of the plain country, which renders the land less retentive of moisture than the contiguous county of Kilkenny, large tracts of the tillage land require draining. In many parts, a mode of drawing the water off pasture lands, called pipe-draining, has been introduced from Limerick: it consists of a narrow drain, covered with a thick surface sod, resting on an offset on each side. In some parts of the Ormonds, and on the lands of the principal gentry, the most approved systems of green-cropping are practised: the raising of clover has become general among the farmers, by whom rape, flax, vetches, and hemp are occasionally sown, though not to any great extent. Flax is cultivated in small plots, on the headlands or in a corner of the field, for domestic use only. The fields are generally very small, even in the dairy districts seldom exceeding five or six acres, and in tillage land being from two to four. The number and width of the ditches in such a mode of arrangement must throw much land out of cultivation. Great improvements have taken place latterly in the breeds of every kind of cattle: the breed most esteemed for the dairy is the Irish cow crossed by the Holderness or Durham, the latter of which seems to thrive best on every soil but the limestone, where the cross between the Devon and Limerick answers better: the Kerry cow crossed by the Old Leicester is small, but fattens rapidly in the lowland pastures. Sheep are seldom seen except with the gentry and large farmers: the defective system of fencing, the small holdings and subsequent minute subdivisions of the fields tend to exclude them from the management of the small farmer: in the mountain districts the small old hairy country breed is still to be found. Pigs are very numerous, forming part of the stock from the highest to the lowest landholder: they grow rapidly, are easily fattened, and much care is bestowed on them: great numbers are shipped for England both alive and dead. The breeding and improvement of horses is also much attended to, although the number is now less than what it formerly was, the farmers having brought into use a greater number of asses and mules to perform the drudgery. Some of the asses are of a large Spanish breed; they are almost everywhere used by the poorer classes.

There are very few woods, and these are mostly mere copses, consisting of underwood, or stunted oak, white-thorn and birch. The defect is in course of being remedied by the numerous plantations around the mansions of the gentry, in some of the glens and on the sides of the hills; the most extensive wood of this description is that in the western Galtees, round the mountain lodge of the Earl of Kingston. Several good nurseries for forest trees have been established, particularly in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, and great encouragement to plant is held out by many of the landed proprietors. The greatest extent of bog is that formed originally by the obstructed waters of the Nore, which constitutes a tract of 36,025 statute acres, between Roscrea, Urlingford, and Killenaule, forming part of the bog of Allen: its general elevation is about 400 feet above the level of the sea. This vast tract, now wholly unprofitable except for fuel, is, according to a computation made by the surveyors in 1811, capable of being reclaimed at the moderate expense of 5*s.* per acre, and of being converted into land of the best

quality; but with the exception of petty encroachments and improvements on the borders, no attempt has hitherto been made to carry into execution the plans then deemed practicable. The great object is the removal of obstructions in the bed of the Nore, which flows through these morasses, and must form their main drain. There are several other detached bogs, all capable of being reclaimed, because they command a fall towards some one of the great rivers of the county. Yet, notwithstanding these extended tracts of turbary, the bog is so unequally distributed that the peasantry in many parts suffer much from the want of fuel; in the neighbourhood of Cahir, the women and children are chiefly employed in collecting every thing of a combustible nature from the ditches and roads. In 1786, one of the smaller bogs of the county overflowed, and submerged some lands in its progress to the Suir at Ballygriffin.

The mineral productions are various and important. The plain country forms part of the great limestone field of Ireland. The Roscrea and Devil's Bit mountains, which are a continuation of the Slievebloom range, consist of sandstone in mass, whose covering everywhere assumes the form of conglomerate: the Keeper and Bilboa mountains, in which this range terminates, consist of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded by sandstone, except on the north, near the village of Silvermines, where the clay-slate comes immediately in contact with the limestone of the flat district, extending nearly to Lough Derg: the surrounding sandstone in some parts forms a red coarse conglomerate, similar to that of Lyons and Donabate, near Dublin, and is quarried for mill-stones. The Galtees, with the subordinate ridge of Slieve-na-muck, consist wholly of sandstone, the upper part of which forms strata from one to two feet thick, gradually curving in the form of the summit: the sandstone of Slieve-na-muck is arranged in horizontal strata, which yield excellent flags. The Knockmeledown and Monavullagh mountains, ranging along the southern boundary of the county, are likewise composed of clay-slate, with sandstone at the base and horizontal strata of the same formation on their summits: the Slieve-na-man group is of analogous structure, consisting of a nucleus of clay-slate surrounded and surmounted by sandstone, which is connected with the sandstone hills stretching by Nine-mile-house towards Carrick-on-Suir and Thomastown. The clay-slate to the east of Slieve-na-man, extending towards Kilmagany, yields good slates, particularly in the quarries of Inchinagloch, or the Ormond quarries. The Killenaule coal district chiefly occupies a low range of heights extending to Coalbrook, on the north-east, a distance of about 5 miles. The strata constituting this formation are shale and sandstone, the principal bed of the latter forming the main body of the elevated part of the coal hills; the whole occupy a depression in the limestone strata, from the borders of which they dip to a common centre, those declining from the north-west having a descent about twice as rapid as those from the south-eastern margin. This bed of sandstone forms narrow troughs or basins lying north-east and south-west, in which are beds of fire-clay, forming the immediate floor of the coal and covered next it by two beds of shale and one of iron rock. In some instances this series appears to be repeated, two or more seams

of coal lying one above the other in the same trough, which are generally from 40 to 43 yards from the surface to the upper bed of coal, with a breadth of from 500 to 700 yards. The fire-clay under the coal varies in thickness from four to nine feet, and is everywhere interspersed with vegetable impressions, apparently of grasses, which, when fresh, have a glossy surface. The roof also exhibits vegetable impressions of a similar kind, chiefly of ferns, reeds and grasses, but occasionally of shells. The coal of the whole district is of the kind called stone or blind coal, similar to that of Kilkenny and Queen's county. The value of the quantity annually raised, previously to 1825, amounted to about £12,000, but has since nearly doubled. The increase is attributable in a great measure to the exertions of the Mining Company of Ireland, who took several of the mines on lease, among which were those of Glangoole, Ballygalavan, and Boulintlea, the last-named of which is said to be the most extensive coal-field in Ireland, and opened that of Mardyke in 1827. The principal colliery worked by an individual is that of Coalbrook, the property of Mr. Langley, in which the beds of coal are not only more extended but nearer the surface and more regularly stratified than any others in the same neighbourhood: a singular feature in the strata of these collieries is their occasional interruption by what are technically called "hags" or "faults," which consist of substitutions of firm shale in lieu of coal, commonly from three to five yards broad, ranging across the troughs in a north-western and south-eastern direction. The Coalbrook colliery has been worked for more than a century by the family of the present proprietor, and was the only mine of any importance kept open previously to the Mining Company's undertaking: the first steam-engine in this part of the country was erected in it. There are now extensive collieries in full operation at Ballinastick and Earl's Hill, belonging to Mr. Going. The troughs generally contain two or three seams of coal from one to two feet thick, covering a space varying from 50 to 600 acres. The undulating surface being favourable to the construction of adit levels, most of the seams were worked to the depth at which this mode was available before much use was made of steam power. One fourth of the produce of the seam is pure coal and the remainder culm: the former is peculiarly adapted to every purpose where a strong regular heat is required; it possesses about 87 per cent. of pure carbon, and, therefore, without any preliminary preparation, it is fit for the use of the maltster, and is carried to great distances for brewers, distillers, millers, and smiths: the culm is in great demand for burning lime, and is likewise made up into balls with a mixture of clay, and used in the kitchen: the charge for the coal at the pit's mouth varies from 20s. to 40s. per ton, according to the quality; that of the culm from 16s. to 18s. The collieries in which steam-engines are employed are worked on the most approved principles, the engine pits being sunk in the lowest part of the field whence the coal is raised: eight engines are now erected in the district, in which 34 pits are at work, giving employment to upwards of 1000 persons. In the Coalbrook pits several valuable seams of iron stone, yielding about 30 per cent. of metal, have been found, which have not yet been turned to profitable account. The Mining Company

likewise possesses extensive slate quarries in the hilly tract adjoining the lower extremity of Lough Derg. Until a late period the produce of these quarries had to be conveyed by a land carriage of six miles to Killaloe, whence it was taken by boats along the Shannon or canal, although they lie within two miles of the Shannon navigation; but a new line of road thither, and the erection of a small quay in a bay in Lough Derg, allow it now to be conveyed at a greatly reduced scale of carriage to every part of the country with which the Shannon or the canals communicate. The produce of the mine has been about 7000 tons annually. The same company had the slate quarries at Derry, close to the shipping quay on the Shannon, but these are now held by John Salmon, of Derryville, near Killaloe, Esq.; and also those at Glenpatrick, east of Clonmel, of great magnitude and returning a good profit. But the mineral works of earliest celebrity are the copper and lead mines near Silvermines. They were first worked by an English company who extracted a considerable proportion of silver from the ore; when their lease expired about a century ago, new veins were opened and the works extended in different directions by successive companies. Mr. Hudson, the last lessee, sold his interest to the Mining Company, who, after sinking some expensive shafts, relinquished the attempt. The works were opened in four places called the Old Works, Knockeen, and Kevestown, on Lord Dunally's estate, and Garryard, on that of Lord Norbury. The Old Works were carried on in a space between the clay-slate and limestone rock, which here approach each other, being several fathoms wide at the surface, but contracting until it closes at the depth of about 25 fathoms. This was filled with clay, sand, decomposed slate, and scattered blocks of limestone, lydian stone, and hornstone; the whole mass being penetrated and cemented by metallic deposits, consisting of iron ochre in various stages of induration, iron pyrites, white lead ore, galena, malachite (the value of which was unknown and it was therefore thrown away), copper pyrites, with calcareous spar and heavy spar. In Knockenroe is a powerful vein, consisting at the surface principally of quartz and iron pyrites, with some heavy spar, galena, blende, and copper pyrites. In Knockeen are various others, comprising the same substances. About five miles to the east of Newport is the old copper mine of Lackamore, the workings of which were very extensive, and an attempt was made to renew them at the beginning of the present century, but was abandoned on account of the insufficiency of the machinery to draw off the water. It was subsequently worked by the Mining Company, and yielded ores worth from £20 to £30 per ton, but has again been abandoned as unprofitable. Here are two veins running through clay-slate, and composed of brown spar, calcareous spar, clay, and iron ochre, more or less indurated, a few inches in width; and a third vein of the same material, but of greater thickness, and comprising rich copper ore in bunches at Cappaghwhite, Ballysinode, and Gurt-drum, in this county: these were also held on lease by the Mining Company, who seem, however, to have made no attempt to work the two first, but on the last they made an outlay, in 1826, of £300, apparently without any return. Ores of zinc and manganese are common in various places, but no efforts are now being made to work them.

With the exception of an extensive cotton-manufactory at Clonmel, of recent establishment, the county may be considered to be wholly devoid of manufactures. The ancient staple manufacture of wool, of which Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir formed the centre, was suppressed by the parliamentary regulations made shortly after the Revolution for the avowed purpose of confining the woollen manufacture to England and substituting that of linen in its place in Ireland; yet, notwithstanding this discouragement, stuffs and ratteens were made in large quantities until the close of the last century; and blankets and flannels, much prized for their warmth and durability, are still manufactured in various places. Flax and linen had been manufactured on a small scale, chiefly for domestic consumption, for many years, and a few grants towards the erection of scutching mills were made by the Linen Board from 1817 to 1823. In 1822, the London Society for the relief of the western counties in Ireland, during the famine occasioned by the failure of the crops, besides supplying nearly £6000 to purchase food for the poor of this county, remitted £2500 for the employment of the peasantry in the linen manufacture; in addition to which grant, other sums were contributed by various charitable societies and by the Linen Board. Societies were consequently formed in seventeen of the most important places by ladies of rank and respectability, (among whom was the Countess of Glengall, who allotted 50 acres of land at Cahir for the growth of flax) to form and superintend establishments for carrying on the manufacture; but notwithstanding these exertions, the linen trade, after languishing a few years, may be said to be nearly extinct in the county. Flour is now the staple manufacture; there being 61 large mills for grinding it on the several rivers throughout the county; and this branch of industry is deemed to be of such importance that some of the wealthiest individuals in the country have embarked their property in it. The commerce of the county consists in the extensive exportation of its agricultural produce, the chief mart being Clonmel, from which the export trade is so great that the farmer is here always certain of a favourable market. The market of Thurles is the second in importance, and the others for agricultural produce are those of Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Tipperary, Cashel, Templemore, Roscrea, and Nenagh. Carrick-on-Suir, like Clonmel, exports by Waterford to the English markets; Nenagh sends to Limerick, by the Shannon navigation, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal; Roscrea, to Dublin, by the Grand Canal; and Templemore, Thurles, Cashel, Tipperary, and Cahir generally send their products by land carriage to Clonmel or Waterford. The rich southern and eastern plains contribute, perhaps, one-half to the vast exports from Waterford of flour, oatmeal, barley, horned cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The principal rivers are the Shannon, the Suir, and the Nore. The Shannon, with its noble expansion, Lough Derg, forms the western boundary of the county from the mouth of the lesser Brosna to within a few miles of Limerick, a distance of about 40 statute miles, throughout the whole of which it is navigable, and displays a grand succession of striking and beautiful scenery: it receives several streams from the Kilnamanagh hills, of which the most important is that from Nenagh. The Suir, in consequence of the great length of

its course throughout the entire county from north to south, forms the grand outlet for the superfluous waters of by far the greater portion of it. The principal tributaries from the baronies to the east of its course are the Derryhogan, the Littleton, and the Anner; from the hills of Kilnamanagh, three considerable streams, which discharge their waters into it near Golden; from the Galtee mountains, the Dunbeg, through the beautiful glen of Aherlow; and from the Cummeragh mountains in Waterford, the copious waters of the Nier. The Nore, from its source in the Slievebloom mountains, flows eastward for about ten miles through this county, in its way towards Burros-in-Ossory and Kilkenny; and though it has a fall of 71 feet in this distance, the various interruptions to its current have chiefly caused the formation of the vast tracts of bog extending along that part of the county.

With the exception of the Shannon and the Suir, the rivers present greater facilities for irrigation and mill-sites than for inland navigation. An extension of the Grand Canal by Mountmellick, Roscrea and Cashel, to Carrick-on-Suir, was at one period proposed. Another extension was designed to proceed along the western side of the Slievebloom and Keeper range: and in the report of the Board of Works, in 1831, it is recommended to form a still-water communication between Parsonstown and the river Shannon, by a canal, nearly parallel with the lesser Brosna. In 1825, the late Mr. Nimmo, by desire of the resident proprietors, made a survey and estimate for the construction of a railway, to connect the towns of Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir, with an extension in one direction to Limerick and in the other to Waterford, and with a branch to the Killenaule coal district. It was proposed to extend this line from Cahir to Tipperary, with a branch to Thurles, but no steps have yet been taken to execute this plan. A proposed line of railway from Dublin to Cork is intended to enter this county near Callen, and to proceed through Fethard, Cahir, and Clogheen to Ballyporeen, near which it is to enter the county of Cork. The roads of common construction are generally in good order, more especially the mail coach roads. Two lines of cross road deserve especial notice: they are called Anglesey's roads, from having been commenced in 1828 under the immediate order of the Marquess of Anglesey, then Lord-Lieutenant: one, connecting the towns of Newport and Thurles, was completed in 1830, at an expense of £9857: the other, from Nenagh to Tipperary, has been more recently finished, at an expense of about £17,200. The great object of their construction was to open a communication into the mountains through which they extend, which had been for many years the asylum of outlaws and of robbers: they also afford the means of agricultural improvement to the whole district, by the introduction of lime from the surrounding quarries. A new line has been opened from Mitchelstown to Tipperary; another from Lismore to Mitchelstown through the Knockmeledown range; and a third is also in course of formation, being an extension of the Mitchelstown line, from Tipperary by Dundrum, in the direction of Thurles, thence to be continued toward Durrow, and to form part of the grand mail line between Dublin and Cork, by which the distance between these cities will be shortened 33 miles. Great facilities of inter-

course throughout the country are afforded by the exertions of Mr. Bianconi, an intelligent Italian settled at Clonmel, who first established a communication between Clonmel and Cahir by a jaunting car in 1815, and now has depôts of cars and horses in every post-town in the county, and in all the counties of Munster except Clare, and of Connaught except Sligo, and in the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Longford, Westmeath, and Wexford in Leinster, in which 84 cars, 816 horses, and 469 men are constantly engaged; some of them carry the cross mails.

The most numerous remains of antiquity are the raths or earthworks of various kinds, scattered over the surface of the county. There are also many little mounds, called *Clogh Breagh*, or "Stones of Sorrow," said to have been formed by passengers casting a stone each on a spot where any person had met with a violent death. There are yet standing within the limits of the county two ancient round towers, in good preservation, one on the rock of Cashel, and the other at Roscrea. In a small bog near Cullen have been found an amazing number of valuable relics of a very remote period of antiquity: they include utensils of brass; ingots, plates, plain pieces, and numerous ornaments of gold; a quantity of arrow and spear heads; gold cups, tubes, rings, and chains; brass spears of very extraordinary form, and other articles of a similar kind. The number of religious houses is stated to have been 40, and there are still remains of those of Ardfinnan, Athassel, the Dominican and Franciscan houses at Cashel, Clonmel, Corbally, Fethard, Holy Cross, Hore Abbey, Lorragh (where there are the remains of three religious edifices), Monaincha, Roscrea, Thurles, and Kilcooly. There is also an old decayed ecclesiastical building at Mullinahone, and numerous decayed parish churches. But the ruins that claim pre-eminent notice are those on the rock of Cashel, described in the account of that city, *which see*. Remains of ancient castles are to be met with in every part. The most remarkable of the castles are those of Nenagh Round, Ardfinnan, Cahir, Lismalin, Grestown, Gralla near Killenaule, Mealiffe, Drumban in the parish of Mealiffe, two at Roscrea, and two at Thurles; besides which may be particularly noticed the old castellated mansion in the town of Carrick-on-Suir; Carrick Castle, formerly the seat of the Earl of Carrick; and Killaghy Castle, that of F. Despard, Esq. Burnt Court is a very fine specimen of an ancient fortified mansion, and there are some remains of another at Thurles. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed in their respective parishes. The celebrated natural caves near Mitchelstown, lately discovered, are in the parish of Templetenny, in this county, under which head a detailed description of them is given.

The title of Earl of Tipperary is enjoyed by His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

TIPPERARY, a market-town and a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Clonmel, and $100\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road from Waterford to Limerick; containing 7996 inhabitants, of which number, 6972 are in the town. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, *Tipra-Rae*, signifying in the Irish language "the well of the plains," and of

which its present appellation is only a slight modification, from its situation at the base of the Slieve-na-muck hills, forming a portion of the Galtee mountains. A castle was erected here by King John for the defence of the territory acquired by the English, to which may be attributed the growth of the town, and the subsequent foundation of a monastery for Augustinian canons in the reign of Hen. III. contributed materially to its increase. The town, which gives name to the county, appears to have had formerly a corporation, from a grant made in 1310 by Edw. II. to "the Bailiffs and Good Men of Typerary," allowing them "murage (as Adare) for three years." In 1329 the town was burnt by Breyn O'Breyn, but the monastery appears to have subsisted till the dissolution, when it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Dermot Ryan, at a yearly rent of eightpence.

The present town is situated on the river Arra, and consists of one principal street, from which several smaller streets branch off at right angles; in 1831 it contained 1042 houses, several of which are well built and of handsome appearance. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public fountain, erected at the expense of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., who, with the representatives of John Smith Barry, Esq., is joint proprietor of the town; the streets are cleansed under the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV., under which also it will be watched and lighted. Considerable improvements have been made and are still in progress; many of the old houses have been taken down and new buildings erected, and the town has a very neat and thriving appearance: a penny post to Cappaghwhite and Bansha has been established: there are temporary barracks for the accommodation of 100 infantry. The principal trade is in agricultural produce, which is purchased in the market and sent by water carriage to Waterford and Limerick, to which places also about 30,000 casks of butter are sent annually; and there is a large retail trade for the supply of the populous and extensive surrounding district. The markets, which are amply supplied, are on Thursday and Saturday; and fairs are held on April 5th, June 24th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 10th. The market-house, over which is a news-room, a neat building in the centre of the town, and the shambles, were erected at the expense of the late J. S. Barry, Esq. This place is the residence of the chief magistrate of police for the district, who has generally from 20 to 25 men stationed here; and there is a small bridewell, containing four cells, two day-rooms and two airing-yards. Petty sessions are held every Thursday.

The parish comprises 4263 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is no waste land. Limestone of good quality is quarried in the vicinity, and adjoining the quarry is also one of building stone. The principal seats are Sadleir's Wells, the residence of W. Sadleir, Esq., a handsome house in a fine demesne, the grounds and gardens of which are tastefully laid out; Scallieen, of — Sadleir, Esq.; Roesborough, of J. Roe, Esq., finely situated in an improved demesne; and Pegsborough, of G. Bradshaw, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectory and vicarage of Templenoe and the rectories of Clonbulloge and Kilfeacle, and in the patron-

age of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £276. 18. 5½. The glebe-house is in the parish of Templenoe; the glebes together comprise 40¼ acres, and the gross value of the benefice is £967. 7. 8½. per annum. The church, situated in the town, was erected in 1830, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits advanced a loan of £2500, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £127 for its repair. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there is a small chapel in the town, which is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale; also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 400 children are taught in three public schools, of which two, one a classical school, are supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; and there are 16 private schools, in which are about 530 children, a dispensary attended by a resident physician and an apothecary, and a fever hospital. On the lawn in front of the classical school-house are some remains of the Augustinian monastery, consisting chiefly of an arched gateway, from which circumstance the school building is called Abbey House. There is a chalybeate spring in the adjoining hills, which is much frequented during summer.

TIPPERKEVIN, a parish, in the barony of UPPER-CROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Blessington; containing 791 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1682 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the state of agriculture is gradually improving, and a great number of calves are fattened here for the Dublin market. Slate exists, but it is not at present worked. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, constituting the corps of the prebend of Tipperkevin in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithes amount to £117. 16. 8., and there is a glebe of 80 acres. The church is a neat edifice, in the later English style, erected about seven years since by aid of a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £164 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballymore-Eustace. At Barretts-town are the ruined castle of that name, and an ancient burial-ground; and at Slieve Ruagh, Dawlingstown, and Bishop's Hill, are moats or raths.

TISSASSON.—See TEIGHSASSON.

TITESKIN.—See KILTESKIN.

TOEM.—See TOOM.

TOGHER.—See ROUNDWOOD.

TOMB, a parish, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Gorey, on the road to Enniscorthy; containing, with the post-town of Camolin, 1905 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Bann, and comprises 6322 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. Fairs for black cattle and pigs are held at Camolin, *which see*. The seats are Norrismount, the residence of Robt. Brownrigge, Esq., and Meadop Hall, of T. Smith, Esq. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1720, to those of Kilcomb and Rossmanogue, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Tomb, in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £276, and there is a glebe of 20 acres, also a glebe of 14 acres in Rossmanogue: the gross tithes of the benefice amount to £646. 3.

The church, a small plain structure with a low square tower, is situated in the town of Camolin. The ruins of an old church at Ballinclare still exist. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of the union or district called Camolin, belonging to the R. C. bishop of Ferns, and comprising also the parishes of Leskinfere (or Clough), Ballycannew, Rossmanogue, and the greater part of Kilnehue; the chapels are at Camolin, Crane-ford, Monaseed, and Balloughter. The parochial school, with apartments for the master, built on an acre of land given by the Earl of Mountnorris, is partly supported by subscription; about 40 children are educated in this school, and there are three private schools, in which are about 120 children, and a Sunday school.

TOMDEELY.—See **DROMDELEY**.

TOMFINLOE, or **TOMFINLOGH**, a parish, in the barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N.W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road to Ennis; containing, with the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, 4053 inhabitants. It comprises 3424 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is in general rich, and chiefly in pasture; there is, however, some craggy land and bog: the state of agriculture has been much improved, chiefly owing to the example and exertions of Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland, Bart. Fairs and petty sessions are held at Newmarket, *which see*. Besides the seats noticed under the head of Newmarket, the following are also situated in this vicinity: Ballycar, the residence of Major John Colpoys; Shepperton, of Jno. Gabbutt, Esq.; Ralahine, of J. S. Vandeleur, Esq.; Caherbane, of Jas. Creagh, Esq.; Carrigeary, of Major Creagh; and Finloe, or Finlough, of H. P. Hickman, Esq., situated on the lake of that name. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; part of the rectory was episcopally united, in 1802, to those of Kilnasoolagh, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Clonloghan, Dromline, Finogh, and Bunratty, together constituting the rectorial union of Tradree or Traddery, also called the union of Tomfinlogh, and in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont; the remainder of the rectory is appropriate to the bishop's mensal: the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithes amount to £142. 14. 7., of which £61. 16. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ is payable to the rector, £30. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to the vicar, and the remainder to the bishop; the gross tithes of the rectorial benefice amount to £678. 14. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Adjoining the ruins of the old church is a glebe of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Newmarket: the chapel, a spacious building, is situated in the town. About 400 children are educated in the public and private schools of the parish, of which that at Ballycar is under the patronage of Major Colpoys, aided by a grant from the Baptist society. At Newmarket is an embroidery school, under the patronage of Lady O'Brien, also a school supported by Mrs. Studder, and a society of ladies. A large school-house has been lately built in the town by Sir Edw. O'Brien, by whom the school, which will be placed under the National Board of Education, will be supported. The old castle of Ralahine still exists; and on Mohawn Hill is an ancient fort or rath of considerable dimensions.

TOMGRANEY, or **TOMGRENEI**, a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Scariff, and the village of Tomgraney, 5568 inhabitants, of which

number, 400 are in the village. An abbey was founded here in the earliest age of Christianity in Ireland, and flourished for many centuries: in 886 and 994 it was plundered. The church and steeple were rebuilt in 964 by the venerable Cormac O'Killeen, abbot of this house as well as that of Roscommon, and both abbot and bishop of Clonmacnois. In 1027 the steeple is said to have been again rebuilt by the great Brien Boromhe, but in 1084 the abbey was reduced to ashes by O'Rourke of Breffny, who was, however, overtaken and slain by the men of this county. In 1164 it was again destroyed, and after being rebuilt was plundered about the year 1170. The only ancient ecclesiastical building now existing is the parish church, which is in the Norman style of architecture. The parish is situated on the river and bay of Scariff, opening into Lough Derg on the Shannon, and on the new line of road from Killaloe to Portumna, constructed chiefly along the shores of the lough. It comprises 7779 statute acres; the land is in general excellent, and the soil in the vicinity of Scariff consists of limestone shale; limestone and granite abound, and there is a considerable portion of reclaimable bog: the state of agriculture has been much improved. Great facility of communication with Dublin and Limerick is afforded by the vessels of the Inland Steam Navigation Company, which ply daily between those places. Fairs are held at the village on March 17th, May 17th, June 2nd, and Oct. 10th; and petty sessions on alternate Fridays: a court for the manor of Raheens is also held there once a fortnight. The seats are Raheens, that of the Rev. Thos. B. Brady, abounding with fine timber and well stocked with deer; Drewsborough House, of Fras. Drew, Esq.; Ballyvannon House, of Lord Dunboyne; and Shannon View, of M. Reddan, Esq.; all commanding most interesting views of Lough Derg and the surrounding scenery. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, held from time immemorial with one-third part of the rectory of Kilballyhone, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Tomgraney, in the patronage of the Rev. Thos. B. Brady, the present incumbent. The tithes amount to £415. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and, including the portion of Kilballyhone, to £498. 9. 3. The glebe comprises 11a. 2r. 23p.; the glebe-house was built in 1814, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 and lent £1500 for its erection. The ancient church, a small building without a tower, has been lately repaired and improved, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having granted £124 for that purpose. In the R. C. divisions the south-western portion of the parish forms the head of the district of Tomgraney, which also includes the parish of Kilnoe; and the north-eastern portion forms the head of the district of Scariff, which also comprises the parish of Moynoe. In the former district are the chapels of Tomgraney and Bodike, and in the latter, those of Scariff and Knock-O'Grady: the chapel of Bodike is in the parish of Kilnoe, and the three others are in this parish. About 90 children are educated in two private schools. At Tomgraney are the remains of an old castle, and nearly in the centre of the village rises a singularly shaped rock. Lead ore exists in the vicinity, but it has not been worked; and at Ballymalone is a chalybeate spring.

TOMHAGGARD, a parish, in the barony of **BARGY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S.) from Wexford, on the road to Kilmore; containing

723 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the north-western extremity of the lake of Tacumshane, comprises 1825 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and, together with the surrounding neighbourhood, is remarkable for its high state of cultivation, chiefly owing to the example and personal exertions of the late James Harvey, Esq., of Bargy Castle, who for several years distributed premiums at his own expense for improvements in agriculture. Sea-weed is brought up the lake and generally used for manure; building stone is found in the parish. Bargy Castle, which gives name to the barony, is supposed to have been built either by Harvey de Montemarisco or some other early Anglo-Norman settler; but no part of that ancient fortress is now remaining, except what is incorporated with the present and comparatively modern castellated mansion, flanked with towers, and surmounted with battlements. It is now the seat of Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late J. Harvey, Esq., whose predecessor, Beauchamp B. Harvey, Esq., on the evacuation of Wexford by the king's troops, was induced to take the command of the insurgents, which he held but for a short time. After the termination of the disturbances he took refuge in the great Saltee island, but was discovered and brought to Wexford, where he was tried and executed; the estate, however, which was at first forfeited to the Crown, was subsequently restored to the family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilturk and Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £203. 2. 6., and the gross tithes of the benefice to £398. 11. 1. The glebes of the union, which are contiguous to the sites of the respective churches, comprise 26 acres. The church is in ruins; that of the union is at Kilturk. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilmore, and contains a chapel. In the parochial school and two national schools, one of which is attached to the chapel, about 170 children are educated. Near the chapel is a holy well, dedicated to St. Anne, where, on July 26th, a patron is held; and on the eve of this patron the relatives of deceased persons deck their graves with flowers.

TOMREGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of KNOCKNINNY, county of FERMANAGH, and partly in that of LOWER LOUGHTEE, but chiefly in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Belturbet to Swanlinbar; containing, with the post-town of Ballyconnell (which is separately described), 4118 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Woodford, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 10,678 statute acres, of which $3200\frac{3}{4}$ are in the county of Fermanagh, and of the remainder $2256\frac{1}{4}$ are in Lower Loughtee, and 5221 in Tullaghagh, county of Cavan; 6644 statute acres are apportioned under the tithe act, and 275 are under water. The river Woodford has its source in the county of Leitrim, and after reaching Woodford, formerly the residence of the Gore family, and from which it takes its name, passes through two lakes, and becoming deep and broad might at a very trifling expense be made navigable to Lough Erne, a distance of nearly nine miles. The lands are in a very indifferent state of cultivation; a large portion that might be rendered profitable is allowed to remain waste: there is abundance of bog, affording a good supply of fuel. The mountainous parts

abound with iron-ore and coal, which might be easily raised, but no regular works have been established, though some of the coal has been sent to Ballyhays, Cavan, and to the great iron-works at Arigna. Slieve Russell, which borders on Fermanagh, and is the highest land in this county, is partly within the parish; it is chiefly waste and barren, the surface being in some parts very rocky, and in others a mere swamp. Lead and silver-ore have been brought down the stream which flows from the mountain of Ortnacullagh, in the vicinity of the parish. There are some quarries of excellent limestone and granite, and marble is also found in some of the townlands; the materials for Cavan court-house, Clancorris castle, and the episcopal palace of Kilmore, were supplied from these quarries. Ballyconnell House, the residence of John Enery, Esq., beautifully situated in a fine demesne on the Woodford river, is within the parish. There are a small bleaching-mill and flour-mill.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £129. 13. 4. The glebe-house was built in 1812, at an expense of £1385 British, of which £969 was a loan and £92 a gift from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 380 acres, valued at £381. 13. 3., of which 50 acres are bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land. The church was built about 80 years since at the expense of the late Col. Montgomery, and was enlarged in 1820 at an expense of £923 British, of which half was a gift and half a loan from the same Board; it has recently been further improved at an expense of £70, of which £60 was contributed by the Rev. Mr. Carson, and the remainder by the Rev. J. Storey, the incumbent; it occupies a picturesque situation on the road to Ballinamore, and with the adjacent school-house forms a pleasing object as seen from the mountains. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Knockninny, and partly in that of Drumlaine, but chiefly in that of Kildallon; the chapel, at Ballyconnell, is a plain building roofed with thatch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The school-house at Ballyconnell was built at an expense of £227, of which part was defrayed by the incumbent, part by Government, and part from the Ballyconnell estate; it contains school-rooms for boys and girls, and residences for the master and mistress, and is open to the children of all the poor. There are also schools at Cranaghan, Corramore, Mulnagorman, Gorteree, Gortenedden, and Killiwilly, aided by private subscriptions: about 600 children are educated in these schools, and about 70 in two private schools. In the mountains are some curious caves.

TOOM, or TOEM, a parish, in the barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from TIPPERARY; containing 3566 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Toemverig, is situated on the river Anycarthy, near the new line of road from Tipperary to Nenagh, and was noted for its priory of Canons Regular, dedicated to St. Donan, who was formerly honoured here as patron, and was probably the founder. This house, which was a cell to the abbey of Inchenimeo, subsisted till the dissolution, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the 28th of her reign, to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel. The parish comprises some extensive tracts of mountain, which might be easily reclaimed, and there are large

tracts of bog both on the mountain and low lands, and considerable quantities of marl. The seats are Kilbeg, that of S. Bradshaw, Esq.; and Mountain Glen, of S. Chadwick, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, to whose mensal the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £215.8.4½. The church is a small dilapidated building, and it is in contemplation to erect another; in the meantime divine service is performed at Cappagh House, the residence of Mrs. Hunt, in the village of Cappaghwhite, *which see*. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly a district of itself, called Cappaghwhite, from the chapel being in that village; and partly in the union of Templebeg: there is also a chapel at Carnavarcha. About 270 children are taught in three public schools, of which two are supported by Lord Lismore and the perpetual curate; and there is also a Sunday school. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish, in great repute.

TOOMAVARA, a village, in the parish of AGHNAMADLE, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Nenagh, on the mail coach road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 790 inhabitants. This place, of which the name signifies "the burial-place of the O'Mearas," is a constabulary police station; and has fairs on Whit-Monday, July 27th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 4th, chiefly for cattle, corn, and butter. A stream runs through the village, on which is a good site for a mill. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Aghnamadle and Ballymackey, in each of which is a chapel; that in the village is a neat building. Here are a national school and a dispensary. Some ruins are supposed to be those of a preceptory of the Knights Templars; near the village stand the two ancient castles of Knockane and Blane.

TOOME, a post-town, in the parish of DUNEANE, barony of UPPER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 22½ miles (W. N. W.) from Belfast, on the road to Londonderry, and 102½ (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 122 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the barony, had at a very early period a ford or ferry across the river Bann, which formed the only pass from one part of Ulster to the other, and on the first invasion of the English was considered to be of so much importance that De Courcey erected a castle here for its protection. It has been the scene of many sanguinary contests, its name being conspicuous in the history of all the insurrections that have occurred in this part of the country. In the parliamentary war the castle was surprised and taken by the R. C. bishop of Clogher, in 1650, but was soon after taken by Col. Venables, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, by whose orders it was subsequently dismantled. In the disturbances of 1798, a body of insurgents, after their defeat at Antrim, retreated from Randalstown to this place and posted themselves on the eastern side of the river, where they remained for two days, and on the approach of Gen. Knox, who was marching hither with 1500 of the yeomanry, to prevent the disaffected of Derry from joining them, they broke down one of the arches of the bridge, with a view to interrupt his progress. The town, which contains only about 20 houses, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Bann, over which in its short course from Lough Beg into Lough Neagh is a handsome bridge,

erected at the sole expense of the late Earl O'Neill. It has a sub-post-office to Randalstown and Castledawson, and is a constabulary police station. In the court-house are held petty sessions every fortnight, and the court for the manor of Mullaghane. Near the spot where the river unites with Lough Neagh is a good wharf with a commodious quay. Fairs are held on March 28th and Dec. 4th, and a pleasure fair is held at the bridge on Easter-Monday. The remains of the castle have fallen from the cliff and are scattered on the strand of Lough Neagh; many cannon balls have been found near its site.

TORY, or TORRE, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHOBIGLY, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, on the north-west coast, three leagues (N. W.) from Horn Head, two leagues (N. E.) from Bloody Farland Point, and 12 miles (S. W.) from Dunfanaghy; containing, in 1835, 70 families. It is about three miles in length and one in breadth, comprising about 1200 acres, of which 205 are arable or pasture, the remainder being mountain or barren sands. Here is a lake called Lough Altin, of considerable extent. Clay is found of different kinds and colours, some of which is made by the inhabitants into earthen vessels capable of resisting a strong heat. The spinning of flax and wool is carried on to some extent, the females commencing as soon as they are able to sit at the wheel; the men are employed in agriculture and fishing. On the north point of the island is a lighthouse, in lat. 55°. 16'. 10". and lon. 8°. 15'. erected by the corporation for improving the port of Dublin in 1832: it is a bright fixed light, the lantern elevated 122 feet above the sea at high water, and may be seen for 17 nautical miles when the atmosphere is clear. With southerly winds a vessel may stop on the east side of the island in fair weather. The clay found in one of the churches is held in veneration as a preservative from injuries of any kind, particularly from fire. Ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings exist here, including those of an abbey of which St. Ernan, the son of St. Colman, was abbot about 650; another yet presents a steeple 64 feet high and 54 feet in circumference. Here are also two stone crosses, one 7 feet, the other 3 feet, in length. About a mile further off are the ruins of an old building, called by the inhabitants Ballaas Castle.

TOUGH, or TUORAGH, a parish, in the barony of OWNEYBEG, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Limerick, on the little river Mulcairn, or Mulchair; containing 3534 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1728 statute acres of land, some of which is very fertile, some indifferent, and some bog: it is partly under a tolerable system of cultivation, but generally the holdings are small and the inhabitants very poor. At Drumsally there is an extensive tract of turbary, around which stand a great number of wretched cabins. Fairs are held at the village of Cappamore, *which see*. Near the river is Tower Hill, a fine house and demesne, the residence of W. Lloyd, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Abington; the tithes amount to £250. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Cappamore, comprising this parish and those of Clonkeen, Abington, and part of Doon: the chapel is a large plain edifice in the village. Here are parochial schools, and a school at Tower

Hill; also four private schools, in which are about 180 children. Not far from Tower Hill are the ruins of the old church.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, a parish, in the barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the confines of the county of Tipperary, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 217 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Cullen; the rectory is inappropriate in W. Wilson, Esq. The tithes amount to £80, payable in moieties to the improprjator and the vicar.

TOWAGHTY, a parish, in the barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Castlebar to Hollymount; containing, with the post-town of Ballyglass (*which see*), 1258 inhabitants, and comprising 3200 statute acres of good land, with but very little bog. Petty sessions are held at Ballyglass, which is also a constabulary police station. Within the parish is Tower-Hill, the beautiful seat of Major Blake, situated in a noble demesne; the house stands on an eminence commanding fine views of the surrounding country and the adjacent mountains of Partree. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, entirely appropriate to the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; the tithes amount to £60. The duties are performed by the curate of Balla, in the church of Drum. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballintobber.

TOWMORE, or **TUYNORE**, a parish, in the barony of GALLAN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the new mail coach road from Swinford to Ballina, and on the river Moy; containing, with the market and post-town of Foxford (*which see*), 3576 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1927 statute acres of fertile land under tillage, though there are extensive mountainous and rocky tracts, and it is for the most part surrounded by a chain of high mountains, rendering it remarkably salubrious. Iron-works were formerly carried on here, but when the fuel failed they were abandoned; and here are very superior quarries of flagstone, which is used for roofing houses. The river Moy is here particularly beautiful, receiving in its serpentine course the waters of other streams, which are discharged into the sea at Ballina. The gentlemen's seats are Dove Hall, the residence of S. Strogin, Esq.; Carrick, of P. Davis, Esq.; and Clongee, of T. Moore, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Strade or Templemore; the rectory is inappropriate in W. J. Bourke, Esq. The tithes amount to £208. 15. 8., equally divided between the improprjator and the vicar. The church, which is one of two in the union, is a plain modern building in the town of Foxford, erected in 1801 by parochial assessment, at an expense of about £400; a tower and gallery were added to it in 1826, by aid of a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is a separate benefice; the chapel is a large slated building at Foxford. About 230 children are educated in three public schools, of which those at Laragan and Foxford are under the National Board, and the other is aided by subscriptions. Here is an old burial-ground, with the ruins of a church and the remains of an ancient monument, on which is an inscription now illegible; it is held in great veneration by the

country people. In a garden at Foxford a brass coin or medal was found in 1835; it represents a bishop and a church, with a defaced motto, and on the reverse the words "Floreat Rex," with a crown and a harp, and a pope at his devotions, looking up to the crown.

TRABOLGAN, a ploughland in the parish of AGHADA, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Cloyne, on the eastern side of the entrance of Cork harbour: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 842 statute acres as applotted under the tithe act. Here is an extensive and valuable slate quarry, employing a great number of workmen, whence slate of durable quality and excellent colour is procured. Roche's Tower light-house is within this ploughland, as is also the coast-guard station. The whole is the property of E. Roche, Esq., who has here an elegant house and demesne, noticed more particularly in the article on CORKBEG. It is ecclesiastically known as a particle, forming part of the mensal of the Bishop of Cork, to whom the tithes, amounting to £148. 1. 8. are payable: the cure of souls devolves upon the rector of Corkbeg.

TRACTON, a parish, in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Carrigaline, on the road to Roberts-Cove, and on that from Ringabella to Kinsale; containing 2838 inhabitants. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded here by the family of McCarthy in 1224, the monks having been brought from Whiteland, in Carmarthen-shire, South Wales, called also "De Alba Landa," and "Albo Tractu," whence the name of this parish is thought to be derived. In 1375, Edw. III. confirmed the several possessions which had been granted to it. According to Dr. Smith, great numbers of pilgrims annually visited this place on Holy Thursday, to pay their devotions to a piece of the real cross that the monks were reputed to possess, which was presented by Barry Oge, and preserved here with religious veneration until the suppression of the monasteries. The abbot regularly sat as a lord of parliament. In 1568 the abbey and its possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guilford and Sir James Craig, on payment of a fine of £7. 15.; the latter afterwards assigned his interest in it to Richard, first Earl of Cork, who obtained a grant of it in the 7th of Jas. I.; it now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Shannon.

The parish comprises 2558 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. The land is very good, and is chiefly in dairy farms; about one-fourth is arable, producing mostly wheat and potatoes: the manure used is principally sea-sand, which is brought to Menane bridge, or Ringabella creek, in boats manned with three men each; where also sea-coal, the fuel mostly used, is landed. Near Tracton is a small bog. At Ahnacarriga, the property of the Earl of Shannon, are valuable lead mines, worked some years since but now discontinued. At Ringabella are very extensive works, conducted by an English company of miners, and employing upwards of 400 persons; the ore raised is very good. Not far from the church are rocks of excellent slate, but the quarries are very indifferently worked. The river is navigable for hookers up to Menane bridge, about three miles from the bay; it is

very intricate on account of the serpentine course it takes, but not dangerous. A canal has been contemplated, to commence at the bridge and to continue through the valley to Belgooley, about ten miles, which would be very beneficial, as great quantities of manure are obliged now to be carried overland. The gentlemen's seats are Ringabella, the residence of S. A. Austin, Esq.; Gurtnagrenane, of L. Shea, Esq.; Broomley, of G. Daunt, Esq.; and Fountainstown, of F. Hodder, Esq.

The living is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Cork, united to those of Kilmony, Kilpatrick, Ballyfoyle, Kinnure and Clontead, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes amount to £403. 10., wholly payable to the impropriator. The income of the perpetual curate arises from £25 from the Earl of Shannon, and £50 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, in 1814, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 24 acres: both the house and land have been given up to the original proprietor from whom the Board purchased the land, although £650 had been expended in building and £500 as a fine, so as to reduce the rent of the land. The church, surrounded by a grove of trees at the bottom of a deep valley, forms a pleasingly picturesque object; it is a plain building, with a small tower and low spire, erected upon the site of the ancient abbey, by aid of a loan of £1000, in 1817, from the same Board. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, also called Kinnalea, comprising this parish and those of Nohoval, Kilpatrick, Ballyfoyle, and Kinnure; and containing two chapels; that at Menane bridge is a large neat edifice, recently enlarged and improved by subscription. About 200 children are educated in the parochial and two other schools. Inconsiderable remains of the old abbey may be traced; and numerous sculptured stones, scattered around the neighbourhood, afford some idea of the magnificent character of the structure. Tracton gave the title of Baron to James Dennis, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1781, which title is extinct; a splendid monument of white marble has been erected to his memory in the cathedral at Cork. A chalybeate spring exists here, but is not now used.

TRADDERY.—See TOMFINLOE.



Seal.

is derived from its situation near the point at which the river Leigh discharges itself into the broad sandy bay of Tralee; this river, though apparently so insignificant as to be covered over during its course through the town, is occasionally so much swelled by the winter

torrents from the mountains as to cause much inconvenience and at times damage to the inhabitants. The first historical notice of the town is the foundation of a Dominican monastery, in 1213, by John Fitz-Thomas, of the Geraldine family, who having been slain with his son Maurice and many of his followers in the battle at Callan against M^cCarthy More, was interred in it. In 1325, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, fourth lord of Kerry, slew Dermot M^cCarthy in the presence of the judge of assize, for which act he was severely punished. In 1576, the great Earl of Desmond, who claimed the privilege that his palatinate should not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the King's judges, having in vain endeavoured to prevent Sir Wm. Drury, then Lord-Justice, from holding the assizes at Tralee, invited him to his castle, where he met him attended by a large body of his followers. The Lord-Justice seeing them advancing towards him in military order, suspected treachery and ordered his attendants to charge them, upon which Desmond and his men fled with the greatest precipitation, leaving his countess to explain the cause of the alarm. In 1579, Sir Henry Davels, who had been sent by the Lord-Deputy to summon the Earl of Desmond to join him with his forces against the Spaniards, who had landed at Smerwick, on his return from this mission was assassinated at Tralee by Sir John Desmond, a relation of the earl. In 1600, Sir Chas. Wilmot here routed a party of the Irish with considerable slaughter. At the breaking out of the war of 1641 all the English families in and about Tralee took shelter in the castle belonging to Sir Edw. Denny, to whom it had been granted after the death of the Earl of Desmond and the forfeiture of his property; and Sir Edward assembled all his tenants for its defence, but being ordered away on another duty he left the newcomers to their own resources, which they exerted so effectually that they kept the besiegers at bay for six months, until, being worn out with fatigue and hunger, and discouraged by the death of their governor, Sir Thomas Harris, they surrendered. The town was soon after destroyed and the surrounding country wasted by the Irish, on the approach of Lord Inchiquin, to prevent him from making it his head-quarters. It was treated in a similar manner in 1691, on the approach of King William's forces.

The town, which, with the surrounding district, is the property of Sir Edw. Denny, contained, in 1831, 1354 houses: it is situated near the foot of a range of mountains and about a mile and a half from the bay of the same name, on a site so low as to be occasionally flooded when high spring tides meet the mountain torrents. It consists of an irregular main street, upwards of a mile long, having several streets branching laterally from it on each side: the streets, which are kept in repair by county presentments, are partially paved and flagged, but not lighted; a proposal made to remedy these defects and to procure the inhabitants a full supply of water, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV., c. 82, was rejected by a public meeting convened in 1832, and the town is now provided with water from pumps fitted up by subscription during the prevalence of the cholera. It has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of several good houses and the formation of a new street, named Denny-street, formed on the site of the ancient

castle of the Earl of Desmond, at the western extremity of which is the entrance to the castle demesne, which has been lately much improved, and forms a delightful promenade open to the public. The county club and news-room is in this street, and there are two other reading and news-rooms, called the Chamber of Commerce and the Constitutional Club. Races are held at the spa in July or August, and an annual regatta in the bay has been lately established. The barracks, at Ballymullen, about half a mile from the town, and capable of accommodating 17 officers, and 456 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 6 horses, with an hospital for 30 patients, form a substantial building, erected in 1810 at an expense of £20,000: they stand in an enclosed area of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Near the barracks is the brewery of Mr. Bender, also the distillery of Messrs. Newell and Grant, which manufactures upwards of 70,000 gallons of whiskey annually. The extensive ale and porter brewery of Messrs. Cox and Tidmarsh, producing about 2300 tierces annually, and another on a less extensive scale, are situated in the town. The markets, which are held on Tuesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with meat and vegetables, and with fish from the bays of Dingle and Tralee; there are no regular market-places, and the dealings are carried on in the public streets, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants: the provost acts as clerk of the market, in examining the weights and measures and in correcting abuses and deciding disputes; market jurors are sworn at quarter sessions. The town has an extensive retail trade. Fairs are held on May 3rd, Aug. 4th and 5th, Oct. 9th and 10th, Nov. 7th and 8th, and Dec. 13th. There are branches of the Bank of Ireland and of the Provincial and National Banks in the town. About 15 years since the export of grain was confined to two or three small cargoes annually; there is now a considerable export, which is increasing every year; the chief articles are wheat and oats, the barley being mostly purchased for home consumption: butter is also exported, but not to its former extent: coal and timber are the chief articles imported. The improvements in the trade, commerce, and general appearance of Tralee have been very considerable of late years, and are rapidly progressing notwithstanding the inconvenience arising from the extreme shallowness of the water in the river, which prevents the approach of vessels exceeding 50 or 60 tons nearer than Blennerville, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and obliges large vessels to lie at the Samphire islands, off Fenit point, a distance of about five miles. To remedy this defect, a local act of the 9th of Geo. IV., c. 118, was procured, creating a corporate board of commissioners for the purpose of constructing a navigable canal adequate to bring up large vessels to the town. The canal, which is now in progress, commences at Croompane-Rockard, near the west end of the town, where there is a basin 400 feet by 150, on the north side of which is to be a quay faced with hewn stone: the canal, which proceeds thence to the Blackrock, beyond Blennerville, is to be 74 feet wide and 15 feet deep: the estimated expense is £24,000. When finished, vessels of 300 tons burden will be enabled to discharge at the quay. The canal commissioners are empowered to impose certain dues on the imports and exports, and on vessels coming into the port; these dues, in 1834, amounted to £600. The amount of the excise duties

of the district, for the year 1835, was £11,265. 9. 6. The town is the head station of the coast-guard district and residence of the inspecting commander: it comprises the stations of Castlegregory, Kilfinura, Ballyheigue, the Cashen river, and Beale. It is also a chief constabulary police station.

The town was incorporated by a charter of the 10th of Jas. I., under the name of "the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tralee;" to consist of a provost, 12 burgesses and a commonalty. The provost, elected annually, is hereby appointed clerk of the market, justice of the peace for the county of Kerry, and judge of a borough court of record. The burgesses are elected for life: the charter declares all the inhabitants of the borough freemen, together with such others as the provost and free burgesses admit; but as the freedom gives no privilege but that of exemption from tolls, it has never been claimed as of right. The charter grants to the borough the right of returning two members to parliament, and vests the election in the provost and burgesses: the borough was disfranchised at the Union, but by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, it is empowered to return one member, to be elected by the £10 householders, with a restoration of their former right of voting to the burgesses, provided they be resident in the borough or within seven miles of it. The borough is not co-extensive with the parish, but comprises a portion of the country round the town, to the extent of about seven miles in circumference. The new electoral boundary, including part of the parish of Ratass, in which are the county gaol and the barracks, comprises an area of 534 statute acres, the limits of which are particularly described in the Appendix: the provost is the returning officer. He also presides at a court of record, held every Thursday, for personal actions not exceeding five marks, Irish. The assizes for the county of Kerry are held at Tralee; and general sessions of the peace four times in the year: petty sessions are held every Tuesday. The county courthouse, erected near the eastern end of Denny-street, at an expense of £14,000, is an edifice of great elegance: its front presents a Grecian portico approached by a noble flight of steps and surmounted with a fine pediment: the main building, which is circular, has the criminal court of justice on the one side and the civil on the other, separated by the judges' and other chambers in the centre of the building: the county offices are in the rear. The county gaol, situated near the barracks, is a large and substantial building on the radiating principle, consisting of an octangular centre containing the governor's apartments, from which project two lateral wings and one rearward containing wards for the male prisoners; in the front are two detached buildings for female prisoners and debtors, and in the rear another of semicircular form for a chapel: it affords accommodations, with separate beds, for 209 prisoners, and has a treadmill.

The parish contains $4393\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: it is intersected by the small rivers Ballymullen and Leigh, which unite just before they fall into the strait or haven at the western entrance of the town. The soil is in general of superior quality, and chiefly in tillage; the system of agriculture is gradually improving: it contains some mountain pasture and shallow bog. Limestone and black marble are found

within its limits: the materials with which the new court-house was constructed were chiefly raised from a quarry of fine limestone near the castle green, which has been since filled up and planted. Sea-weed from Tralee bay is in general use for manure. The principal gentlemen's seats in the vicinity are Ballyseedy, the finely planted demesne of Arth. Blennerhasset, Esq., now occupied by Sir Edw. Denny, Bart.; Oak Park, the residence of John Bateman, Esq., situated in grounds well wooded with oak, among which are some trees of singular size and beauty, and open to the public; Belmont, of the Rev. A. B. Rowan; Ballard House, of Fras. Crosbie, Esq.; Spring Lodge, of F. J. Martelli, Esq.; Lower Cannon, of J. Eagar, Esq.; Magh, of W. Seely, Esq.; Chute Hall, of W. Chute, Esq.; Spring Hill, of Capt. Chute; Arbella, of Fras. Peet, Esq.; Plover Hill, of Geo. Gun, Esq.; and Frogmore Lodge, of the Rev. Barry Denny. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Sir Edw. Denny: the tithes amount to £408. 7. 7. The glebe-house is a large and commodious building adjoining the church; the glebe comprises 11a. 0r. 29p. The church, which was enlarged in 1819 by aid of a loan of £2450 from the late Board of First Fruits, and more recently enlarged and thoroughly repaired by a fund raised by subscription and the sale of the pews, is a large and handsome structure with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the greater part of the parishes of Annagh, Clogherbrien, and Ratass: the chapel is a spacious and handsome edifice, the entrance to which from the High-street is through a fine avenue bordered with trees. A convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, established about 12 years since, has a small chapel attached to it. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A school, under the superintendence of the incumbent, was built about 12 years since by aid of a grant of £140 from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund, and shortly after its erection was placed in connection with the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, who allow the master a fixed salary of £20 per ann. and a contingent gratuity of £10: there is also a school for females, formerly in connection with the London Hibernian Society, held under the same roof; the salary of the mistress is paid by subscriptions, which average £30 per ann.: the building can accommodate 80 children of each sex, and both schools are under the superintendence of the Protestant clergyman. A male school in connection with the Board of National Education is held in a large edifice, consisting of an upper and lower apartment, each extending the whole length of the building, and together affording accommodation for about 800 children. A female free school is connected with the convent of the Presentation, by the nuns of which the children are instructed in the elements of useful literature and in lace-making and needle-work: it is partly supported by a grant from the same Board. There are five private schools: the number of children instructed in all these schools is about 830. There is also a Sunday school in the town. The county infirmary, with a dispensary attached, has been established here. The county fever hospital, a substantial modern building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and capable of accommodating 200 patients, is situated in a

spacious area in the vicinity. There is also a temporary asylum for the reception of lunatics previously to their transmission to the district lunatic asylum at Limerick. Two asylums for the aged and impotent poor are supported respectively by the Protestant and Catholic inhabitants. A neat row of six almshouses, affording accommodation to 36 poor widows, was built in 1832 by Dr. McEniry, P. P., at an expense of £600: the widows are selected by the parish priest. The interest of £1000 Irish, bequeathed by Miss Tuomy, of Tralee, who died about 30 years since, is distributed by the parish priest among the poor, generally at Christmas. The only relics of the ancient abbey are some sculptured ornaments which have been built into the front of the R. C. chapel and of the adjoining school-house. At Ballybeggan are the remains of a castle, and at the northern outlet are some slight vestiges of the castle of Mac Allistrom or Ellistrom. On the northern shore of the bay, about three miles from the town, is a celebrated chalybeate spring, which has given the name of Spa to a small watering-place that is described under its own head.

TRAMORE, a maritime market and post-town, in the parish of DRUMCANNON, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford, and 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2224 inhabitants. This town is situated at the north-western extremity of the bay of Tramore, to which it gives name, commanding a fine view of the sea, and sheltered by the surrounding heights from the most prevailing winds. In the reign of Hen. V., the Irish sept of the Powers, with their adherents, being then in a state of hostility with the citizens of Waterford, landed at this place, and proceeding to Ballymacdane were joined by the O'Driscolls, when a battle took place, in which they were defeated by the citizens with great slaughter. The advantages of its situation and its fine beach, which is more than three English miles in length and perfectly firm and level, have made this town a favourite place of resort for sea-bathing by the inhabitants of Waterford and of the adjacent counties. Many comfortable lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors, and a spacious hotel has been erected by Mr. Rivers on an elevated site above the village. A new line of road on a better level has been constructed from Waterford, and great facilities of intercourse with that city are afforded by numerous vehicles. These advantages, combined with pure air, have made it a pleasant summer residence, and several handsome houses have been erected in the village and its immediate vicinity, of which the principal are Tramore Lodge, the residence of W. Christmas, Esq.; Eastland, of P. G. Barron, Esq.; and Newtown, of E. O'Neil Power, Esq. Races, which are much encouraged by the neighbouring gentry, and supported by subscription, are held annually on the strand. At one extremity of the beach immense heaps of sand have been thrown up by the sea and now form a rabbit warren; from their summit is a fine view of the bay, the navigation of which is very dangerous. In 1816, the Sea Horse transport, with the 2nd battalion of the 59th regiment of foot, was wrecked in this bay, when 292 men and 71 women and children perished. Within the entrance of the bay are two small fishing coves, from which it has been proposed to carry out two piers for

the prevention of similar calamities, and which would also form a commodious harbour for the boats employed in the Nymph bank fisheries. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables: it is held in a large walled square, along one side of which are sheds, erected by Lord Doneraile. A chief constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The parish church of Drumcannon is situated in the town, and in the churchyard is a monument raised by the surviving officers of the 59th to the memory of the shipwrecked soldiers of that regiment; they also ordered a monument to be erected in the cemetery of the old church at Drumcannon, over the remains of those who were interred there, which has been executed but not yet put up. The town is the head of a R. C. union or district, comprising the parishes of Drumcannon and Corbally, in each of which is a chapel, that of Drumcannon being in the town of Tramore. An almshouse founded for 12 men and 12 women, by Mrs. Catherine Walsh, and a dispensary maintained in the customary manner are also situated in the town; near which are the ruins of the castle of Cullen, formerly a place of great strength.

TREADINGSTOWN, or **BALLYREDDIN**, a parish, in the barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Gowran, on the river Nore: the population is returned with the parish of Killarney. This small parish comprises only 704 statute acres: it is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the tithes amount to £78. 11. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the union or district of Danesfort.

TREVET.—See **TRYVETT**.

TRILLICK, a market-town, in the parish of **KILSKERRY**, barony of **OMAGH**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Omagh, to both which places it has a penny post: the population is returned with the parish. It owes its origin to the family of Mervyn, who settled at the neighbouring castle of Mervyn in the reign of Jas. I., and is a small but very improving town, being a convenient stage from Enniskillen, and having an excellent hotel. The surrounding district is undulating and hilly and is embellished with several lakes: the land in cultivation is generally fertile, and a large tract of waste land has lately been reclaimed. Here is a good market-house, recently repaired by Gen. Mervyn Archdall, of Trillick Lodge, the proprietor of the town and adjacent lands, in which a market is held every Tuesday, chiefly for butter and provisions; and there is a fair on the 14th of every month. This is a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays; and courts leet and baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 50s. Here are meeting-houses for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, in the former of which also divine service is performed by the clergyman of the Established Church, monthly in winter and once a fortnight in summer. No vestiges are discernible of the abbey said to have been founded here in the 7th century; but near the town are the ruins of Castle Mervyn.

TRIM, an incorporated market, assize, and post-town, (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, partly in the barony of **UPPER NAVAN**, but chiefly in that of **LOWER MOYFENRAGH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10½ miles (N. W.) from Killocock, and 25 (N. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing



Seal.

5926 inhabitants, of which number, 3282 are in the town. This place, formerly called *Ath-Trym*, is of very remote antiquity, and was celebrated for its abbey of Canons Regular, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The establishment became the seat of a small bishoprick, of which St. Loman, nephew of St. Patrick, was made the first bishop; of his successors, who were indifferently styled abbots or bishops, no regular notice is preserved till the year 1152, when the diocese was united with several others to form the see of Meath. In 1108 the town and monastery were burned by Conor O'Melaghlin, and more than 200 persons who had taken refuge in the church perished in the flames; in 1143 and 1155 also the town suffered from conflagration. After the English invasion it was, with the whole of the territory of Meath, given by Hen. II. to Hugh de Lacy, who made it a free borough; and his son and successor, Walter de Lacy, in the reign of Rich. I., gave the burgesses a charter of incorporation, conferring privileges equal to those enjoyed by the citizens of Bristol. As the head of the palatine lordship of the Lacys, the town became a place of importance, and a strong castle was erected here as a baronial residence for that family, who also refounded the monastery. The defences of the castle were destroyed by the constable, Hugh Tyrrell, when Roderic O'Connor entered Meath during the absence of De Lacy, to prevent them from becoming serviceable to the enemy, but on his expulsion they were quickly restored. In 1203 the town was again destroyed by fire. The present castle was built in 1220, and soon afterwards, during the sanguinary feuds which then prevailed, it was attacked by William de Burgo, but was obstinately defended by the garrison, and the assailants repulsed. When the palatinate of Meath was divided between the coheiresses of Walter de Lacy, the town was still the capital of one-half, and in 1330 it was invested with jurisdiction over the other. In the reign of Edw. II., during Piers Gaveston's vice-regency, Richard, Earl of Ulster, held his court here with a degree of ostentatious parade highly alarming to the chief governor, to whom his collected followers appeared as a well-appointed and formidable retinue. Edward Bruce, in his retreat from Munster to the north of Ireland, halted for some days at Trim; and in 1393, Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, received a grant of tolls for the purpose of improving and fortifying the town, as the capital of all Meath. Rich. II., when last in Ireland, on receiving intelligence of the Earl of Hereford's landing in England, committed the young lords Gloucester and Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Hen. V., prisoners to the castle of this place; and in 1407 a parliament convoked at Dublin was adjourned hither, to deliberate on the best means of

repressing the aggressions of Art Mac Murrough. On the accession of Hen. VI. a parliament was held here; and in the year 1425 the Earl of March and Ulster, then Lord-Lieutenant, died suddenly at this place, while preparing to repel the incursions of the native septs into his territories. In 1447, a parliament was held here in which various reformatory and sumptuary laws were enacted; and in 1459 a mint was established in the town. Richard, Duke of York, father of Edw. IV., while Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, resided for some time in this town, the palatine liberty of which was vested in him; and in the reign of Hen. VII. the townsmen favoured the imposition of Lambert Simnel, but were afterwards received into the king's favour. Parliaments were also held here in 1484, 1487, and 1491. During the parliamentary war the town again became a place of military importance. In 1642 it was in the hands of the confederate Roman Catholic forces, who were expelled; and in a subsequent skirmish to retain the place, Sir Chas. Coote, commander of the parliamentary garrison, was killed by a ball supposed to have been from the musket of one of his own troopers. Soon after this, four royal commissioners sat in the town to meet the agents of the confederate Catholics, and receive their remonstrance and petition for the redress of grievances. After the massacre at Drogheda by Cromwell, in 1649, the town surrendered to that general, the garrison disregarding the instructions given by the Marquess of Ormonde to destroy the place rather than suffer it to fall into his hands.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Boyne, over which is an old bridge, and is still a place of considerable importance: it contains about 570 houses, many of which are neatly built, and from the remains of its stately castle and religious establishments has an appearance of venerable antiquity. A handsome column of the Corinthian order was, in 1817, erected here in commemoration of the principal military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, who for some time was representative of the borough and resided at Fosterstown, in the immediate vicinity; above the capital is a statue of His Grace. There are barracks for infantry, adapted to the reception of 3 officers and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates. The environs are pleasingly diversified, and abound with much interesting scenery. The trade is inconsiderable, being chiefly for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. There are in the town a small flour-mill, a brewery, and a tannery; and on the river Boyne, about a mile to the west, are very extensive mills, called New Haggard Mills, the property of Mr. Nangle, producing annually about 40,000 barrels of flour and oatmeal. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs on March 27th, May 8th, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, Oct. 1st, and Nov. 16th. An extension of the navigable communication between Drogheda and Navan to this town has been long contemplated, but has not yet been carried into effect.

The charter of incorporation granted to the burgesses by Walter de Lacy was confirmed and extended by Edw. III., and Rich. II. granted to the corporation certain tolls for 20 years for the fortification of the town, in which "all the *fideles* of the county of Meath congregated." Hen. IV. and VI. confirmed the original charter; and Elizabeth, in the 13th of her reign, reciting and confirming all previous grants, conferred the charter

under which the town is now governed. By this charter the corporation consists of a portreeve and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace and other officers. The portreeve, who is a justice of the peace within the borough, is annually chosen from the burgesses on the 29th of June; the burgesses are generally chosen from the freemen by the corporation at large; and the freemen are admitted either as of right, which is confined to the sons and sons-in-law of freemen, or by favour of the corporation. The charter conferred the elective franchise on the corporation, which first returned two members to the Irish parliament in the 2nd of Elizabeth, and continued to exercise the privilege till the Union, when the borough, which was then the property of the Wellesley family, was disfranchised. The borough court, which had jurisdiction to an unlimited amount, has almost fallen into disuse; no action has been tried in it since 1831, and the corporation exercises no exclusive jurisdiction either civil or criminal. Assizes for the county are held here; general sessions of the peace twice in the year here, and twice at Navan, and petty sessions on alternate Saturdays, before the county magistrates, with whom the portreeve also sits in cases arising within the borough. The court-house is a very neat and well-arranged building; and a new county gaol was erected here in 1834, at an expense of £26,000. It is on the radiating principle, and consists of five ranges of building for the reception of the different classes, each of which is divided into three stories, containing on the lower a dining-hall and work-room, and in each of the upper 12 sleeping-rooms or cells: between the ranges are airing-yards for the respective classes, who are employed in stone-breaking and in various handicraft trades: in the centre is the governor's house, a circular building, in the upper story of which is a chapel communicating with the five wards by a bridge leading from each. The prison is capable of receiving 140 prisoners in separate cells; it has a treadmill with two wheels, hospitals for male and female patients, and a school in which adults attend for three hours every day. This town is the head-quarters of the constabulary police for the county, and the residence of the inspecting magistrate.

The parish comprises 12,650 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 11,880 are allotted under the tithe act: the land is principally in tillage and of good quality; there is only a small portion of bog; the system of agriculture has lately improved, and that portion of the parish which is under tillage affords abundant crops. The principal seats are Tullaghard, the residence of S. Winter, Esq.; New Haggard, of C. Nangle, Esq.; Roristown, of C. Drake, Esq.; Boyne Lodge, of A. O'Reilly, Esq.; Harcourt Lodge, of J. Lightburne, Esq.; Lodge Park, of J. S. D'Arcy, Esq.; Foxbrook, of J. D'Arcy Fox, Esq.; and Doolistown, of J. Fox, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority, in 1819, to the rectories of Newtown and Trubly, and to the curacies of Kilcooley, Tullaghanogue, and Scurlogstown, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithes amount to £615, of which £430 is payable to the appropriator and £185 to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1754; the glebe, which was given to the vicar by a Cromwel-

lian debenturer, comprises 187 acres, valued at £300 per annum, and the gross value of the benefice is £647. 19. 2. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is of great antiquity and partly covered with ivy, was rebuilt in 1803, at an expense of £738, raised by assessment and a gift from the bishop; in 1827 a gallery was added, at an expense of £350, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £100 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Trimlestown and Newtown-Clonbun or Trim; there are two chapels, one of which is at Bordsmill, a neat modern edifice. About 300 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is partly supported by the vicar: the school-house was built by Lord Mornington, at an expense of £1100. There are also seven private schools, in which are about 230 children; and a dispensary. The remains of the castle are extensive and form a conspicuous and highly interesting object: the keep is a massive pile strengthened by four lofty square towers, which rise to a considerable height above the other parts of the building; and there are several round towers and other outworks extending to the river Boyne, which flows along their base, the whole occupying an area of about four acres. The remains of the ancient abbey, in which was preserved an image of the Virgin, that was burnt at the Reformation, consist principally of part of the tower called the Yellow Steeple, one-half of which was destroyed by Cromwell, against whom it was garrisoned and defended for a considerable time. Here were formerly a convent of grey friars, dedicated to St. Bonaventure; a Dominican friary, founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, in 1263, by Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Meath, in which general chapters of the order were frequently held; and a chantry in the parish church. At Newtown-Clonbun or Trim, about half a mile from the town, on the banks of the Boyne, are extensive remains of other religious foundations, the principal of which are those of a priory of Canons Regular of the order of St. Victor, founded by Simon de Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, about the year 1206; the prior was a lord of parliament, and there are still some remains of the fine old church. Adjoining the bridge are the remains of a square tower, from which a regular range of building extends along the water's edge to another tower, near which is the eastern gable of a small chapel with a fine window; and at a short distance is a neat circular turret: these are the remains of a house of Crouched friars, founded in the 13th century, to which the bishops of Meath were great benefactors. In the parish church of Newtown-Clonbun is the tomb of Sir Lucas Dillon, ancestor of the Earls of Roscommon, and an able jurist in the reign of Elizabeth.

TRIMLESTOWN, an ancient chapelry, in the parish of TRIM, in the barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Mullingar: the population is returned with the parish. Within the limits of this chapelry stands an imposing pile, in the style of architecture prevalent in the 16th century, with square windows, embattled parapets, and ornamented towers, formerly the seat of Lord Trimlestown, contiguous to which is a small chapel, the burial-place of the Barne-

wall family. It gives the title of Baron Trimlestown to that family.

TRISTELKERIN.—See LOGHAN.

TRISTLEDERMOT.—See CASTLEDERMOT.

TROREY, or ST. MICHAEL'S, TRORY, a parish, partly in the barony of LURG, but chiefly in that of MAGHERABOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Enniskillen, on Lough Erne; containing 2012 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6068 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which 1564 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lurg and the remainder in Magheraboy; 1832 acres are in Lower Lough Erne, 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the river Erne and small loughs, upwards of 100 are woodland, and 100 bog; the remainder is arable, and one-third of it was abbey land and is tithe-free. A bridge with an arch of 30 feet span crosses the river here; it was erected in 1817, at an expense of £1100. Adjoining it, on the river Ballycassidy, and on the banks of the lough, are the extensive flour-mills of John Halliday, Esq., employing 25 persons, and worked by water equal to a 35-horse power: small boats, of about 10 tons' burden each, ply up the lake to these mills. The parish was constituted, in 1778, by disuniting some townlands from the parish of Devenish: the living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Devenish. The tithes amount to £116. 10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., payable to the perpetual curate. The glebe comprises 60 acres, valued at £90 per ann.: the glebe-house was built in 1820, at an expense of £461, being a gift of £415 and a loan of £46 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a plain building, erected in 1778, at the cost of £300, defrayed by assessment on the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also five schools, in which about 240 children are taught; and a Sunday school.

TRUBLY, or TUBBERVILLE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Trim, on the river Boyne; containing 92 inhabitants. This parish comprises 950 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of land mostly under tillage, with some good pasture. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim; the tithes amount to £46. 3. 1. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Dunsany. Here are remains of an old castle, formerly belonging to the Cusacks, in which Oliver Cromwell is said to have slept after the taking of Drogheda; it is now the property of the Hon. Gen. Taylor.

TRYVETT, or TREVET, a parish, partly in the barony of RATOATH, but chiefly in that of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Dunshauglin, on the road from Navan to Ratoath; containing 418 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in the earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland by the foundation of a considerable monastery, the founder of which is unknown; though pillaged by the Danes in 917, destroyed by fire in 1145, and plundered by the men of Hy Briuin in 1152, it appears to have existed till the settlement of the English in Meath. The ancient town was rebuilt soon afterwards by Hugh de Lacy, who placed here a colony of his English followers, and upon this occasion the monastery appears to have been superseded by the erection of a large church in honour of St. Patrick. The town continued

to flourish for many years, and acquired considerable importance; it subsequently, however, fell into decay and is now only an obscure village. The parish comprises $5669\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, chiefly pasture; the soil is of excellent quality, and the arable land, under an improving system of agriculture, produces good crops. Green Park is the residence of Cope Garnett, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1678, to the rectory of Kilbrew, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes amount to £200. 5., and of the union to £379. 15. The glebe-house is situated about a mile from the church, having been built in 1815, at an expense of £794 British, of which £461 was a loan and £277 a gift, from the late Board of First Fruits, the residue being defrayed by the incumbent. The glebe, situated in the parish of Kilbrew, comprises 11a. 1r. 7p., subject to a rent of £31. The church also is in Kilbrew, and was rebuilt and enlarged about 80 years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Skreen.



Seal.

TUAM, an incorporated market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the seat of an archdiocese, partly in the barony of DUNMORE, but chiefly in that of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (N. W.) from Galway, and $98\frac{3}{4}$ (W. by N.) from Dublin, at the junction of the mail coach roads from

Ballinasloe, Dunmore, and Hollymount, to Galway and Roscommon; containing 14,367 inhabitants, of which number, 6883 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Tuaim-da-Gualand*, owes its origin to the foundation of a religious establishment, about the beginning of the 6th century, by St. Jarlath, son of Loga, who for some time lived in seclusion in the small monastery of Cluainfois, which he had previously founded. The church of Tuam was soon afterwards made the cathedral of a diocese, of which St. Jarlath became the first bishop, and was called *Teampul-Jarlath*, in honour of its founder, to whom it was subsequently dedicated. St. Jarlath is supposed to have died in 540, and long after his death his bones were discovered and deposited in a silver shrine, which was placed in a church or chapel called *Temple-ne-Scrin*, or "the Church of the Shrine." Prior to the year 1150, Tirdelvac O'Connor, King of Ireland, founded a priory for Augustinian Canons, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and in 1161 Roderic O'Connor, then King, erected a strong castle of stone here, which obtained the appellation of "the wonderful castle." The town was soon after destroyed by an accidental fire, but was soon restored, as in 1172 a great synod was convened here by Bishop Catholicus O'Dubhai, at which three churches were consecrated. An abbey for Premonstratensian canons was founded here either in the reign of John or early in that of Hen. III., by one of the family of de Burgo, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1244 the town, with all its churches, was destroyed by fire. In 1252, when Hen. III. confirmed

to Florence Mac Flin the Pope's bull for annexing the bishoprick of Enaghdone to the see of Tuam, it was on condition that he should have a portion of land within the town for the erection of a castle, in exchange for other land of equal value. The same king by letters patent granted to the archbishop a fair on the 28th of December and the seven following days. In 1356, the place was plundered and burnt by Charles Oge, son of William de Burgo.

The town, which is situated in a flat and rather low but healthy tract of land, consists of several spacious and some smaller streets, containing 1197 houses, most of which are neatly built and several are large and of handsome appearance: it is amply supplied with water by a copious and limpid stream, which in its course turns several mills. The principal sources of recreation are a reading-room over the market-house, and a public billiard table; a newspaper is published here; races are held annually about the 1st of September on an excellent course about a mile from the town, called Gurrans Turlogh, which is in winter overflowed with water, forming a considerable lake; an unsuccessful attempt was made some years since to drain it. The grounds of the archbishop's palace are tastefully laid out, and the gardens are spacious and kept in excellent order: the mansion, though not possessing much architectural embellishment, is large and handsomely built; and around the demesne is a walk, a mile in length, thickly planted with trees and furnished with seats affording a pleasant promenade to the people of the town. The house of the R. C. archbishop also adds much to the appearance of the town. The ancient market cross, of richly sculptured stone, was a great ornament: it was erected by Turlogh O'Connor, but has been suffered to fall into decay; part of the base is still to be seen in the old meat market, and two other parts in the churchyard, of which that part of the shaft forming the cross is erected at the head of the tomb of Dr. Singe, one of the Protestant archbishops. The trade of the town, which is at present next in importance to Galway, is very considerable: it is principally for the supply of the surrounding districts. A constant intercourse with Dublin is maintained, from which the shopkeepers obtain the various articles for their home trade. There are two good inns, at which the mails and other coaches stop. An extensive brewery, belonging to Mr. Blake, produces from 4000 to 5000 barrels of malt liquor annually; attached to it are a malting concern, making about 600 quarters of malt, and some flour-mills, carried on by the sons of that gentleman: there is also a tannery, and the manufacture of coarse linens is extensive. The markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with fish from Galway and Ballina; fairs are held on May 10th, July 4th, Oct. 20th, and Dec. 15th. The market-house is a neat building, nearly in the centre of the town.

The inhabitants received their first charter from Jas. I., who in the 11th of his reign incorporated them under the designation of "the Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tuam." By this charter the corporation consists of a sovereign, twelve free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, treasurer, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign, who is judge of the borough court and clerk of

the market, is chosen annually from the free burgesses by a majority of that body, on the festival of St. John, and is sworn into office on that of St. Michael; the free burgesses fill up vacancies as they occur, by a majority of their body, by whom also freemen are admitted, and the officers of the corporation appointed. The charter conferred upon the corporation the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The borough court of record had jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, but since 1826 few proceedings have issued from it, and within the last few years it has been altogether discontinued. The general sessions of the peace are held here twice in the year, and petty sessions every Wednesday; a chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The court-house is a neat and well-arranged building: annexed to it is a small bridewell, containing two day-rooms and airing-yards, and eight cells.

The SEE of TUAM, as before noticed, was founded in the early part of the 6th century by St. Jarlath, of whose successors, who for some years after his death were styled comorbans, bishops, or archbishops of Connaught, but little is recorded, with the exception of Muredach O' Dubhai, who in 1143 convened a great synod of 12 bishops and 500 priests at this place, to devise the best means of ransoming Rory O'Connor, son of Tirdelvac, King of Ireland, who had been taken prisoner by Tiernan O'Rourk. That prelate was succeeded, in 1500, by Edan O'Hoisin, who, at the synod held in 1152 by Cardinal Paparo, was invested with the pall, and the see of Tuam became one of the four archbishopricks of Ireland. The bishopricks of Mayo, Killala, Roscommon, Clonfert, Achonry, Cluan, and Duach were at that time made suffragan to it, to which was afterwards united the see of Mayo, and in 1252 that of Enaghdone, on petition of Florence Mac Flin to Hen. III.; it was, however, frequently held separately, but, after many contests, became finally part of the see of Tuam in 1421. Edward Singe, who became archbishop in 1716, obtained an act in the first meeting of parliament after his succession, by which the *quarta pars* of the dues of the officiating clergy was settled upon such rectors, vicars and curates within his see as should personally discharge their respective cures. Dr. Hort, who was translated to the archbishoprick in 1742, was permitted to retain the see of Ardagh, in the province of Armagh, which he held in commendam, in lieu of the see of Kilfenora, which had been previously held with Tuam, and his successors have ever since continued to hold it; the Archbishop of Tuam is, therefore, as Bishop of Ardagh, suffragan to the Lord-Primate of all Ireland. *The Archbishoprick or Ecclesiastical Province of Tuam* comprehends the six dioceses of Tuam, Elphin, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Killala, and Achonry, comprising an estimated superficies of 2,356,750 acres, and with the exception of the county of Leitrim and small portions of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway, includes the whole of the



Arms of the Archbishoprick.

civil province of Connaught, and a small part of King's county in the province of Leinster. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, the sees of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry have been united; those of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh have also been united and are held with Killaloe, the diocese of Elphin being still held separately; consequently, two bishops only preside over the dioceses of the province, and are suffragan to the Archbishop of Tuam. Under the same act all archiepiscopal jurisdiction will cease on the next avoidance of the archbishoprick; Tuam, with the united diocese of Ardagh and Kilmore, in the province of Armagh, will be constituted one bishoprick, and with the other dioceses of the province of Tuam, become suffragan to the Archbishop of Armagh. *The diocese of Tuam* is the most extensive in Ireland: it is 77 miles in length and 63 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 1,135,650 acres, of which 675,250 are in the county of Galway, 424,700 in Mayo, and 35,700 in the county of Roscommon. The lands belonging to the archiepiscopal see, or the united dioceses of Tuam and Ardagh, comprise 86,800 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 39,531 $\frac{1}{2}$, are profitable land; and the gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, is returned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as amounting to £8206. 13. 9. The chapter consists of a dean, a provost, an archdeacon, and the eight prebendaries of Kilmeen, Killabeggs, Teighsasson, Kilmoylan, Kilmainmore, Ballagh, Faldown, and Laccagh. There is one vicar choral, whose office is a corporation in itself, endowed with several plots of ground and houses in the town, with portions of the tithes of the parishes of Kilconly and Kilbannon, and with 56 acres of land, altogether producing £200. 17. per annum. The economy fund of the cathedral arises from several parcels of land in the parish, let on lease at a yearly rental of £76. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The diocese comprises 34 benefices, of which 19 are unions of two or more parishes, and 15 are single parishes; of these, two are in the patronage of the Crown, one in that of the corporation of Galway, one in alternate patronage, and the remainder in the patronage of the archbishop or the incumbents. The total number of parishes is 90, of which 86 are rectories and the remainder perpetual curacies; there are 31 churches and 18 other buildings in which divine service is performed, and 21 glebe-houses. The cathedral, which is also the parochial church, appears to be only a portion of the original building: it has some remains of Norman character, and the arch at the entrance of the porch is of a kind of red gritty stone not found in any part of the county; it was repaired in 1688, and about 50 years since was considerably damaged by an accidental fire.

The R. C. archbishop's province comprises the diocese of Tuam, with the bishopricks of Clonfert, Achonry, Elphin, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, Killala, and Galway: the diocese of Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishopricks of Tuam and Cashel; and on the dissolution of the R. C. wardenship of Galway, in 1831, that portion of the diocese of Tuam was formed into a separate see, the remainder constituting the diocese of Tuam, which comprises 52 parochial unions, and contains 103 chapels served by 52 parish priests and 57 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of Tuam and Kilmina, each served by an administrator and seve-

ral curates, constitute the mensal of the archbishop. The R. C. cathedral is a handsome cruciform structure of hewn stone, in the later English style, with a lofty western tower, and six square turrets at the angles and other parts of the building, each rising above the open parapets in an octangular form and terminating in eight octangular minarets richly crocketed; the walls are strengthened with panelled buttresses of several stages, terminating in richly crocketed pinnacles rising above the parapet, which is enriched with open tracery: the principal entrance is under the western tower through a richly moulded and gracefully pointed arch, and the entrances to the aisles are of similar design; the eastern end of the building is ornamented with a lofty oriel window of elegant design, and the whole has a very magnificent appearance. The interior is finely arranged; the ceiling is tastefully enriched with stucco and panelled in compartments; the east window is embellished with scriptural subjects in stained glass, and the windows of the transepts and aisle are enriched with flowing tracery; the high altar of variegated marble, the tabernacle, and canopy, which were brought from Rome, are exquisitely wrought; the whole is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the country. Nearly £12000, raised by subscription, has been expended in its erection, and a considerable sum will be required for its completion.

The parish comprises 13,913 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is generally of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation. The principal seats are Birmingham, the property of the Earl of Louth, at present uninhabited; Gardenfield, the residence of J. Kirwan, Esq.; Queensfort, of S. Leonard, Esq.; Wilfort, of W. Lindsay, Esq.; Tullinadaly, of Jas. Kirwan, Esq.; Kilclooney, of J. T. Bodkin, Esq.; and Ballygaddy, of Mr. J. Daly. The living of Tuam is a rectory and vicarage, the rectory partly appropriate to the provost and partly to the vicar choral, and partly united to parts of the rectories of Clonbern, Liskeevy, Addergoole, Belclare-Tuam, Templetogher, Crossboyne, and Dunmore, and to the rectory of Boyanagh, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Tuam, in the patronage of the Crown. The lands belonging to the deanery comprise 1629 statute acres, of which 67 are in the parish of Tuam; the whole are let at a rent of £127. 9. 1., with annual renewal fines amounting to £45. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; the gross value of the deanery is £680. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The vicarage, by act of council in 1789, was united to the vicarages of Belclare-Tuam, Kilbennan, Kilcoula, Liskeevy, and Addergoole, and is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes amount to £547. 7. 3., of which £195 is payable to the appropriators, and £379. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1792, at an expense of £584, and in 1813 £764 British was expended in its improvement by the then incumbent. The glebe lands of the union comprise 39 acres, valued at £63 per ann.; and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, amounts to £741. 16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the parishioners attend divine service at the cathedral. A college for the instruction of young men for the R. C. priesthood, and also for general education, was founded here by the late Dr. Kelly, archbishop of the diocese, in 1814: it is supported partly by contri-

butions of £2 per ann. from each parish priest in the diocese, and by the payments of lay boarders; it is under the superintendence of three ecclesiastical and two lay professors, and has a very extensive library: the premises, being inadequate to accommodate the number of pupils, are about to be rebuilt. A Presentation convent was erected here under the will of the late W. Burke, Esq., who bequeathed his house and a large sum of money for that purpose: there are at present only five sisters in the establishment, which was opened in 1835; attached to the building is a spacious school-room, in which poor girls are taught by the ladies of the convent. About 570 children are taught in three public schools, of which a model school under the Diocesan Society is supported by the archbishop, who contributes £35 annually and gives a house rent-free and fuel; and there are 23 private schools, in which are about 770 children, and a dispensary. Of the seven churches formerly in this parish, the only one now remaining is the cathedral church of St. Mary; but vestiges of the other six may still be traced in various parts of the town; they were "the Church of the Shrine," of the abbey of the Holy Trinity, of St. John, St. Bridget, St. Jarlath, and the old parish church, the burial-ground of which is still a favourite place of interment for the R. C. parishioners. There are also some slight remains of the ancient castle, which consisted of a strong keep, with a large court-yard defended by lofty massive walls with towers at the angles and at the gateway entrance, and was surrounded by a deep fosse, into which the waters of the adjacent river were diverted.

TUBBER, a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Dunlavan, on the road to Ballymore-Eustace, containing 104 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises only 900 acres, is situated at the point of junction of the counties of Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, annexed by act of council, in 1833, to the union of Dunlavan: the rectory is appropriate to the archbishop. The tithes amount to £88. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Dunlavan. There are slight remains of the old church, situated in a burial-place near an old mansion, the property of the Leslie family, now occupied by the police.

TUBBER, or TUBBER-ROE, a village, in the parish of KILCROAN, barony of HALF-BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ballymoe, near the road from Dunmore to Roscommon; containing 141 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey.

TUBBERCURRY, or TOBERCORY, a chapelry, in the parish of ACHONRY, barony of LENEX, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Ballymote, on the road from Boyle to Ballina; containing 650 inhabitants. The village, which comprises 90 houses, of which only 15 are slated, has a penny post to Ballymote, and a dispensary: it is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held in it every Thursday. There is a market on Monday; and fairs are held on Feb. 6th, March 25th, May 22nd, June 27th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 4th, and Nov. 29th. The chapel is a neat building with an octagonal tower, erected in 1830 by aid of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is built of limestone (procured in a

quarry in the parish) in the Gothic style, and stands on a commanding eminence. The curate is appointed by the Dean of Achonry, and has a stipend of £75 per annum.

TUBBERMORE, or **TOBARMORE**, a post-town, in the parish of **KILCRONAGHAN**, barony of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 18 miles (S.) from Coleraine, on the road to Armagh, and 98 (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 679 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Moyola, and comprises 132 small thatched houses, in one wide irregular street. Fairs are held on Jan. 17th, Feb. 13th, March 28th, May 31st, July 5th, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 19th. Here are chapels for the Independents and Presbyterians. The ancient fountain, or *Tober-mor*, which gave name to the town, and is now dry, was once sufficiently powerful to supply a mill close by, now in ruins.

TUBBERS, or **TUBBERINDOWNEY**, a village, in the parish of **BEAGH**, barony of **KILTARTAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Gort, on the road to Ennis; containing 140 inhabitants. Two large fairs for horses and lambs are held here on July 12th and Sept. 20th.

TUBBERSKANAVIN, a village, in the parish of **BALLYSADERE**, barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 1 mile (S. E.) from Collooney, on the road from Boyle to Sligo; containing 48 houses and 233 inhabitants. Fairs are held on May 17th, June 30th, Sept. 19th, and Oct. 31st.

TUBBERVILLE.—See **TRUBLY**.

TUBBRIDBRITTAIN, or **TUBBRIDBRETAIN**, a parish, in the barony of **CRANAGH**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Freshford, on the road to Urlingford; containing 556 inhabitants, and comprising 3884 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Aghoure, or Freshford; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithes amount to £250, of which £166. 13. 4. is payable to the corporation, and £83. 6. 8. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Urlingford, and contains a large chapel recently erected. The parochial school, in which about 80 children are taught, is aided by subscriptions; and there is a private school, in which are about 140 children. Here is an ancient castle, consisting of a square tower.

TUBRID, a parish, in the barony of **IVERK**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Knocktopher; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising 980 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £525 per annum. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Fiddown; the tithes amount to £50. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Moncoin. A day school, in which about 100 children are taught, is aided by contributions from the parish priest; and a Sunday school is held in the R. C. chapel.

TUBRID, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA** **WEST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cahir, on the road to Clogheen; containing 4550 inhabitants. Exclusive of mountain and bog, this parish comprises about 10,000 statute acres.

Within its limits are a station of the constabulary police, and the following seats: Scart, the residence of H. Rice, Esq., and Carrigataha, of W. J. Fennel, Esq., pleasantly situated near the river Suir. The manor is the property of Lord Waterpark. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united to those of Ballybacon and Whitechurch, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery. The tithes amount to £955. 5. 3., of which £567. 8. 7. is payable to the dean and the remainder to the incumbent. A portion of the deanery lands, comprising 40 statute acres, is in this parish; the glebe comprises 27a. 3r. 3p., and there is a glebe in Ballybacon of 4a. 1r. 22p. The church is a modern edifice with a neat tower. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballylooby, or Whitechurch. About 200 children are educated in the parochial schools, which are aided by an annual donation from Lord Waterpark; the school-house, with a residence for the master, was built at the expense of the late Lord Waterpark, who also gave an acre of land towards its support: there are also three private schools, in which are about 170 children. Some remains of Ruscoe Castle still exist, boldly situated on a rock; and there is a holy well, dedicated to St. Kearn, much venerated by the peasantry. The Irish historian, Dr. Geoffrey Keating, who was a native and priest of this parish, is buried in Tubrid churchyard; in front of an old ruined chapel, close to the church, is a Latin inscription, dated 1644, enjoining the reader to pray for the souls of Eugenius Duhy and Geoffrey Keating, its founders.

TULLA, or **TULLOH**, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10 miles (E.) from Ennis, and $109\frac{3}{4}$ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Ennis to Killaloe; containing 7514 inhabitants, of which number, 874 are in the town. This place appears to have some claims to antiquity; there are numerous remains of ancient castles, formerly the residences of its landed proprietors. The town is pleasantly situated on a hill, and is surrounded with highly interesting scenery, enlivened with numerous elegant seats and pleasing villas. The principal trade is derived from its situation on a public thoroughfare, and is chiefly confined to the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. The market is on Thursday; fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, are held on May 13th and Sept. 29th. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; road sessions for the barony are held here, as are also petty sessions on alternate Thursdays, and a manorial court every month: there is a small bridewell for the district. The parish comprises 15,304 statute acres; there is a large tract of mountain, and a considerable portion of bog; the system of agriculture is rapidly improving; the only waste land is mountain, which, in consequence of the improved lines of road now in progress, and the abundance of limestone, will be speedily reclaimed and brought into cultivation. On the ploughland of Milltown is a lead mine, which was formerly worked but is at present discontinued; and among the grey limestone rocks is a vein of white calcareous spar, which has not yet been worked. The principal seats are Maryfort, the residence of G. O'Callaghan, Esq.; Kiltanon, of J. Moloney, Esq.; Newlawn, of H. Westropp, Esq.; Fort Anne, of J. Westropp, Esq.; Cragg, of J. Maloney,

Esq.; Kilgoray, of D. O'Connell, Esq.; Stone Hall, of T. McMahon, Esq.; Knockane, of J. McMahon, Esq.; Newgrove, of T. Browne, Esq.; Tyredagh, of Mrs. Browne; and Deremore, of F. Gore, Esq.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; one moiety of the rectory forms part of the union of Ogashin, and the other, with the vicarage, constitutes the corps of the prebend of Tulloh in the cathedral of Killaloe. The tithes amount to £380. 15. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$., of which £284. 9. 11. is payable to the prebendary of Tulloh, £92. 6. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the incumbent of Ogashin, and £3. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. to the prebendary of Tomgraney. The glebe-house is a good residence near the church, and the glebe comprises 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; the church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500, in 1812, is a neat edifice with a spire. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it contains two chapels, one in the town and one at Drimcharley. There are five private schools, in which are about 340 children; and a dispensary. At Kiltanon is a succession of limestone caverns, through which a rivulet takes its course; these are much visited in summer: many petrified shells are found in the limestone, some of which are nearly perfect and very curious. On the hill of Tulla are the remains of an ancient abbey, and of a druidical altar.

TULLAFERNE, county of DONEGAL.—See TULLY.

TULLAGH, county of CARLOW.—See TULLOW.

TULLAGH, a parish, in the Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Skibbereen, on the southern coast; containing 3422 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the island of Sherkin or Innisherkin, and the village and sea-port of Baltimore (both of which are separately described), is situated on the harbour of Baltimore, and comprises 5796 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £3174 per annum. The surface is hilly and in some places rises to a considerable elevation; the principal eminence is Ballylinch, 649 feet above the level of the sea. The greater portion of the parish is rocky, in some places quite bare, but in others affording good pasture: about one-half of the land is under cultivation, and as it consists chiefly of small patches among the rocks, spade husbandry is necessarily adopted, and the manure is conveyed on horseback. Good freestone is found near the shores of the inner bay, and slate exists in several places. The principal seats are Baltimore Castle, the residence of Mrs. Freake; Lough-Hyne, of Jas. O'Brien, Esq.; Baltimore House, of Jno. Collins, Esq.; the Cottage, of Thos. Baldwin, Esq.; and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. R. Smyth. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £300. The glebe-house was built about 1818, when £100 was given and £825 lent by the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10a. 1r. 3p. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board also granted a loan of £600 in 1818, is in the village of Baltimore. In the R. C. divisions the island of Innisherkin forms part of the union or district of Cape Clear, and the remainder of the parish, part of that of Skibbereen: there are two chapels, one in the island, the other at Rathmore; the latter, on the new road from Baltimore to Skibbereen, is a large plain building.

The parochial school at Baltimore, built in 1832 at the expense of Lord Carbery, is a large and handsome structure, comprising a centre and two wings, the former containing the master's apartments and the latter the male and female schools; in this, and in another school to which a sum of £4 per ann. is contributed by the Catholic inhabitants, for the education of the poor children, about 200 children are instructed. The extensive and picturesque ruins of Baltimore castle still remain, but of Ardagh castle, which stood on an eminence nearly in the centre of the parish, a small fragment only exists. The remains of the church are picturesquely situated on the shore of a small bay opposite the island of Ringa-Roga.

TULLAGHAN.—See ROSSINVER.

TULLAGHOBIGLEY, a parish, in the barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Dunfanaghy, on the north-west coast, and on the rivers Gwidore and Clady; containing 8464 inhabitants. For civil purposes it is divided into east and west; the former contains 5202, and the latter 3262, inhabitants. It is said to derive its name from Tully O'Bigley, who founded a monastery here, of which the remains exist. According to the Ordnance survey it comprises 68,608 statute acres, of which 785 are in Tory Island, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the tideway of the Gwidore, and 1720 in small loughs; 19,811 are apportioned under the tithe act. About one-fourth of the entire superficies is arable, and the remainder mountain and bog; agriculture is but little improved. Within the limits of the parish are the district of Cloghanbeely and part of that of the Rosses; and the islands of Tory, (about two leagues to the north-east), Innisboffin, Island Dowey, or Innisduck, (comprising about 20 acres of arable and pasture and a quantity of mountain land), Innisbeg, Inisinney, and Innismanan, of which the two first are inhabited, and the rest only during the summer; also Bloody-Foreland-Point, in lat. 55°. 8', and lon. 8°. 17'; and the mountains of Errigal, 2462 feet, Carntreena 1396 feet, and Bloody-Foreland 1035 feet, above the level of the sea. In the Rosses, at a place called Rosapenna, so lately as 1784, the district was well cultivated, planted and improved, particularly around the mansion of Lord Boyne, whose demesne excited general admiration; but now the house, park, garden and even the tallest trees are covered with sand blown in from the Atlantic; even the chimneys are only visible at times, and, added to this, 1400 acres of land lie buried beneath the sand, which is every year increasing. On the townland of Tullaghobigley iron ore has been found in large lumps; and in the Errigal mountain, extensive lead mines, belonging to the Earl of Leitrim, have been successfully worked, but are at present abandoned. Fairs are held at Gortahock on the first Tuesday, at the Cross Roads the last Thursday, and at Derrybeg on the last Monday in every month, but they are only indifferently attended. The gentlemen's seats are Cashel, the residence of R. Johnston, Esq.; and Dunloey, of Capt. Dambrene, where is a fine marble quarry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £220, and the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The roof of the church fell in in 1834, which having left it a ruin, divine service is now performed in

the rector's house. In the R. C. arrangements the parish is divided into East and West Tullaghobigley, the former being united to the parish of Raymunderdoney: the chapel at Gortahork, in the eastern division, is a large slated building, erected about 50 years since; and at Cottern, in the western division, is a chapel, which has been built 87 years. The parochial school, in which are about 50 children, is aided by an annual donation from Col. Robertson's fund: there are also five private schools, in which are about 80 children. At Maghragallan are the ruins of an old church and a burial-ground.

TULLAGHOG, a village, in the parish of **DESERT-CREIGHT**, barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Cookstown, on the road from Stewartstown to Coleraine; containing 137 inhabitants. This place, though now an insignificant village, was of regal importance at an early period: on the summit of a gentle eminence, a little westward from the village, is a large circular encampment, surrounded by deep fosses and earthworks, on which stood the princely residence of the ancient clan of O'Haedhagain, or O'Hagan; in this fortress the kings of Ulster were solemnly inaugurated into the style and authority of "The O'Nial." The Earl of Tyrone retired into this strong-hold when retreating before the victorious army of Elizabeth; and here, in 1602, the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy remained for some time, and broke in pieces the strong chair of stone in which the kings of Ulster had been crowned. On June 27th, 1603, Sir Garrett More had here the first audience with the Earl of Tyrone, the last prince of the O'Nial race; and two days afterwards Tyrone left this fortress, and on the 30th, at Mellifont abbey, submitted to the English government; on the same day he received a pardon, and was shortly afterwards restored to his earldom and possessions. All that remains of this regal city is the fortress before noticed: a great number of unhewn blocks of limestone lie scattered around, but the last vestige of the regal chair has been carried away, though there were pieces of it in the orchard belonging to the glebe-house so lately as 1776. The fortress is covered with brambles and full-grown forest trees: it forms part of the glebe of Desertcreight. The village comprises 29 houses, among which are handsome male and female schools, with residences for the master and mistress, built and supported by John Lindesay, Esq. Four fairs are held during the year. Close adjoining it is the site of the ancient priory of Donarisk, founded by one of the O'Hagans in 1294, of which nothing remains but the cemetery, the ancient burial-place of the clan of O'Hagan, and more recently of the family of Lindesay: a remarkable tomb is erected to the memory of "Robert Lyndsay, Chiefe Harbeger to y King James."

TULLAGHORE, **TULLACHGOR**, or **TULLOGHGOR**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER DUNLUCE**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, adjoining the town of Ballymoney: the population is returned with the parish of that name, into which Tullaghore has merged. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $432\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Here is said to have been formerly a religious house, over which St. Nehemias presided in the time of St. Patrick.

TULLAGHORTON, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA WEST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province

of **MUNSTER**, on the mail coach road from Clonmel to Cork, and on the river Tar; containing, with part of the post-town of Clogheen, 1965 inhabitants. This parish contains 2905 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, mostly under tillage. Here is abundance of limestone, used for manure and building; and peat is cut on the mountain, much of which is reclaimable. A silver mine was worked for a short time, about 40 years since, on the townland of Castle-Grace, but it was discontinued, though the ore was considered valuable. An extensive flour-mill, employing from 30 to 40 persons, the erection of which is supposed to have cost £6000, has lately been built at Castle-Grace by Sam. Grubb, Esq., of Clogheen. A manorial court is held in the parish by the seneschal of the Earl of Glengall, lord of the manor. Parson's Green was the residence of the late Rev. Dr. Tuckey; and Ballyboy is that of R. Croker, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Lismore, with which the vicarage is held, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £388. 9. 3.; the glebe, close to the site of the old church, comprises 3r. 6p., and is annexed to the vicarage. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ballylooby, or Whitechurch, and contains a chapel. There are two private schools, in which about 190 children are taught. Here is a holy well, to which pilgrims resort once a year. The ruins of a castle, denominated Castle-Grace, consist at present of two towers on the east side, comprising an area of about 40 yards square; it was erected as a strong position to check the inroads of the Desmonds by Raymond le Gros, who came over with Strongbow, and received a grant of this property, with other possessions, from King John: it passed to the Butler family, and is now the property of the Earl of Glengall. At Ballyboy are slight remains, indicating that it was once of considerable strength, of another old castle formerly belonging to the Desmonds.

TULLAHOUGHT, a parish, in the barony of **KELLS**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Kil-moganny; containing 1538 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the small river Lingam, which here separates the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and the provinces of Leinster and Munster. It comprises 4364 statute acres; the substratum consists chiefly of a slaty argillite. Near Kilmacoliver is an extensive quarry of slate of superior quality, called the Ormond Quarry, in which about 150 persons are generally employed; the slates have an extensive sale in this and the adjoining counties, being considered nearly equal to the Welsh slates in colour and lightness; the quantity annually raised is considerable, and the works have been extended to a depth of 120 feet. Kilmacoliver is the residence of Danl. Osborne, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, entirely inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, to whom the tithes, amounting to £181, are payable. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Killamery; the chapel, a modern structure, is at Kilmacoliver. About 100 children are educated in two private schools. At Lamogue are some remains of an ancient church.

TULLAMAIN, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLOGHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEIN-**

STER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Callan, on the road to Killenny; containing 435 inhabitants, and comprising 1147 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithes amount to £105. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the union or district of Callan.

TULLAMAIN, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Fethard; containing 503 inhabitants. It comprises 2126 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is in general good and mostly in pasture, and there is abundance of limestone. Tullamain House, pleasantly situated, is the residence of John Maher, Esq. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Redcity: the tithes amount to £140. About 120 children are educated in the national school at Rose-Green, and about 90 in two private schools. Some remains of the old church still exist; and there is a very extensive moat with several intrenchments, which, from its being planted with fine trees, forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding neighbourhood.

TULLAMOORE, or KILBRIDE, a market, assize and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of BALLYCOWAN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 20 miles (S. E. by E.) from Athlone, and $49\frac{1}{2}$ (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road to Parsonstown, and on the line of the Grand Canal from Dublin to Shannon harbour; containing 7626 inhabitants, of which number 6342 are in the town. About the year 1790 this place was an insignificant village, consisting almost wholly of thatched cabins; but having been nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, occasioned by the mismanagement of a fire balloon, it was rebuilt by the Earl of Charleville, the proprietor, in an improved manner. Its central situation in a very fertile agricultural district, and the circumstance of its being for some time the terminus of the Grand Canal, before it was extended to Shannon harbour, caused it to increase very rapidly in wealth and population, insomuch that an act of parliament was passed in 1833 to transfer the place of holding the assizes and transacting the county business to it from Philipstown, which had been the assize town from the time of the formation of the county in the reign of Philip and Mary. The small river Clodagh, a branch of the Brosna, passes through it, and is crossed by a neat bridge. The town is the chief mart for the agricultural produce of a large extent of country, which in return draws from it the requisite supplies of foreign articles and manufactures: several stores have been erected on the banks of the Grand Canal, which passes close to the town, and affords a direct communication between this central depôt and Dublin on one side and the west of Ireland on the other: the distance of Tullamore from Dublin by the canal is 57 miles. Various branches of industry are carried on here with considerable spirit: there are two distilleries and three breweries, and near the town is a large brick-manufactory. The market, which is held on Tuesday and Saturday, is well supplied with provisions; a neat market-house has been built by Lord Charleville: fairs are held on May 10th, July 10th, and Oct. 21st. The assizes for the county and the general sessions of the

peace are held here, as also are petty sessions every Saturday. The new county court-house is a fine building in the Grecian style, containing all the requisite accommodations for the public business: the county gaol, erected in 1831, is a castellated building on the radiating principle. The town is a chief constabulary police station, and has a barrack capable of accommodating 3 officers and 85 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The parish originally formed part of the lands of the abbey of Durrow, on the dissolution of which they were divided into the two parishes of Dermagh, or Durrow, and Kilbride, which constituted a union until separated by an order of council. It contains $6262\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, the greater portion of which consists of town-parks of highly cultivated land of good quality; the remainder is of an inferior description, and includes some boggy ground: it contains quarries of excellent limestone for building. The demesne of Charleville forest, the seat of the Earl of Charleville, extends to the town: it is remarkable for the judicious advantage taken of its great natural beauties. The mansion is a spacious modern structure, erected in the style of an English baronial castle from designs by Mr. Fras. Johnston: the demesne contains about 1500 statute acres richly wooded, and comprises two artificial lakes, the larger of which is studded with islands. The Clodagh passes through it along a deep glen, forming several fine cascades overhung with trees; the largest of the cascades is seen to most advantage from an artificial grotto formed for the purpose of giving employment during a season of scarcity. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, partly inappropriate in the Earl of Norbury, and partly, with cure of souls, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £278. 1. 4., one-half of which is payable to the impropiator and the other to the incumbent, each having the entire tithes of certain portions of the parish. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by means of a gift of £323 and a loan of £415 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815: the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £9. The church, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the Portarlinton road, was erected in 1818, in the Gothic style, after a design by Mr. Johnston, at an expense of £8030 British, of which £738 was a gift and £2769 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the residue, amounting to £4523, was a donation from Lord Charleville: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £700 towards its repairs. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also that of Durrow: each parish has a chapel; that in Tullamore is a large building, to which several additions have been made in various styles of architecture. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. A male and female school is supported by the Earl and Countess of Charleville, another school is in connection with the Board of National Education, and a third under the London Irish Baptist Society; in all these 578 boys and 482 girls receive instruction; and in 15 private schools there are about 360 pupils. The county infirmary is in the town. The remains of a castle, built in 1626 by Sir Jasper Herbert, on the abbey lands demised to him by Queen Elizabeth for a term of years, and afterwards

granted to him in fee by Jas. I., are still in existence; as also those of three small square castles built by some of his tenants at Ballestillenury, Aharne and Aughinanagh: the ruins of the first-named shew it to have been a building of some extent and grandeur, and an inscription over the entrance records the date and circumstances of its erection. Shrahikerne castle was built, as appears from an inscription on its ruins, in 1588 by John Briscoe, an officer in Queen Elizabeth's army: its name signifies "Kearney of the Shragh," the remains of whose family house, previously to the building of the castle, are also still to be seen. There are several sulphuro-chalybeate springs in the vicinity. Tullamore gives the subordinate title of Baron to the Earl of Charleville.

TULLANISKEN, a parish, in the barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Dungannon to Stewartstown, and on the Tyrone canal; containing, with the post-town of Coal-Island (*which see*), 4102 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4461½ statute acres, of which 26 are under water; the surface is remarkably undulating and the soil various; that part which is under tillage is generally productive of good corn crops and flax. At Derryvale, Torren Hill, and New Mills, are large greens for bleaching linen cloth, where about 20,000 pieces are annually finished, chiefly for the English markets. At Coal Island, Oghran, and New Mills, are also extensive iron-works, forges, and plating-mills, for the manufacture of spades, shovels, edge-tools, &c. At Coal Island also is a very large establishment for the manufacture of fire-bricks, pots for glass-houses, and crucibles, which was established in 1834 by two English gentlemen from Stourbridge: the greater part of the goods manufactured here, are for London, Liverpool and other principal manufacturing towns in Lancashire. Here are also extensive coal-works, earthenware manufactories, and many other trades dependent on the above, all in full operation and productive of great benefit to this part of the country. The surrounding scenery is interesting and the land is well planted. Among the principal seats are Lisdhue, the residence of the Hon. A. G. Steuart; Bloomhill, of Jas. Scott, Esq.; Drumreagh, of W. Lowry, Esq.; Torren Hill, of J. S. Murray, Esq.; Beech Grove, of J. Pike, Esq.; Derryvale, of J. Davis, Esq.; and Tullanisken glebe, of the Rev. Robert Kingsmore.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithes amount to £200. The glebe-house was built about 1791, at a cost of £813 British, of which £100 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The old church was destroyed in the war of 1641; and in the 15th of Chas. II. this parish was united to that of Drumglass, and Tullanisken church remained in ruins until 1792, when Primate Robinson dissolved the union and erected the present church at New Mills, near the ancient one; it is in the later English style, with an embattled square tower, and was built at a cost of £553 British, of which £461 was a gift from the before-mentioned Board, £35 was raised by parochial assessment, and the residue by private subscription: in 1823 a gallery was added at an expense of £73, of which £40 was subscribed by individuals, the residue being raised by parochial assessment. In the R. C.

divisions the parish is one of three forming the union or district of Drumglass, and has one small chapel. The parochial schools, at New Mills, near the church, are aided by the rector; the school-house was built in 1821, with a residence for the master, and is endowed with an acre of land from the glebe. A school at Greenagh is aided by an annual donation from Lord Castle Stuart: in these schools are about 180 children. There are also a school at Edendork and a private school. Near Lake Farlough is an ancient mansion named after it, distinguished as occupying the site of Tyrone's favourite camp; and a little westward from Tullanisken church, on the northern bank of the Torren, is a large and well-fortified encampment thrown up by Turlogh O'Nial. In the churchyard is a venerable ash tree, measuring 29 feet in circumference; and near Drumrea is a valuable sulphureous spring, much resorted to and highly beneficial in scorbutic cases. Ducart, the celebrated engineer, resided for some years in this parish, and under his direction the aqueducts, bridges, &c., were constructed, by the Board of Inland Navigation.

TULLAROAN, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Kilkenny; containing 3650 inhabitants, of which number 182 are in the village. Tullaroan formed part of the extensive territories of Raymond le Gros, Earl Strongbow's companion in arms. He fixed his principal residence at Courtstown, in this parish, whence the head of the family was in after times sometimes styled Baron of Tullaroan or of Courtstown, and the surrounding lands were often distinguished by the name of Grace's parish. Its eastern boundary lies within four miles of the city of Kilkenny, joining the liberties; its western is the small river Munster, which borders it for three miles, forming the line of demarcation between Kilkenny and Tipperary: its extent is about six miles from east to west and five from north to south. Three-fourths of the parish consist of hills of considerable height, enclosing a fertile and spacious vale of pasture and meadow ground, opening southwards to a rich and well-planted range of country. The hills are capable of cultivation to their summits, and the vale consists of a fine aluminous soil irrigated by a number of streams, the principal of which, rising in the northern part, after passing through it, falls into the King's river at Callan: this stream is remarkable for the number and quality of its trout, while in the neighbouring stream of the Munster, that fish is scarcely ever taken. The soil of the hills consists of argillaceous clay and peat, easily reclaimable by a judicious application of lime and marl. Though more subject to rain than the more level districts, it is far from being wet or boggy, and is peculiarly healthy, having been less affected by the ravages of typhus fever during the visitations of that disease than any other part of the county. Many parts of the valley were once thickly planted; but the land has been completely cleared since the Revolution; and as no pains were then taken to preserve a sufficient quantity, nor have been since to repair the loss by new plantations, the landscape presents a bare and denuded appearance. The hills form part of a chain extending south-westwards into Tipperary, where they form a portion of the coal districts. Indications of this valuable mineral are perceptible in

many parts of the parish, but the attempts to explore the veins have not been undertaken in that spirit of scientific perseverance that would enable the speculators to form a well-grounded estimate of the probable results of an outlay of capital. As far as the superficial workings have afforded means of determining the quality of the veins, these appear to enlarge as they descend, dipping into the mountain at an angle of about 23 degrees; and therefore incapable of being worked with a prospect of success without a large expenditure for machinery and skilful workmanship. The crops mostly cultivated are oats and potatoes, the soil not being found to be well adapted for wheat; but most of the land is under meadow or pasture, chiefly for dairy farms, there being very few landholders who do not send considerable quantities of butter to market. The village is a constabulary police station, and has a fair on the 28th of August. The roads in some parts are formed of a kind of black slate, which in wet weather is very soft: this defect could easily be remedied, as abundance of good gravel is to be had from the beds of the streams.

It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Callan: the tithes amount to £513. 4. 4. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Freshford: the chapel is on the townland of Brith. There are six private schools, in which about 280 children receive instruction. There is scarcely a townland in which some vestige of remote antiquity cannot be traced. One of the most perfect raths is at Courtstown: it is composed of a large moated enclosure encompassing a smaller: on the same townland are two others of inferior dimensions: others of very large size are on the lands of Rathely-Grace, and near the site of the old parish church. The ruins of Courtstown castle, which for many years presented striking remains indicative of its former extent and importance, are now reduced to little more than an outline of the foundations: in digging among these many curious relics of former ages have been discovered. About half a mile eastward of the castle are the ruins of Tullaroan church and Grace's chapel, both founded by members of the Grace family; the former are of small extent and present little to attract attention; the latter, which is an offset from the church, is entered by a curiously decorated ogee gateway. The remains of a small structure, supposed to be a friary, are near the church; and at the rath of Rathely-Grace are some remains of the eastern window of an old church and of its side walls, which are pierced with loopholes instead of windows. In the village are two ornamented stone crosses in a perfect state; a third, now mutilated, is on the roadside near Bonnetstown. The water in some of the land drains is deeply coloured with an ochreous matter, affording strong indications of the existence of iron.

TULLILEASE, a parish, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, but chiefly in that of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Charleville, on the new road from Newcastle to Kanturk; containing 2155 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Allua, which flows into the Blackwater below Kanturk, and it comprises 8241 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act, and valued at £4670 per annum. The state of agriculture

is rapidly improving, in consequence of the construction of new roads in this district, of which that between Newcastle and Kanturk intersects the parish from the borders of the county of Limerick to John's Bridge. Some veins of culm have been discovered, but not yet worked; at Ballinaguila is a quarry of fine flagstones; and there are some quarries of good brownstone within the limits of the parish. On the river Allua is a small oatmeal mill. Fairs are held at Tullilease on March 1st, April 29th, June 29th, and Oct. 24th, for cattle and pigs. The seats are Tullilease House, the residence of J. J. Sullivan, Esq.; and Bellagh, of Edw. Allen, Esq. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of A. Ankittle, Esq. The tithes, amounting to £340, are payable in equal portions to the impropiators and the vicar. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed on Sundays at Tullilease House. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Freemount; divine service is performed in a private house until a chapel can be built. About 50 children are educated in a private school. Of the ancient priory, which, according to Ware, was founded here by Matthew Mac Griffin for Canons Regular of the rule of St. Augustine, and which was afterwards united to Kells in Ossory, the ruins of the church still exist, and contain a stone effigy, supposed to be that of St. Barnabas, the patron saint: the burial-ground is still used.

TULLOGHALLEN.—See TULLYALLEN.

TULLOGHER, a village, in the parish of DYSERTMORE, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Inistioge; containing 34 houses and 170 inhabitants.

TULLOGHMEELAN, or TULLAMELLON, a parish, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Clonmel, on the mail road to Cork; containing 1100 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Suir, and comprises 1660 acres, as appotted under the tithe act, chiefly under an improved system of tillage. Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, is situated in a finely wooded and extensive demesne, which, with the deer-park, comprises about 320 acres; the demesne, which is bounded on the south by the river, exhibits some delightful scenery, and commands extensive and interesting views. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, united to that of Newcastle, and together constituting the corps of the treasurership, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £207. 2. 3. The lands belonging to the treasurership comprise 96½ statute acres, of which 72, called Ballynalegan, adjoin the town of Lismore, on the river Blackwater; the remaining 24½ acres constitute the glebe of Newcastle, and the whole is let on lease at £47. 10. per annum, and an annual renewal fine of £27: the gross value of the dignity, tithe and land inclusive, amounts to £436. 0. 9. per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1817, when the late Board of First Fruits gave £100 and lent £750 towards its erection. The church, a neat and commodious edifice with a tower, was erected about 46 years since. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Ardfinnan, and contains a chapel. In the parochial school, which is chiefly supported by the Earl of Donoughmore, who

also built the school-house, about 80 children are educated. John, second Earl of Donoughmore, is interred in the family vault at Tulloghmeelan; he succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby in the command of the army in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself, and was raised to the peerage in 1801 as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria and Knocklofty: his lordship died in 1832. There are some ancient Danish forts within the limits of the parish.

TULLOHANBROGE, or **GROVE**, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLELOGHER**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Callan; containing 620 inhabitants, and comprising 3616 statute acres. Within its limits is Ballykeefe Hill, the property of the Earl of Desart, which has been lately planted to the extent of 90 acres, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Inchiolaghan and of the corps of the chancellorship: the tithes amount to £232. 10. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of St. Patrick's. Some remains of the old church of Kyleballykeefe still exist; and at Ballykeefe are the ruins of the castle of that name.

TULLOW, or **TULLOWPHELM**, a market and post-town, and a parish, in the barony of **RATHVILLY**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Carlow, and $46\frac{1}{2}$ (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Carlow to Newtownbarry; containing 2587 inhabitants, of which number, 1929 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the river Slaney, over which is a bridge of five arches, built, according to an inscription on it, in the year 1767, is supposed to have been originally an appendage to a castle erected here by some of the first English settlers under the directions of Hugh de Lacy, and to a monastery founded here in 1315 for Augustinian friars by Simon Lombard and Hugh Tallon, whose grant was confirmed, in 1331, by Edw. III. At the dissolution its temporalities were granted to the Earl of Ormonde. The castle was defended by Col. Butler in 1650 against the parliamentary army, but after a stubborn resistance it was taken by Cols. Hewson and Reynolds. There are no vestiges of it now in existence, and the only relic of the abbey is a mutilated stone cross in a burial-ground on the south side of the river. It is said that the building was taken down in the reign of Queen Anne, to supply materials for the erection of a barrack on a site now occupied by the court-house. The town comprises two main streets and a few lanes, in which are 305 houses, mostly of inferior description: its outlets extend into the two adjoining parishes of Ardristan and Killerig. It obtained a patent for holding a market on Saturday and again for another on Tuesday: the market is now held on Saturday, and is the best corn market in the county. Fairs are held on April 21st, July 10th, Oct. 29th, and Nov. 21st. The extensive flour-mill of Messrs. Doyle and Pim grinds about 10,000 barrels of wheat annually: there are also in the town two breweries belonging to Mr. Carter and Mr. Roche. General sessions of the peace are held in the town in January, April, June, and October; petty sessions are also held here: the business of both is transacted in a small court-house. The town is a chief constabulary police station.

The parish contains 5837 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: about one-half of it is meadow and pasture, and the remainder under tillage, with the exception of a small portion of wood. Two of its townlands are locally situated in the adjoining county of Wicklow. The Derreen river flows along its south-eastern and southern boundaries, and at its southern extremity joins the Slaney near the church of Aghade. The principal seats are Newstown, the residence of R. Eustace, Esq.; Rathglass, of Pilsworth Whelan, Esq.; ———, of R. Doyne, Esq.; Castlemore, the seat of the Eustace family; Rathrush, a seat of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency; and Ballynunnery, of — Swift, Esq.; the residence of W. Carter, Esq., is in the town. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde: the tithes amount to £600. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe near the church; the latter is a new building, erected in 1831 in the Gothic style. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Tullow and Tankardstown, and part of those of Ardristan, Pubbledrum, and Urglin. In the union there are three chapels; that of Tullow is a spacious building with three galleries, to which has been lately added a very fine tower and spire. There is a monastery in the town, the friars of which, ten in number, superintend a classical school, and also a national school, to which the Board of National Education allows £20 per annum for an additional master. The ladies of a convent superintend two schools, one for the daughters of the gentry, the other a free school for the education of the poorer classes; the latter of these also receives aid from the National Board. A number of orphan children are sent from Dublin to the monastery and convent schools for instruction. There is in the town a school for boys and girls, supported by subscriptions, and an infants' school, maintained by Chas. Doyne, Esq. There are also two private schools, in which are about 60 boys and 20 girls. Some distance south of the town are the ruins of Castle Grace, erected by one of the ancient family of Grace, descended from Raymond le Gros. The title of Viscount Tullowphelim was enjoyed successively by two branches of the Butler family, both of which have been many years extinct.

TULLOW, county of **DUBLIN**.—See **TULLY**.

TULLOWCRINE, a parish, in the barony of **IDRONE WEST**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Carlow, on the road from Leighlin-bridge to Castlecomer, and on the river Barrow; containing 1348 inhabitants. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Old Leighlin: the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter. The tithes amount to £300. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Leighlin-bridge.

TULLOWHERIN, a parish, in the barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Gowran, on the road to Thomastown; containing 895 inhabitants, and comprising 5122 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, the rectory being the corps of the precentorship, and the vicarage forming part of the union of Kilfane and corps of the archdeaconry, both in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes amount to £460, of which £210 is payable to

the rector and £250 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Thomas town, and contains a chapel. Here is one of the ancient round towers, which at three feet from the ground is about 50 feet in circumference, and has an entrance at the height of about 12 feet; the upper part, near the summit, appears to have been lighted by eight windows, of which four still remain: it is built of silicious breccia, but the contiguous church, which is also an ancient edifice, and in ruins, is constructed of limestone.

TULLOWMAGRINAGH, or **THUMAGURNA**, a parish, in the barony and county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlow, on the road from Leighlin-bridge to Tullow; containing 1109 inhabitants. It comprises 5913 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, chiefly under an improved system of tillage. The seats are Castletown, the residence of — Faulkner, Esq.; Racroge, of W. Elliott, Esq.; and Kilballyhue, of — Nolan, Esq. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming the corps of the prebend of Tullowmagrinagh, in the cathedral of Leighlin, and part of the union of Ballinacarrig or Staples-town: the tithes amount to £320. 15. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, also called Tinriland, comprising also the parishes of Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, and Benekerry, and containing the chapels of Tinriland and Benekerry, the former of which is in this parish. At Tinriland is a national school, in which about 340 children are educated. Mr. Haughton, a translator of some of Fenelon's works, lived in the parish.

TULLOWMOY, a parish, partly in the barony of **BALLYADAMS**, and partly in that of **STRADBALLY**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Stradbally, on the road to Castlecomer; containing 1527 inhabitants, and comprising 5913 statute acres as apportioned under the tithe act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £300. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Ballyadams, and has a neat chapel. About 30 children are educated in a national school.

TULLY, or **TULLAFERNE**, a parish, in the barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with part of the post-town of Ramelton, 6096 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of Lough Swilly, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,612 statute acres, of which 383 are water, and 14,908 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £4585 per annum. There is a considerable portion of bog, also part of a lake, upwards of a mile in length, called Lough Ferne: about 100 acres of land have been lately reclaimed from the sea at Mulroy bay; this bay admits the approach of vessels to within half a mile of the village of Milford. Several of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving at their own houses. The gentlemen's seats are Glenalla, the residence of the Rev. G. V. Hart; Clara, of Jas. Watt, Esq.; and Ballyare, of John Cochrane, Esq. The parish is in the diocese of Raphoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Aghnash, or Tullyaughnash: the tithes amount to £590. 12. 8.; and there is a glebe, comprising 512 Cunningham acres, valued at £256 per annum. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Killygarvan, by

which name the district is also called: each parish contains a chapel. There are two meeting-houses for Covenanters and one for Presbyterians. At Milford is a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, in which, and in two other public schools, about 260 children are educated; and about 290 children are taught in six private schools; there are also five Sunday schools.

TULLY, or **TULLOW**, also called **BULLOCK**, a parish, in the barony of **HALF-RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing with the villages of Cabinteely and Carrickmines (each separately described), 1385 inhabitants. The former, which is the principal village, is situated $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Bray. At the village of Golden-Ball, the eastern side of which is in this parish, is a twopenny post-office. The parish comprises 2845 statute acres, chiefly in a high state of cultivation, and embellished with numerous seats and well-planted demesnes. Granite and freestone are procured at Murphystown. Near Rockville is a deep and romantic glen or dingle. The principal seats are Leopardstown, the handsome residence of Fenton Hort, Esq., situated in a demesne of about 200 acres, the pleasure grounds of which are tastefully laid out, and command magnificent views of the bay of Dublin, Killiney hills, Bray Head and Wicklow and Dublin mountains; Brenanstown House, the handsome and substantial mansion of Geo. Pim, Esq., also situated in a fine demesne; Cherryfield, the residence of the Rev. J. Hunt; Rocklands, of J. H. Dunne, Esq.; Rockville, of C. W. Roche, Esq., commanding a fine view of the bay of Killiney; Glanamuck, of Jos. Strong, Esq.; Priorsland, of the Rev. L. H. Bolton; Kingstown House, of the Rev. M. Mc Namara; North Lodge, of John Gilbert, Esq.; Carrickmines Castle, of Robt. Taylor, Esq., in the grounds of which are the remains of the ancient castle of that name; Belmont, of Thos. Smith, Esq., M. D., commanding a magnificent mountain view; and Glen Druid, of Mrs. Barrington, which derives its name from a very perfect cromlech or druidical altar situated in a picturesque and richly wooded glen watered by a mountain stream; from the summit of a lofty tower, erected by the late Mr. Barrington, is obtained a splendid view of the sea, with the hills of Howth and Killiney, Bray Head, the Sugar Loaves, Djouce, and the Three Rock and Shankill mountains, and the beautiful country in the foreground. It is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of Christ-Church, and the curacy part of the union of Monkstown: the tithes amount to £291. 18., two-thirds of which are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the curate. In the R. C. divisions it is chiefly in the union or district of Kingstown, and has a chapel at Cabinteely. At Clonkeen is a school aided by subscription, in which about 70 children are educated, and about 40 are taught in a private school at Cabinteely. According to Ledwich, the church of Tully was founded by the Ostmen and dedicated to their favourite saint, Olave; its ruins, situated on an eminence, still form a picturesque object, and its circular arches bear evidence of its remote antiquity. Near the church are the remains of some ancient crosses with traces of rudely sculptured figures. The cromlech at Glen Druid consists of a large table stone, 14 feet long and 12 broad, supported by six upright stones: the

former is supposed to weigh about 25 tons. At Murphystown are the remains of an ancient castle.

TULLY, or **COGHLANSTOWN**, a parish, partly in the barony of **KILCULLEN**, but chiefly in that of **EAST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Kildare, on the road to Castle-Dermot; containing 1065 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 statute acres, as rated for the county cess, and nearly 4800 acres of bog, adjoining the Curragh of Kildare. A fair is held on Dec. 21st, and there is a grist-mill within the limits of the parish. Tully House is the residence of Wm. Dunne, Esq. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers existed here from an early period, and was richly endowed; several chapters of the order were held here, and it continued to flourish until the Reformation. It is now held with the bishoprick of Kildare, as part of the corps thereof: the possessions consist of upwards of 20 townships or places yielding tithes to the bishop, in some cases the whole, and in others two-thirds: the tithes amount to £323. 17. 3. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act the proceeds of this parish will, on the next avoidance of the bishoprick, become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions it forms part of the union or district of Kildare and Rathangan. Some remains of the ancient religious house and its chapel still exist. General Sarsfield, who served under Jas. II., lived in this parish. On taking down the house, several spoons and curious bottles were found.

TULLYALLEN, or **TULLOUGHALLEN**, a parish, chiefly in the barony of **FERRARD**, county of **LOUTH**, but partly in that of **UPPER SLANE**, county of **MEATH**, and in the province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Ardee: the village contains 181 inhabitants; the population of the remainder of the parish is returned with Mellifont. The parish is situated on the river Boyne, by which it is bounded on the south and separated from the county of Drogheda; it comprises about 11,000 statute acres, of which, according to the Ordnance survey, 7344 are in the county of Louth, including a detached portion of 953 acres called Newtown-Stalaba, and 84 in the tideway of the Boyne. The land is wholly under tillage, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. The scenery on the banks of the Boyne is pleasingly varied. On a rock rising abruptly from the river, about two miles from Drogheda, is a stately obelisk of stone, commemorating the battle of the Boyne by inscriptions on the faces of the pedestal: it was erected by subscription in the reign of Geo. II., and the first stone was laid by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1736. The principal seats are Townley Hall, the residence of B. Balfour, Esq., a handsome mansion of hewn stone, situated in a highly improved demesne of 500 acres, and containing a choice collection of paintings; Beaulieu, the earliest seat of the Plunkett family, who have been in possession of it at least since the period of the English invasion; Newtown, of F. Donagh, Esq.; and Green Hills, of St. George Smith, Esq. The village contains about 40 houses; the weaving of coarse linen is carried on for the Drogheda market, and a constabulary police force is stationed there. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, comprising the parishes of Mellifont and Tullyallen, and in the patronage of the

Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the stipend of the curate is £92. 6. $1\frac{3}{4}$., of which £36. 18. $5\frac{1}{2}$. is paid by the impropriator, and £55. 7. $8\frac{1}{4}$. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The glebe-house, towards which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £450 and a loan of £50, was built in 1816; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £8. 6. 8. per annum. The church, towards the erection of which the same Board contributed a gift of £800, in 1817, is a neat edifice and has been recently repaired at an expense of £217, granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Mellifont; there are two chapels, one in the village, and one at Newtown-Drogheda. About 300 children are taught in four public schools, of which one at Townley Hall is maintained by Mr. Balfour and another by the Misses Balfour. Near the obelisk is a picturesque valley called King William's Glen, in which that monarch encamped his forces, previously to his crossing the river and obtaining the victory of the Boyne.

TULLYBRACKY, a parish, partly in the barony of **COSHMA**, but chiefly in that of **SMALL COUNTY**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Bruff, on the road to Limerick; containing 1774 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3148a. 2r. 15p. statute measure, as apploited under the tithe act. The land is considered to be of the most fertile character; it is based on a substratum of limestone. About one-fifth of it is in tillage, producing very heavy crops of every kind of grain; the remainder is meadow or enclosed in demesnes: near the boundary is a small but very valuable bog. The most remarkable of the seats is Rockbarton, the elegant mansion of Lord Guillamore, situated in a demesne of great extent, beauty and variety of scenery: the others are Cahir, the elegant residence of Lieut. Col. O'Grady; Ballynauty, of Mrs. Creed; and the glebe, of the Rev. John Fitzgerald, the grounds of which are laid out with much taste and densely planted. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of the same name, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £280. 10. 6. per ann. The glebe-house was erected in 1813 by a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two glebes; one of $61\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on which the house is built; the other of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres near the old church; making together 73 acres of land of the highest natural and acquired fertility. The church, erected in 1819 on a new site about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the former building, and about midway between Rockbarton and the glebe-house, is an elegant edifice in the later English style, with a lofty square tower crowned with pierced battlements and pinnacles: it cost £2500, of which £1200 was contributed in two grants from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remaining £1300 was a donation from Lord Guillamore. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Bruff. The male and female parochial schools are wholly supported by Lord Guillamore and the rector; and there is a private school in which 58 boys and 22 girls are educated. A few portions of the old church are still in existence, and round Rockbarton are numerous vestiges of antiquity, but the most remarkable ruins are those in

the demesne of Cahir Guillamore, which indicate the former existence of an ancient city of great extent: the sites of streets, gates and fortifications are still to be traced, extending in some places into the adjoining parishes, and connected with the ancient forts on several of the surrounding hills.

TULLYCORBET, a parish, partly in the barony of **CREMORNE**, but chiefly in that of **MONAGHAN**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Ballibay, on the road to Monaghan; containing 4833 inhabitants. It comprises 7913½ statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, of land of good quality, which is generally well cultivated: there are several lakes within its limits, the two largest of which, Cordoo and Corfin, are near one another: there is a considerable extent of bog. Besides the usual crops of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, rye and flax are grown; and a considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in the houses of the farmers. The mail coach road from Dublin to Derry skirts the parish on the east. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, forming the corps of the prebend of Tallycorbet in the cathedral of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £400. The glebe-house, which is in a dilapidated state, was built in 1773 by the then incumbent, at an expense of £634. 10.: the glebe, comprising 42 acres, is valued at £63 per annum. The church is a small and plain but neat edifice, situated on an eminence and erected at an expense of £850, by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also that of Ballibay; in each parish there is a chapel. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians; two situated respectively at Bradox and Cahans, belonging to the Seceding Synod, the latter being of the first class; and one for Covenanters, connected with that in the parish of Muckno. The parochial school is aided by the incumbent; there is a school at Creagh; in both these there are about 170 boys and 150 girls. There are also five private schools, in which are about 250 boys and 90 girls.

TULLYHANOGUE, or **TULLAGHANOGUE**, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Trim, on the road to Athboy; containing 112 inhabitants. It is the property of Lords Darnley and Sherborne, and comprises 1133½ statute acres, nearly the whole of which, except what is in demesne, is arable and in a good state of cultivation. The land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of those noblemen, who have recently erected some very superior farm-houses on their estates. Clifton Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, is a handsome mansion finely situated in an ample demesne, which was greatly improved by the late Lord. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Trim; the rectory is inappropriate in J. O'Reilly, Esq. The tithes amount to £54. 9. 9., of which £29. 11. 3½. is payable to the impropriator, and £24. 18. 5½. to the perpetual curate. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Moymet.

TULLYLISH, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Gilford (which is

separately described,) 10,501 inhabitants. The parish formerly was part of the property of the powerful family of Maginnis, Lords of Iveagh; it was forfeited in consequence of the part taken by the head of the family in 1641. At the commencement of the war which broke out in that year, a body of Protestant women who were sent by Sir Phelim O'Nial from Armagh to Claneboy, were forced to cross Lough Kernan, in this parish, during a severe frost, when the ice having given way when they were in the middle of it, the whole party perished. In 1685 the townland of Moyallen was granted to a colony of the Society of Friends in England, whose descendants still maintain the settlement and have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the surrounding district. In 1772, a band of the insurgent peasantry, who styled themselves "Hearts of Oak," attacked Gilford castle, the seat of Sir R. Johnstone, Bart., who with his family and friends defended the place so gallantly as to repulse the assailants; but the Rev. S. Morell, Presbyterian minister of the parish, who had joined in the defence, was killed during the engagement. The parish, which comprises 11,707 statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, of which 6920 are apportioned under the tithe act, is situated in the west of the county, on the border of Armagh, from which county it is separated by the Newry canal; it is intersected by the roads from Loughbrickland to Lurgan, from Banbridge to Portadown, and from Gilford to Dromore. The river Bann passes through it in a winding course of five miles from east to west, passing by the town of Gilford, which is nearly in the centre of the parish: the only sheet of standing water is Lough Kernan, near Banford, which covers about 43½ acres. The soil is fertile, in a highly improved state, and cultivated according to the best systems; there is no waste land and the bogs have been mostly reclaimed. There are some good quarries of building stone: numerous indications of coal have led to several unsuccessful attempts to discover a productive vein: ironstone is found in quantities near Gilford: the scenery is highly picturesque, the whole of the surface being studded with numerous and well-planted seats and with many bleachgreens. The district of Moyallen is one of the richest and most beautiful in the county; its numerous elegant houses, lawns, plantations and greens, with the fine river Bann winding tranquilly among them, indicate a high degree of comfort and prosperity, owing chiefly to the linen manufacture, which was introduced into the parish in 1725, and has since continued to be the main source of its wealth. The bleaching of the cloth is the process peculiarly attended to: in the numerous bleach-greens which border the Bann in its progress through the parish upwards of 138,000 pieces of linen were finished for the market in 1834. A thread-manufactory, carried on at Miltown on an extensive scale, gives employment to 170 persons, a mill at Coose for spinning fine linen yarn employs 200: each is worked by a combination of steam and water power: another for linen yarn is now being erected at Gilford on an extensive scale. Large works for manufacturing the chymical ingredients required in the various processes of the fabrication of linen-cloth have been established at Moyallen and at Coose. At Banford there is a very large flour-mill. The vicinity of the canal, which skirts the parish on the west, and on which there is a wharf and stores about

a mile from Gilford, contributes to the increase of this prosperity, by affording a vent for the manufactured articles throughout a large extent of inland country both to the north and south, and to the two great shipping ports of Belfast and Newry. The parish is in the manor of Gilford and was subject to the jurisdiction of the court held there with the exception of two townlands which belong to the Bishop of Dromore's manor of Bailonagalga; but it is now united to that of Rathfri-land, and is within the jurisdiction of the court there. Petty sessions are held in Gilford and two fairs annually. The seats are very numerous; among them are Gilford castle, the residence of Sir W. Johnstone, Bart.; Tullylish-House, of H. Hamilton, Esq.; Milltown, of John Smyth, Esq.; Banville, of Jas. Foote, Esq.; Hazelbank, of S. Law, Esq.; Springvale, of Thomas Upritchard, Esq.; Lawrencetown, of — Bowen, Esq.; Banford, of B. Haughton, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of I. Stoney, Esq.; Tullylish House, of Mrs. Hamilton; the glebe, of the Rev. W. H. Wynne; Fanny-mount, of the Rev. John Johnstone; Stramore House, of R. J. Nicholson, Esq.; Stramore, of J. Christy, Esq.; Moyallon, of T. C. Wakefield, Esq.; Gilford Villa, of W. McCreight, Esq.; Mill Park, now unoccupied; Banvale, of J. Upritchard, Esq.; and Lennaderg, of the Rev. H. H. Madden, where also is a house built in 1645 for the accommodation of the officers of the royal army, who were stationed on the Bann water during the war of 1641; it is still a handsome cottage and the residence of Thos. Weir, Esq., by whose ancestor it was erected.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore; the rectory partly forms a portion of the union of Aghaderg and the corps of the deanery of Dromore, the rectorial tithes of 15 townlands being payable to the dean; and is partly united with the vicarage, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the incumbent receiving the rectorial tithes of the four remaining townlands. The tithes amount to £496. 2. 10., of which £269. 11. 8. is payable to the dean and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is situated about a mile from the church, on a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £60 per ann.: it was erected in 1789 by aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits; offices were added in 1803, at an expense of £120 British, and in 1808 £424 was further expended in additions. The church, which is situated at Banford, on the southern bank of the river, over which is an excellent stone bridge, was built in 1698, upon one of the outer defences of an ancient fort or field-work, raised to defend the pass of the river, on the site of the former edifice, which had been destroyed in 1641: a large circular aisle was added to it on the north side, in 1827, by aid of a loan of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits, and at the same time a square pinnacled tower: the church is now about to be again enlarged, to enable it to afford sufficient accommodations for the still increasing numbers of the congregation. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and those of Seapatrik (which includes the town of Banbridge), Magherally, and Donaghcloney, in which are two chapels, both of large dimensions; one near the bridge at Coose was greatly enlarged and improved in 1834; the other is on the townland of Clare. Near the village of Hall's Mills is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with

the Synod of Ulster, of the first class: in it is a handsome monument to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Morell, who was buried here. At Moyallen is a meeting-house of the Society of Friends: there are also places of worship for Seceders and Methodists. A male and female parochial school at Knocknagan is supported by subscriptions; there are also male and female schools at Clare and at Park, a female school at Gilford, and schools at Bleary, Mullabrack, Moyallen, Coose, and Gilford, all in connection with different societies and the last three with the National Board of Education: in all these there are about 260 boys and 130 girls. There are also 12 private schools, in which are about 270 boys and 330 girls. The remains of several ancient forts are still to be traced: the largest is that at Banford, on which the church is built, of which, though a road now passes through it, and the ramparts are nearly levelled, the general outline can still be distinctly traced. At Tullyhoa are extensive ruins, supposed by some to be those of an abbey.

TULLYNAKILL, a parish, in the barony of CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Comber, on the western shore of Strangford Lough, and on the road from Downpatrick to Belfast; containing, with the village of Ardmillan, 1386 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 2923½ statute acres, including several islands in the lake. The whole of the land is arable and of excellent quality, and it is under a highly improved system of cultivation, producing fine crops of grain, potatoes and turnips. Some large limestone quarries, in which fossil remains abound, are extensively worked: the stone, which resembles porphyry, is conveyed both by land and water to all parts of the surrounding country. A manorial court with extensive jurisdiction and peculiar privileges was formerly held here, but it has fallen into disuse for many years. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectorial tithes of the whole of the parish, which is bishop's land, are payable, and have merged in the rental; the vicarial tithes amount to £110. 10. 1. The church, erected in 1825, at an expense of £830, a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, is a very neat edifice in the early English style. The ruins of the old church, built, or according to some accounts, rebuilt in 1636, are still visible. A private school affords instruction to 37 boys and 35 girls.

TULLYRATH.—See TALLERATH.

TULLYRUSK, a parish, in the barony of UPPER MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Glenavy, on the road from Lisburn to Antrim; containing 2360 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 4779½ statute acres, chiefly under pasture; the land in the lower part is tolerably good, but in the southern part there is much unimproved and barren mountain: there are about 100 acres of bog at the Brown moss. The climate, from the position of the parish between Lough Neagh and Belfast Lough, is moist and chilly. The rivers Crumlin and Glenavy bound it to the east and west. The weaving of linens and cottons for the Belfast market is carried on to some extent in the farm-houses. Knockairn is the residence of Fortescue Gregg, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor,

forming part of the union of Glenavy; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Hertford. The tithes amount to £71. 1. 11., of which £15. 15. is payable to the impropriator, and £55. 6. 11. to the vicar. In the registry of Connor this parish is called a grange, and in the terrier and regal visitation book a chapelry; having been, probably, either a Bishop's mensal or a dependency on one of the great monasteries. The church of Tullyrusk stood in the townland of that name, near the verge of the parish; from the portions of its foundations still remaining, its dimensions appear to have been 62 feet by 17. Adjoining it is a large and well-enclosed cemetery, in which the Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics chiefly bury. There are four private schools, in which about 140 children are educated; and two Sunday schools. Several raths and tumuli occur in various parts. The crystals commonly called Lough Neagh pebbles are found in great quantities on turning up the land by the plough, although the lake whence they take their name is three miles distant, and the elevation of the land where they are found is many hundred feet above the level of its surface.

TULSK, a post-town (formerly an incorporated market-town and parliamentary borough), in the parish of OGULLA, barony and county of ROSCOMMON, province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.) from Roscommon, and 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ (W.N.W.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. O'Connor Roe erected a castle here in 1406, and during the same century a Dominican monastery was founded either by Mac Duil or O'Dowell, or by Phelim, son of Phelim Cleary O'Connor, who was interred here in 1448. The castle was for a long time one of the strongest in the province, and was garrisoned by the Earl of Kildare when he led his forces into this province in 1499. The monastery continued to flourish till the reign of Elizabeth, but for some time prior to the dissolution its possessions were usurped by the Corporation of Galway. A Dominican abbey was also founded at Toemonia, near the town, by O'Connor Roe which in the reign of Elizabeth was found to be in the occupation of Franciscans of the third order, on whose suppression it was granted by the Queen to Richard Kyndelinshe. The inhabitants were incorporated by Chas. II., in the fourteenth year of his reign, by the designation of the "Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tulske:" the charter also conferred the elective franchise, with power to hold a court of record and a weekly market. Under this charter the corporation consisted of a portreeve, 15 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace and other officers appointed in the usual manner. The portreeve and free burgesses continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The court of record, which had jurisdiction to the amount of £5, has been long discontinued, and the corporation has become extinct. The town has dwindled into an insignificant village, consisting only of a few straggling cottages and one shop. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and the first Monday in November (O. S.); a constabulary police force is stationed in the village, and petty sessions are held weekly. There are some remains of the ancient abbey, situated in a large cemetery which is still used as a

burial-place; and also of the conventual buildings; but the chief feature is a double-arched doorway, divided in the centre by a round pillar, which is of elegant design and in good preservation. The surrounding district is extremely rich and affords luxuriant pasturage.

TUMNA, or TOEMONIA, a parish, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road to Boyle and on the river Shannon; containing 4453 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4473 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, mostly good land, though there is much bog: agriculture is in a backward state: limestone and freestone abound. There is a canal from Lough Allen to Carrick, to avoid the shoals. A large portion of the parish is occupied by the Coote Hall estate, the improved property of Hugh Barton, Esq., presenting a great contrast to the surrounding lands. Some of the tenantry are engaged in the woollen and cotton manufactures, such as coarse flannels, and striped woollen and cotton stuffs used for under garments. The Shannon bounds the parish on the east, on the shore of which is the small rising village of Battlebridge, at the end of a bridge on the road from the village and county of Leitrim: this bridge is of 6 arches, 150 feet in length and 13 in width. On the south side of the parish are the upper and lower Oakford loughs, through which the Boyle water descends into the Shannon. Near the banks of the Boyle water stands Old Coote Hall (with a wretched dependent village), formerly a place of strength, of which a northern round tower with a conical roof forms an appendage to the farm-house into which the buildings have been converted: the surrounding curtain walls include ruins of various other old buildings. The gentlemen's seats are Hughestown, the residence of C. Molloy, Esq., standing immediately on a large lake formed by the Boyle water; Woodbrook, of J. Kirkwood, Esq.; Lakeview, of T. Kirkwood, Esq.; and Springfield, of C. W. Peyton, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Ardelare; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The tithes amount to £140, half of which is payable to the impropriator, and half to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Killuken, also called Croghan and Ballinameen, and partly in that of Ardcarne or Crossna, and contains a chapel: a school is maintained by the parish priest. Remains of an ancient church exist, with a cemetery attached. Seven golden balls were dug up near the old church of the size of an egg, supposed to have belonged to the church.

TUMORE, a parish, in the barony of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N.W.) from Boyle, on the road to Ballymote; containing 3395 inhabitants. It comprises 8496 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The portion of the land which is under cultivation, both in tillage and pasture, is of superior quality and makes a good return, but there is a good deal of mountain and bog: limestone is abundant for all purposes. Battlefield is the residence of James Knott, Esq.; and Mount Dodwell, of C. Thompson, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, forming part of the union of Emlyfadd; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. The tithes amount to £294. 5., of which £124. 5. is payable to the impropriator, and £170 to the vicar.

In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called Keash, which comprises this parish and that of Drumratt: the chapel at Keash, in Tumore parish, is a large building in good repair. There is a place of worship belonging to a Presbyterian congregation at Granamore; where also there is a school, and there is a national school at Templevaney: about 140 boys and 70 girls are educated in these schools. The remains of an old church with a burial-ground are at Tumore, and another ruin and enclosure of similar character is at Templevaney. The lofty hill of Keash contains several remarkable caves, some of which extend to a considerable length: the entrance to the largest is 30 feet high.

TUOGH.—See TOUGH.

TUOSIST, or KILMACALOGUE, a parish, in the barony of GLANEROUGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Kenmare, on the bay of that name; containing 6376 inhabitants. This parish is considered to be one of the wildest and most irreclaimable districts in the county: it is separated on the south-east from the county of Cork by a range of lofty and almost impassable mountains, and extends for about nine miles along the southern shore of the great estuary, or bay of Kenmare, an inlet of which, called Ardroom Harbour, forms its boundary on the south-west. The ancient castle of Ardea, now in ruins, occupies a bold and romantic situation on a lofty cliff overlooking the bay; it was once the seat of the O'Sullivans, some of whose descendants still exist in this district. In 1602 a Spanish ship landed supplies of money and ammunition at this castle, which encouraged some of the native Irish to assemble in the mountains, but they were soon dispersed by Lord Barry, Sir G. Thornton, and Sir C. Wilmot. According to ancient computation the parish, which is entirely the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, comprises $97\frac{1}{2}$ gneeves, or upwards of 40,000 statute acres, consisting chiefly of rocky mountain and bog; in the hollows among the mountains are several lakes, some of which are extremely picturesque, and near the bay is one of considerable size called Lough Cloney. The principal residence is Deireen, that of Peter McSweeny, Esq. There is a considerable domestic manufacture of coarse flannel, which is chiefly sold in the town of Kenmare; and several of the inhabitants are occasionally employed in the fishery of the bay: at Ardea is a good salmon fishery. The small bay or harbour of Kilmacalogue affords shelter for vessels of considerable size. Off the coast is a small island called Dinis, the property of H. A. Herbert, Esq., of Muckross, on which is a cottage with a neat plantation, and immediately adjoining is a fine oyster bed. On this island are vestiges of a small chapel, supposed to have formerly belonged to the abbey of Muckross; and it is traditionally stated that an establishment existed here for supplying the monks with oysters, the shells of which had accumulated to such an extent, as to have been lately used as manure: a considerable quantity of sea-weed is collected on its shores, and used for the same purpose. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Kenmare: the tithes amount to £226. 13. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$. British, exclusive of £15. 6. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. late currency, payable to the Archdeacon of Aghadoe. There is a glebe of four acres; and another of the same extent belonging to the

archdeacon. In the R. C. divisions it forms the head of a union or district, called Lochurt, or Carks, comprising also that part of the parish of Kenmare lying on the south side of the river, and containing the chapels of Daurus and Deireen. At Ardea is a house for the priest, built by the Marquess of Lansdowne, who has also, in conjunction with the National Board, lately erected school-houses at Carks and Cloney, previously to which about 120 children were educated in three private schools. The ruins of the old church still exist in the burial-ground near the harbour of Kilmacalogue; and at Lochurt are the remains of a druidical circle. In the vicinity of Ardea is the small Lough Quinlan, in which are some remarkable little floating islands.

TURLOUGH, a parish, in the barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. E.) from Castlebar, on the road to Swinford; containing 6949 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on a small river connecting Lough Lanach with Lough Cullen, comprises 22,405 statute acres; a large tract is mountain and bog, and of the remainder the greater portion is under tillage. The land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, and is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes, and for building; and there is also a quarry of very fine black marble. About halfway between Castlebar and Ballina is a wild romantic district, in which Lough Conn and Lough Cullen unite by a narrow sound, over which is a stone bridge of one arch. Within this district, which is called the Pontoon, the river Deel and several smaller streams flow into Lough Conn, which discharges its superfluous waters into Lough Cullen, into which also flow several large streams, of which the chief is the river Moy. When these tributary streams are swollen by mountain torrents, the Moy, which is the only outlet, is insufficient to carry off the redundant waters, which are forced back into Lough Conn. The road here winding round the lake presents a succession of highly picturesque and romantic scenery. On a rock overhanging the lake is a rocking-stone nicely poised, and at the bridge leading from this parish to that of Kilbelfad Lord Bingham has erected a very commodious inn. Here is also a police barrack, in which is stationed a constabulary police force. The principal seats are Turlough Park, the residence of Col. Fitzgerald, finely situated in an improved demesne; Turlough Cottage, of Mrs. Semple; and Ballyvilla, of R. Kearney, Esq. A bleach-green, in which ten men are constantly employed, is conducted by Mr. W. Malley; and fairs are held on May 9th, June 13th, Aug. 24th, and Dec. 8th.

The living is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Castlebar; the perpetual curacy comprises this parish and that of Kildecamogue, and is in the patronage of the incumbent of Castlebar: the tithes amount to £207. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$., and the stipend of the curate is £100, of which £75 is paid by the incumbent, and £25 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Primate Boulter's Augmentation Fund. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, and in good repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Kildecamogue, and containing three chapels, two of which are in this parish, situated respectively at Park and

Crumlin. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and Wesleyan Methodists. There are eight public schools, of which the national school is aided by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton; a school at Meaghanny is supported by the Rev. Mr. Allen, and one by the Rev. Mr. Grale. Some remains exist of an old church, near which is one of the ancient round towers, in an excellent state of preservation.

TUSCAR.—See KILRANE.

TWO-MILE-BURRIS.—See BURRIS-O'-LEAGH.
TYBROUGHNY.—See TIPPERAGHNY.

TYDAVNET, a parish, in the barony and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Monaghan, on the road by Brookborough to Enniskillen; containing 11,352 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by a rapid stream descending from the Slievebaugh mountains, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 26,502 statute acres, of which 163 are water, and 20,253 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £14,400 per annum. There is an extensive tract of mountain and bog, the former of which, though rough, is capable of being reclaimed; and there are nineteen lakes within the parish, of which only one near Mount Louise and one near Slack's Grove are considerable. The Slievebaugh mountains entirely enclose the parish on the north and west; on the former side is their highest point called Cairnmore, commanding a most extensive and interesting prospect. Immediately around this point is the only part of these mountains susceptible of improvement or embellishment, and here a picturesque glen opens towards the low country. On the north-east border of the parish is a very large tract of bog; and there are numerous smaller bogs, supplying an abundance of fuel. The lands under cultivation vary very much in quality; the principal crops are wheat, oats, barley and flax, of the last of which much is grown, and there is at Lemacallagh a mill for scutching it, which is of great benefit to the neighbourhood: there is but a small proportion of grass land, except what is in demesne, though portions of the mountains afford rough pasture. Near Cairnmore is a limestone quarry, and on the summit of the mountain is an extensive quarry for millstones; the stone on the northern side is a soft whitish freestone, and on the southern, a hard reddish grit interspersed with flint. At Scotstown is a depôt for these stones, which, after being worked to their proper form in the quarry, are suffered to roll down the mountain; on the north side, just below the rock, is a large, deep, and stormy lake. On the townland of Knockotally good freestone for building is quarried for the supply of the neighbourhood; and the hills also abound with potters' clay. The principal seats are Tullaghan, the property of the Rev. Sir Thos. Forster, Bart., whose family formerly resided here; Gold, of J. Woodright, Esq.; Poplar Vale, of Major E. Richardson; Raconnel, of Col. R. Lucas; Mount Louise, of R. Evatt, Esq.; Clenamully, of E. Fiddes, Esq.; Slack's Grove, of R. Jackson, Esq.; Newgrove, of M. Hawkshaw, Esq.; Mullaghmore, of J. Rose, Esq., greatly improved and extensively planted by the proprietor; and Carrachor, of J. Wright Esq. Fairs are held at Scotstown on the 17th of every month, and also in the village of Tydavnet on Jan. 19th, March 2nd and 31st, June 24th and

Sept. 28th, and there is a constabulary police force at each of those places.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £664. 12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. The glebe-house was built in 1824, at an expense of £1581 British, of which £900 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was defrayed by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £80 per annum. The church is a neat modern edifice, situated in the village of Ballinode; it was enlarged in 1830, at an expense of £471, defrayed by the parish, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £116 for its further improvement. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one of which is near Scotstown. On the eastern verge of the parish is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Seceding Synod, of the first class, to which a school is attached, and there is another for Wesleyan Methodists. About 1100 children are taught in ten public schools, of which four are partly supported by the rector, and one on his own estate by Capt. Woodright; and there are four private schools, in which are about 250 children, and a dispensary. A portion of this parish is about to be attached to a perpetual curacy in the parish of Aghalurcher, where a church is now being built from a grant by the late Board of First Fruits, and which will be formed into a district parish.

TYFERNAN, or TYFARNAM, a parish, in the barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Mullingar, on the road from Multifarnham to Castlepollard; containing 310 inhabitants. This parish is situated between Loughs Dereveragh and Owel, and contains 1844 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres of arable and pasture land. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of the perpetual cure of Leney; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir John B. Piers, Bart. The tithes amount to £35, payable to the impropiator. The church has long been in ruins. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended that this small parish should be annexed to the adjoining parish of Portshangan. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Rathconnell, or Turin. There are two private schools, in which 70 children are taught.

TYHALLON, or TEHOLLAND, a parish, partly in the barony of CREMORNE, but chiefly in that of MONAGHAN, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (E.N.E.) from Monaghan, on the turnpike road to Armagh and on a branch of the river Blackwater; containing 4846 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 5949 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of excellent land, (823 $\frac{1}{4}$ being within the barony of Cremorne, and 5126 $\frac{1}{4}$ within that of Monaghan,) which is nearly all under tillage, there being very little waste land, but to the east there is a tract of bog. The line of the Ulster canal passes through the parish from east to west. There are some limestone quarries, which are used for building and other purposes. The linen manufacture is carried on in private dwellings. Here is a constabulary police station. The gentlemen's seats are Bessmount Park, the residence of A. Nixon Montgomery, Esq.; Dromore, of C. Hawkshaw, Esq.; Lis-carney, of Major Ross; Coolmain, of J. Goudy, Esq.;

and Sallymount, of T. Robinson, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, being the corps of the prebend thereof in the cathedral of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £350. The glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £80 per ann.: the glebe-house, which is near the church, was improved by the incumbent, in 1820, at an expense of £370. The church is a plain modern structure, built in 1788 at an expense of £277, defrayed by parochial assessment. The R. C. parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a spacious edifice, built in 1827 at an expence of £1000. The parish school is aided by the incumbent and a legacy of £500 by the late Dr. Maxwell, of Falkland, £150 of which was to build a school-house and the interest of the remainder for the master, &c.: there are three other schools; in all which about 340 children are taught. There is also a private school, in which are about 20 children. The late — Richardson, Esq., bequeathed £100, the interest of which continues to be divided among the poor.

TYMOLE, a parish, in the barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Slane, on the road from Skreen to Duleek and on the Nanny-Water; containing 74 inhabitants, and comprising 793½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Duleek; the rectory is impropriate in G. A. Hamilton, of Balbriggan, Esq. The tithes amount to £77, of which £32 is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe comprises 6 acres, valued at £20. 5. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Blacklion.

TYNAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (N. W.) from Portumna, on the road to Loughrea; containing 5670 inhabitants. It comprises 9249½ statute acres: the land is generally of very good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is no waste land. A lead mine was formerly worked within a mile of this place; a great deal of lead ore is still found in the neighbourhood. The principal seats are Pallas, the residence of the Hon. Anthony Nugent; Killeen, of E. Kelly, Esq.; Flower Hill, of Lord Riverstown; Spring Garden, of P. Perse, Esq.; Derrywilliam, of H. Killikelly, Esq.; and Lisduff, of — Lyons, Esq. On the river Ballyshinee are some mills, the property of Mr. Kelly, capable of producing more than 30,000 barrels of flour annually. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, partly to the prebendary of Kilmeen in the cathedral of Tuam, partly to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin, and partly annexed to the vicarage, which was episcopally united, in 1735, to the rectory and vicarage of Doneira, and is in the patronage of the Marquess of Clanrickarde. The tithes amount to £247. 13. 10¼, of which £33. 5. 10¼ is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (as part of the temporalities of the see), £13. 16. 11. to the prebendary, £1. 16. 11. to the vicars choral, and £198. 14. 2. to the vicar. The glebe-house, situated in the parish of Doneira, is a neat building, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits contributed a gift of £300 and a loan of £500,

in 1814; the glebe of the union comprises 91 acres, of which 12 are in this parish, valued together at £81. 9. 1½. per ann.: and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, amounts to £358. 7. 7¼. The church is a small plain edifice, erected in 1702. In the R. C. divisions this is a separate parish and generally appertains to the bishop of the diocese, who appoints a curate to perform the duty; the chapel is a very handsome edifice. About 120 children are taught in the parochial school, which is supported by the incumbent and Lord Clancarty, who has given the school-house and half an acre of land; and there are three private schools, in which are about 110 children. At Pallas, anciently called *Kaltragh-ni-Pallice*, are the ruins of an ancient and strong castle; and there was formerly a friary, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, founded by Birmingham, Baron of Athenry, for Carmelite or White friars, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Rawson, Esq.

TYNAN, a post-town and parish, partly in the barony of ARMAGH, but chiefly in that of TURANEY, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Armagh, and 72 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Monaghan; containing with the town of Middleton and the village of Killyleagh (both separately described), 11,542 inhabitants, of which number, 243 are in the town of Tynan. This was formerly a parish of great extent and importance: it is noticed in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291 as belonging to the Colidei or Culdees of Armagh, who are said to have retained possession of it for some time after the Reformation. It was united with Derrynoose in the 14th and 15th of Chas. II., but the union was severed by an act of the 8th of Anne, c. 13, and lately the district parishes of Killyleagh and Middleton have been separated from it. It contains 17,646 statute acres, of which 80¾ are under water, being the small lakes of Portnelligan, Houslough, and Kiltubrit, which discharge their superfluous waters into Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan. The soil is generally a rich loam of considerable depth: tillage is carried on to a great extent and under an excellent system: flax of the best quality is grown in very large quantities. There is no waste land; bogs were numerous, but they are now mostly cut out or reclaimed: there are several quarries of limestone and freestone. Though the coal formation extends over a considerable district, little advantage has been derived from it, as the veins hitherto discovered are too thin to be worked with profit. Here was formerly an extensive forest, known by the name of the Bondville wood, consisting chiefly of oak, ash and fir, and extending over several hundred acres, but it was all cut away during a period in which the estate was under litigation. At Doogary and at Belteagh are large flour-mills. The Ulster canal, designed to connect Loughs Neagh and Erne, passes through the parish. The town, situated on an eminence, contains 40 houses; it has a dispensary, and petty sessions are held in it every second Wednesday and at Middleton on the alternate Wednesdays. The lands of the parish are divided among several proprietors in fee. Ten townlands belong to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; eight to the trustees of Bishop Sterne's charities; the remainder to Lord Gosford, Lord Caledon, Sir James Stronge, Bart., and several others. The

great number of resident gentlemen who spend their incomes in the improvement of their property and in the diffusion of comfort and useful information throughout the district has tended much to the prosperity of all classes, the existence of which is apparent in the highly improved culture of the land, the exterior of the farm-houses and cottages, and the general appearance and demeanour of the population. The most remarkable seats are Tynan Abbey, the residence of Sir J. M. Stronge, who is proprietor of the village of the same name; Woodpark, of Capt. Acheson St. George; Fellows Hall, of T. Knox Armstrong, Esq.; Mount Irwin, of W. Irwin, Esq.; Darton, of Maxwell Cross, Esq.; Portnelligan, of Alex. Cross, Esq.; Ashfort, of Hugh Harris, Esq.; Bondville, of H. Coote Bond, Esq.; the glebe, of the Rev. W. Mauleverer; and Chantilly glebe, of the Rev. J. W. Trew.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, being the corps of the prebend of Tynan in the cathedral of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithes amount to £800. 1. 7., out of which the curates of Killyleagh and Middleton are paid: the townland of Cortaynan, comprising 564 acres, is tithe-free: the incumbent of Tynan has the appointment of the curate of Middleton and every third turn of that of the curate of Killyleagh. The glebe-house was built in 1777, at an expense of £1108 British, and has been since improved at a cost of £1442: the glebe contains 217*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, statute measure, valued at £190. 12., of which the incumbent holds 58 acres in his own hands, and the remainder is let to tenants. The church, situated in the village of Tynan, two miles from the church of Middleton and one and a half from that of Killyleagh, was built in 1784 and considerably enlarged in 1822, by the addition of a north and south transept and chancel, by which it has been made a commodious cruciform edifice, at an expense of £646, which was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. arrangements the parish is divided into the Upper and Lower parishes, each having a chapel, one of which is in the village of Tynan, and the other at Ashford near Middleton: the former, erected in 1810 at an expense of £1800, has a very fine altar: the latter, built in 1828 at an expense of £1250, and to which two galleries were added in 1834, at a further expense of £300, has also an altar of very superior workmanship, which cost £100. At Lisdooney there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class; and there are two for Seceders, one at Middleton of the third class, the other at Drumhillary of the second: they are all neat and commodious buildings. A female school on the glebe was built and is supported by the rector; a large school-house in the village of Tynan, with a residence for the master and an endowment of an acre of land, established by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charities, affords instruction to 45 boys and 20 girls; and at Derryhaw is also a male and female school: in all these schools about 240 children are educated. There are also three private schools, in which are about 100 pupils; and five Sunday schools. A considerable tract of land, comprising 1312 acres, was bequeathed by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, for supporting hospitals and schools, and for other charitable purposes; the management of this

charity was vested in trustees by act of parliament in 1772. The remains of an ancient and highly ornamented stone cross, which originally stood in the churchyard, but was thrown down and defaced by Cromwell's soldiers, have been built into the wall of the churchyard for their better preservation.

TYRELLA, a parish, in the barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Clough, and 6 (S. W.) from Downpatrick; containing 1773 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Dundrum, by which it is bounded on the south; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1999½ statute acres, the whole of which, with the exception of a few acres of sand hills along the shore, is land of good quality and in a state of profitable cultivation. The system of agriculture is improved, and the crops of wheat, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes are abundant, the lands being much enriched by the facility of obtaining sea sand and weed for manure. Tyrella House, the handsome residence of A. H. Montgomery, Esq., is beautifully situated in a richly planted demesne of 300 acres, commanding extensive views over the bay, with the noble range of the Mourne mountains in the back-ground, and containing within its limits the site and cemetery of the ancient parish church. Off the coast is a rocky shoal extending one mile from the shore, at the extremity of which is a rock called the Cow and Calf, seldom covered by the sea. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union and corps of the deanery of Down: the tithes amount to £164. 15. 9. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Ballykinlar and part of Loughin island; there are chapels at Ballykinlar and Drumaroda. About 150 children are taught in a school under the New Board of Education; and there are two private schools, in which are about 70 children, and a Sunday school. In the demesne of Tyrella House, and near the site of the old church, a cave was discovered in 1832, artificially constructed of uncemented stones and covered with flagstones, above which the earth is thickly heaped; it is 43 yards in length, 2½ feet wide, and about 5 feet high, dividing into three chambers, 60, 45, and 24 feet in length respectively, the last extending its width to six feet.

TYRENASCRAUGH, a parish, in the barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Portumna, on the road from Loughrea to the Shannon; containing 1093 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, comprises 3686 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; about one-half of the land is arable and in a profitable state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a large tract of bog. The principal seats are Longford Lodge, the residence of Major Kelly; Longford Castle, of J. Dowling, Esq.; and Waterview, of J. Lemon, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Dononoughta; the rectory is appropriate partly to the see and partly to the deanery. The tithes amount to £71. 1. 6½., of which £34. 3. 1. is payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, (as part of the temporalities of the see), £4. 12. 8½. to the Dean, and £32. 6. 1½. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Killimore; the chapel is a small

thatched building, situated in the village. About 150 children are taught in two private schools in the parish.

TYRONE (County of), an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the north by the county of Londonderry, on the west by the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, and on the south by those of Fermanagh and Monaghan. It extends from $53^{\circ} 59'$ to $54^{\circ} 37'$ (N. Lat.), and from $6^{\circ} 28'$ to $7^{\circ} 50'$ (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 754,395 statute acres, of which 555,820 are cultivated land, 171,314 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 27,261 are covered with water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 261,865; and in 1831, to 302,943.

In the time of Ptolemy it was inhabited by the *Scoti*, which tribe extended itself over most of the inland regions; though some writers place the *Erdini* here, as well as in the neighbouring maritime county of Donegal. It was afterwards known as the district or kingdom of *Cineal Eoghain*, frequently called *Tyr-Oen*, whence its present name of Tyrone is derived: a portion of its southern border embraces the northern parts of the ancient district of Orgial or Uriel. According to Camden it was divided into Upper and Lower, or North and South Tyrone by the Slieve Gallion mountain; but as this range is now wholly included within Londonderry, it is probable that the name of Tyrone was then extended to the greater part of that county also. This district was from the earliest period of the Irish annals the chief seat of the power of the O'Nials, the princes or kings of the country, who traced their origin from Nial of the nine hostages, and several of whom obtained the sovereignty over the whole island. In the tenth century, Hugh O'Nial, lord or chief of Tyr-Oen, was solicited by Malachy, King of Ireland, to assist him against Brian Boroimhe, then claiming the rank of King of Ireland, and was offered a large portion of Meath as the reward of his acquiescence. O'Nial of Tyrone was one of the chiefs in Roderic O'Connor's army in his unsuccessful attempt to drive the English out of Dublin. In 1177, his death is recorded under the title of King of Tyrone. On the second arrival of King John in Ireland, O'Nial, who had been a formidable opponent to De Courcy during his invasion of Ulster, was prevailed on to give his personal attendance on the king, but not until two hostages had been sent for the security of his person. Hen. III., in a letter to the Irish subordinate princes who had done homage to the English sovereign, styles him *O'Ne'l regi de Kinelum sive Tir-Oen*. The O'Nial family was also one of the five Irish septs which were specially entitled to the enjoyment of English rights and privileges. On the first arrival of Rich. II. in Ireland, O'Nial met him in Drogheda, being the first of four native princes who waited on that king. During this period and for many years after, this territory, of which Tyrone was the principal part and the usual seat of the ruling prince's residence, was untouched by the English; while, on the contrary, their borders were exposed to his predatory incursions. O'Nial was one of the adherents of Edward Bruce in his attempt to conquer Ireland. In 1333, on the death of the Earl of Ulster, who was assassinated at Carrickfergus by his own servants, O'Nial crossed the Bann and seized part of the counties of Down and Antrim, which he parcelled

out into the districts of the Upper and Lower Claneboy, and these continued subject to the family till the reign of Jas. I. In the reign of Hen. VIII., Hugh Baccagh, or the Lame, invaded Meath, but was afterwards induced to submit to that monarch, by whom he was honoured with a collar of gold; and though he had supported the Kildare family during its rebellion, he was not only pardoned but had the title of Earl of Tyrone conferred on him, with remainder to his illegitimate son Matthew. On his death, however, his legitimate son John, better known by the name of Shane O'Nial, assumed the family title and seized on the inheritance, claiming the sovereignty of the province, and arrogating the supremacy over all the subordinate clans; after maintaining a desultory warfare against the English government, he was assassinated by Alexander Oge McConnell, or McDonnell, the leader of the Scots in Ulster, to whom he had recourse for protection when unable to give effectual resistance to the English. The title was claimed after his death by Tirlogh Leinagh O'Nial, a nephew of the first Earl of Tyrone, but being advanced in years and of a peaceable disposition, he suffered it to be wrested from him by Hugh, the son of Matthew O'Nial, who, after performing some services to the English in the war against Desmond, was admitted to the title and rank of Earl of Tyrone and to the estate of his ancestors, in virtue of the grant made to his grandfather; a fort on the Blackwater being the only place excepted from his jurisdiction. He afterwards became one of the bitterest and most formidable enemies of the English. In consequence of alleged grievances, he raised forces and suddenly seized on the above-named fort, which was the key of his territory on that side; but being hard pressed by Sir John Norris, he evacuated that position, burnt the town of Dungannon, and the neighbouring villages, together with the greater part of his own fortress there, and endeavoured to preserve his life by concealment. Afterwards, being buoyed up with promises of succours from Spain, he joined a league of all the northern chieftains against the English. In 1597, the whole of Ulster, except the castles along the coast, was in the possession of O'Nial or his adherents; and in an attempt made to relieve the fort of the Blackwater, then hard pressed by his army, Sir Henry Bagnall, Marshal of the English, his inveterate enemy, was utterly routed and slain. After having baffled the celebrated and unfortunate Earl of Essex by a succession of affected submissions and unexpected hostilities, and joined in the expedition to Munster to aid the Spaniards at Kinsale, he was invaded in turn by the royal forces under Lord Mountjoy, who, by seizing on the passes and erecting forts at Charlemont, Mountjoy, and other important positions, reduced him to such extremities that he surrendered at Mellifont, and attended Mountjoy to Dublin, who proposed to send him thence to the Queen. Her death changed his destination for that time; but in the beginning of the ensuing reign, being suspected of an attempt to excite a new insurrection in Ulster, he fled to Spain; and his princely property being consequently confiscated, was parcelled out into six counties, which were modelled, divided, and planted with English settlers under special instructions from the king. According to the rules of this settlement, the whole county, which was estimated to contain 1571 balliboes, or 98,187 acres, being at the

rate of 1000 acres to 16 balliboes, was divided into 78 portions, which, after deducting a portion for the church and some lands for Trinity College, Dublin, were granted to English and Irish undertakers, that is, settlers, who engaged to build, fortify, and stock the lands with British tenantry. Five borough towns, Dungannon, Clogher, Omagh, Strabane, and Mountjoy were allowed a certain portion of the surrounding grounds; and another portion was assigned to some of the members of the O'Nial family. The Irish were distributed as tenants among the undertakers, the swordsmen excepted, who were to be removed to the waste parts of Connaught or Munster, where they were to be dispersed and not suffered to settle together in one place. On an inspection of the progress of the plantation, made by Captain Pynnar under the king's direction in 1618, it appeared that the county was divided into the five precincts of Strabane, Omy, Clogher, Mountjoy, and Dungannon: the first of these, Strabane, was allotted to Scotch undertakers, of whom those then in possession of the lands granted to the original patentees were the Earl of Abercorn, Sir Geo. Hamilton, Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Newcomen, and Sir John Drummond; Omy, allotted to English undertakers, was in the possession of the Earl of Castlehaven and Sir John Davies; Clogher, also allotted to English undertakers, was held by Lord Ridgwaie, George Ridgwaie, Sir Gerard Lowther, Lord Burleigh, John Leigh, Sir William Stewart, Sir William Cope, and William Parsons; Mountjoy, allotted to Scotch undertakers, was held by Sir Robert Heyburne, Lord Vehiltree, Captain Sanderson, Mrs. Lindsey, Alex. Richardson, Andrew Stewart (son to Lord Vehiltree), and David Kenedaie; Dungannon, allotted to servitors and natives, was held by Lord Chichester, Lord Ridgwaie, Sir Toby Caulfield, William Parsons, Sir Francis Ansley, Lord Wingfield, and Tirlagh O'Nial. The only towns in the erection of which any progress had been made were those of Strabane and Augher. The county continued to improve during the reign of Jas. I. and in the commencement of that of Chas. I., but it suffered greatly during the war of 1641, at the termination of which, much of the lands fell into the hands of new proprietors; and in the subsequent war of 1688 it was the scene of many military events connected with the siege of Londonderry.

The county is partly in the diocese of Clogher, partly in that of Armagh, but chiefly in that of Derry. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clogher, Dungannon, Strabane, and Omagh. It contains the borough and market-town of Dungannon, the assize and market-town of Omagh, the disfranchised boroughs and market and post-towns of Strabane and Clogher; the disfranchised borough and market-town of Augher; the market and post-towns of Cookstown, Stewartstown, Newtown-Stewart, Aughnacloy, Caledon, Ballygawley, Castlederg, and Moy; the market-towns of Drumquin, Beregh, and Trillick; and the post-towns of Fintona, Five-mile-town, Dunamanagh, and Coal-Island. The principal villages are Claudy, Coagh, Dromore, Gartin, Pomeroy, Six-mile-cross (each of which has a penny post), Killeter, Newmills, Termonmaguirk, and Tullyhoge. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Dungannon, Strabane, Augher, and Clogher. Since the Union its representatives in the Im-

perial parliament have been two for the county, and one for the borough of Dungannon: the election for the county is held at Omagh. The county constituency, as registered to the commencement of the year 1837, was, 322 freeholders of £50, 346 of £20, and 1805 of £10; 1 rent-charger of £50, and 30 of £20; 50 leaseholders of £20, and 46 of £10; making a total of 2600 electors. Tyrone is included in the north-west circuit: the assizes are held at Omagh, where the county gaol and court-house are situated: general sessions of the peace are held alternately at Omagh and Strabane, for the Omagh district, which comprises the baronies of the same name: those for the district of Dungannon, which comprises the baronies of Dungannon and Clogher, are held at Dungannon and Clogher alternately. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 13 deputy-lieutenants, and 106 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 29 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of an inspector, a paymaster, 2 stipendiary magistrates, 5 officers, 32 constables, 189 men, and 5 horses. The district lunatic asylum is in the city of Londonderry, the county infirmary at Omagh, the fever hospital at Strabane; and there are dispensaries at Termonmaguirk, Stewartstown, Augher, Clogher, Castlederg, Caledon, Dungannon, Newtown-Stewart, Strabane, Dunamanagh, Drumquin, Fintona, Coagh, Dromore, Trillick, Omagh, Gortin, Ballygawley, and Cookstown, supported by equal Grand Jury presentments and private subscription. The Grand Jury presentments for 1836 amounted to £35,331. 13. 2., of which £4031. 11. 10. was for roads, bridges, &c., being the county charge; £18,952. 1. 2½. for the same, being the baronial charge; £5450. 17. 8. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £2574. 6. 2½. for the police; and £4322. 16. 3. for the repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is in the northern district, and contains one barrack for infantry at Omagh.

The surface is greatly diversified by a continued variety of hill and dale, rising into elevated mountain tracts in the north and west, which are known by the general name of the Munterlowny mountains: the most elevated is Sawell, part of which is in the county of Londonderry, 2235 feet high; the next is Mullaghearn, 1778 feet. Bessy Bell and Mary Grey are the fanciful names of two mountains detached from this range and standing prominently remarkable on each side of the river Mourne: the former is said to derive its name from Baal or Bel, whose religious rites called Baase were performed on its summit; hence the expression Baase Bell, which by a natural corruption has been moulded into its present popular appellation: the origin of the name of the other has not been ascertained. To the west of the barony of Dungannon are the mountains of Ballygawley, and still further south-west are those of Morley or Murley, both so high as to preclude the possibility of cultivation, though not so lofty as the northern range. The less elevated districts present many views of rich tranquil scenery. The mountainous parts, particularly near the courses of the numerous rivers and streams, abound with picturesque and romantic prospects: the central part of the county from Omagh to Ballygawley is mostly a dreary expanse of bog and heath. The lakes are few and small; in the

demesne of Baronscourt are three, in one of which is an artificial islet, clothed with timber, called McHugh's island, from a chieftain of that name who constructed it and erected a fortress on it. Not far from Baronscourt is Lough Creevy; Lough Frae or Fry is in Lissan parish: there are others, small but interesting for their scenery, near Pomeroy, Donoughmore, Fairlough, and Dunamanagh; the border of one in the demesne of Pomeroy presents an exact miniature resemblance of the outline of Ireland.

The climate is very variable: the prevalence of western winds occasions a constant humidity of the atmosphere, which is a frequent cause of rheumatism and paralysis; but the county is improving greatly in this respect; disease is much more uncommon than it was formerly, and those who are well fed and clothed are as free from sickness here as the similar class in any other part of the country. In the mountain districts to the north, the soil is cold and shallow, seldom exceeding six inches in depth: in some parts the subsoil is a tenacious clay, rendering the surface wet and spongy; in others it is a compact bog, equally tenacious of moisture, and therefore equally injurious by retaining the surface water; yet even amidst these elevated cold and moory districts in the north and west, some spots of excellent land appear, well cultivated and highly productive. At Strabane the lands are of a dry and fertile description, and also in a high state of cultivation; near Urney are some meadow lands of the richest quality. The eastern parts are a deep alluvial soil based upon limestone, adequate also to produce excellent crops. The vale of the Blackwater is exceedingly picturesque and also of the greatest fertility.

Agriculture has made rapid advances of late years, particularly in the eastern districts, where crops of every kind are raised of the best quality. The culture of wheat is universal, except in the mountainous parts: the farmers are peculiarly skilful in the management of flax and potatoes. The lands in the more fertile districts are much subdivided, the general size of farms varying from 5 to 50 acres: the fields are judiciously laid out; the fences generally of white thorn, except in the hilly country, where they are mostly of dry stone, sometimes 8 feet broad at the bottom, very carelessly built and much neglected: where stones are scarce, walls built of sods, and often topped with furze, are used. Draining and irrigation form part of the general system in many parts, but the water is not good for irrigation. The improvements in the agricultural implements and carriages have kept pace with those in tillage. Spade cultivation is not so prevalent here as in the hilly districts of other counties. An implement called a "skroghoge," for cutting scraws or sods, is peculiar to this part of the country: it is in the form of a large spade, with a blade of ten inches both in length and breadth, and a handle about four feet and a half long. The sods used in the covering of houses, to lay between the wattles and the thatch, are cut with it about two feet broad and from an inch to two inches thick; the length is determined by that of the slope of the roof: when cut, they are rolled upon a stick like a roll of parchment, and thus carried to the place on which they are to be laid. The mode formerly general here of allowing land to rest for a few years, to recover itself naturally, without the assistance of clover or hay-

seeds, prevented the pastures from being of a rich quality, but it is no longer practised except by the poorest class of farmers. A pernicious custom exists in many parts of turning the cattle into the potato grounds before the stalks are withered, thus checking the growth of the bulb and injuring the land. Red and white clover are the most common kind of artificial grasses. The native cattle are mostly reared on the mountains; they are of various colours and shapes, but generally small, as heavy stock could not subsist on the scanty vegetation produced there, being principally heath and a coarse kind of sedge grass which springs up immediately after burning the heath, a common practice in many parts. In no other county in Ireland has there been a greater improvement in the breed of cattle than in the low country of Tyrone. Some of the best description in England and Scotland have been brought over. The numerous crosses thus produced have occasioned a great variety of stock, which, however, appears necessary to suit the various soils. In the valley of the Blackwater and some other similar districts, the Durham breed thrives remarkably well, and in many parts a judicious cross with the Kerry cow has been introduced to great advantage. Though there are few extensive dairy farms, butter is made in large quantities, and some cheese: the butter is usually salted and made up in firkins for the Scotch market. The native horse, though ill-shaped, is hardy and well suited to agricultural purposes: a superior description, for the road or field sports, is brought in from other counties: the great mart for the purchase of good horses is the fair of Moy; yet some very fine horses are now reared in the county from British sires. The native sheep are small and ill-shaped, and very inferior both as to fleece and carcass: these are confined to the mountainous districts; in the fertile parts the breed is good; but, strictly speaking, Tyrone is not a sheep-feeding county. The vicinity of Strabane is the only part in which pigs are kept in great numbers; and little improvement has taken place in this kind of stock.

The county exhibits some very striking geological features. The red sandstone formation embraces a considerable portion of its southern and eastern parts, while the greatest part of the north and west belongs to the clay-slate formation. In both districts there are considerable exceptions. The clay-slate is intersected by a vein of micaceous limestone, which first appears in the bed of the river Poe; thence passing near Newtown Stewart and crossing the Munterlowney mountains, it terminates near the village of Dunamanagh, in the northern extremity of the county. Detached portions of limestone, similar to that of the great central field of Ireland, are to be met with in many parts: white limestone, containing numerous nodules of flint, similar to that of Antrim, is found near Coagh. Near Cookstown is a species dissimilar to all the others, and containing a great variety of organic remains: the vein extends southwards to Stewartstown and is disposed in strata varying from five inches to four feet in thickness. But the most remarkable geological feature of the county is its coal formation, in which, though the field is of small extent as compared with those in the south and west, it surpasses them in the thickness of the seams and quality of the mineral. The district around this coal field con-

tains rocks of every class, from the more ancient of the primary to the latest of the secondary or alluvial formations. In the Coal Island works the coal rests on fire-clay, in Drumglass on soft porous sandstone, and in Annahoe on blue clunch; but as the country in which the collieries are situated is covered with alluvial soil to the depth of from 20 to 30 feet, it is often difficult to trace the various beds. In its external aspect it is in general similar to that composed of sandstone; the surface exhibiting an assemblage of low hills with steep acclivities and flattened summits, rarely exceeding 100 feet in height: when higher, their upper part is generally composed either of new red sandstone or of trap. The Coal Island district is 8 miles long by an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and therefore comprehends an area of about 1140 acres; the Annahoe district is little more than a mile long by half a mile in breadth, and may therefore contain about 500 acres. Both districts contain sandstone, sandstone slate, shale, argillaceous iron-stone, and fire-clay. The composition and external character both of the coal and of its accompanying strata are nearly similar in the two divisions: it burns rapidly, giving out a bright blaze and intense heat, like that of Ayrshire. The shale, called by the miners metal, varies in colour from light blueish white to black, is extremely soft, and decomposes rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere: it sometimes contains impressions of ferns, myrtle, and gigantic reeds. An uncommon species of clay-stone, extremely compact and difficult to break, occurs interstratified with the shale. Argillaceous iron-stone is not abundant; when found, impressions of a large species of fern are frequently detected in the interior. The fire-clay, which lies immediately beneath the bed of coal, is so soft as to form a pulpy mass on the admixture of the slightest moisture, and by allowing the pillars of coal which support the roof to sink into it, immediately swells and would close the workings were not great precautions adopted. This clay makes fire-bricks equal to those of Stourbridge. Great irregularity prevails in the direction and inclination of the coal strata: the main dip in the southern extremity is north-east; in the northern, south-west; but it is frequently altered by wavings or undulations, which are generally north and south. Besides these undulations, which throw the strata into confusion, the continuity of the beds is often broken by slips or faults. The average angle of the strata with the horizon is about $11^{\circ} 30'$, or one foot of fall for five of length, but in many places it increases to 50° : the difficulty of clearing off the water is much increased by this increase of angle. The quantity of coal capable of being produced from the Coal Island district may be estimated from the fact that, in the immediate vicinity of the village, there are seven workable beds of coal, amounting, in the aggregate, to 34 feet of coal in a depth of 244 yards: no instance occurs in the great mining districts of England of an equal number of beds so near each other. From the sulphureous and ferruginous appearance of the water in many places, it is evident that large quantities of iron ore are deposited here. Clay, of various colours, for making bricks, may be procured in all parts of the county. Good flooring and ridge tiles, garden pots, and coarse earthenware are made in the neighbourhood of Moy and Killyman. Excellent pottery is manufactured near Coal Island: the clay, which is of a muddy

white before it is baked, is made up into small oblong wedges of about a pound each, and sold as a substitute for fullers' earth, for which purpose it is sent to all parts and brings back a profitable return. A line of escars proceeds from Killyman, by Dungannon, Ballygawley, and Clogher, to Five-mile-town, where it enters the county of Fermanagh. Those in this county are formed of nodules of basalt, greenstone, porphyry, limestone, chalcedony, jasper, and agate: a branch of them near Fintona is almost exclusively formed of chalcedony, jasper, agates, and quartz. At Killeshill and Newtown-Saville the formation of the escars is as regular as if they had been artificially arranged. In the sandstone formation in Killyman, fossil fishes of several species are found, among which the trout and pike can be distinctly recognised: on raising the stone from the quarry, the fish is found imbedded in it, one side of it being raised in high relief, and the concave impress of it in the lower stone exhibits the marks of the gills, eyes, and scales with the utmost accuracy.

The linen manufacture has long been the staple of the county, and though it has declined considerably, large quantities are annually manufactured and bleached, principally for the English market. Bleach-greens were numerous in every part, but nearly two-thirds of them are unemployed or converted to other purposes. The linens are all carried in a brown state to the towns of Omagh, Dungannon, Cookstown, Ballygawley, Fintona, and Strabane, and sold in the markets there. The wool of the county, and all that is brought into it, is made up into cloth, blankets, and druggets. The farmers, who are in general linen-weavers, consume the greater part of the cloth and blankets; the druggets are worn by the poorer class of women; the cloth is generally yard wide, and of very good quality. The people are all expert at dyeing for their domestic purposes; they dye various colours, but blue is the favourite. Excellent druggets of two parts wool and one linen are much esteemed. An economical practice of the wool-spinners is worthy of notice: the root of the common fern is replete during summer with an oily glutinous substance, an excellent substitute for oil or butter; and as wool cannot be manufactured without the aid of some substance of this nature, a pound of wool requiring a quarter of a pound of butter, the common people supply the want of it by cutting the fern root into small pieces, bruising it in a mortar, and pressing out the juice through a cloth. Spades, shovels, and other farming implements, crucibles and other chymical vessels, and fire-bricks, are manufactured very extensively at Coal Island. Tanning is carried on in several places, as is also the manufacture of tobacco, soap, and candles. There is a good ale brewery at Donoughmore; distilleries are worked in various parts. There are large flour-mills at Caledon and Coal Island, plating-mills at Leckpatrick, Fintona and New-mills, and scutch-mills in most parts.

The county is copiously watered by the numerous branches of the Foyle, which, under the names of the Munterlony, the Poe, the Mourne, the Carnown, the Owenkellow, and the Owenreagh, rise in the mountainous central districts: the Derg joins the Mourne from a lough of its own name; the Dennet empties itself into the Foyle near the northern boundary of the county. The Foyle, which forms part of the western

boundary, is navigable to St. Johnstown, and thence by an artificial navigation between three and four miles farther up to Strabane. The Ballinderry river forms part of the north-eastern boundary. The Blackwater, which forms part of the southern boundary, and discharges itself into Lough Neagh, is navigable to Moy and Blackwatertown: near the mouth of this river a canal proceeds from the lake to Coal Island, and more than half a century since was partially opened above New Mills, but this latter part of the undertaking was abandoned before the canal was completed. The beauty of the scenery in several parts is much enhanced by woods and plantations. Large tracts of land near Baron's Court, and Rash or Mountjoy forest, have been planted since 1795. Near Augher and Favour Royal there are considerable natural woods, and throughout the greater part of the county the soil appears disposed to throw up a spontaneous growth of timber, but in too many instances the young trees are neglected and the cattle suffered to browse upon them. Near Strabane are many large and well-stocked orchards. The roads are numerous, and in general judiciously laid out and kept in good repair. A new line is now in progress of formation from Omagh by Mountfield, Kildress, and Cookstown to Belfast. The roads are all made and repaired by county presentments.

The remains of antiquity are neither numerous nor peculiarly interesting. Rathes are scattered over almost every part: near the western border of the mountain named Mary Gray, more than twelve of them may be seen within the compass of a mile: they are generally in pairs; many are now scarcely discernible, in consequence of the farmers having drawn off the mould for manure. The most perfect has a parapet six feet high, with stepping-stones projecting from the inner sides in an oblique direction to the top, like the winding of a staircase: its diameter is 33 yards. A very remarkable Druidical monument, called Clogh-togle, or the "lifted stone," stands on a hill a mile north of Newtown-Stewart: it consists of three large stones set upright in a triangular position, about 7 feet high each, and covered with a broad horizontal flag, 11 feet long, 7 broad, and 15 inches thick. On an opposite hill, at the distance of about 100 yards, was a similar relic of larger dimensions, now lying on the ground. There is a large and very beautiful one, also called Clogh-togle, at Tamlaght near Coagh; it consists of six upright stones standing about 5 feet above the ground, on which is a large slab whose greatest diameter is 10 feet, its circumference 28, and its greatest thickness 7 feet; and there is another, but less perfect, in the demesne of Loughry, and a very noble one, 12 feet high, a quarter of a mile above Castle Derg. At Kilmeillie, near Dungannon, are two circles of stones, each about 20 yards in diameter, in the form of the figure 8. On the same hill was found a kind of altar of dry stones, with the charcoal and bones fresh among the stones, which retained the marks of fire. An urn was found in a little sandy hill near Cookstown, covered with a large limestone slab, and surrounded by six others. Near Omagh, three small chests containing as many urns were found in 1712, under two heaps of stones. In the parish of Errigal-Keroge is a flat stone set upright, about three feet broad and of the same height above ground, having one side covered with carvings of a regular design,

consisting of waving and circular lines: it had been the cover of a vault formed of flags set edgeways: in the vault were found two earthen vessels containing ashes. Near Dungannon were found several brazen trumpets of an uncommon construction, with a hole in the side, and the smaller end stopped, supposed to have been Danish. The monastic institutions, of which traces yet remain, are those of Ardboe, Ardstraw, Cluin-Dhubhain, Garvaghkerin, Poble, Grange, and Donoughmore. Those of Clogher, Airecal-Dachioroc or Errigal-Keroge, Corock, Ballinasagart, Dungannon, Omagh, Maghclair, Strabane, and Trillick exist only in the records of history. The remains of ancient castles are numerous, but few of them are of much importance. Benburb is the largest: near it are the ruins of one of the residences of Shane O'Nial; those of Newtown-Stewart, Dungannon, Strabane, and Ballygawley are, together with the modern mansions of the nobility and gentry throughout the county, noticed under their respective parishes.

The peasantry are very industrious. The houses of the farmers are built in some parts of stone, in others of clay; slating is becoming more prevalent than thatch for roofing. The want of native timber has also been much felt in the construction of the houses of the small farmers and cottiers. The cabins are generally built at the joint cost of landlord and tenant, in which case the latter has an abatement of rent: when the whole is executed at the tenant's cost, a year's rent is usually allowed him. The use of turf for fuel is universal, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the collieries. The food consists of potatoes and oatmeal, and in seasons of scarcity, barley-meal; milk is used in summer and autumn; in winter, herrings. Sometimes a pig is killed at Christmas, or several labourers join in the purchase of a cow. The Donagh, which is kept at Brookborough, near Five-mile-town, is a box or casket about the size of a thick quarto volume, containing a representation of Christ and the Apostles in high relief on brass coated with silver, under which are some relics; it is used as a test of veracity in taking evidence among the people. A belief in fairies, called here the Wee People, is universal among the poorer peasantry; as is the custom of driving their cattle round fires lighted on Midsummer eve. A kind of hurling, here called "common," is a favourite amusement of the young men: formerly they devoted eleven days at Christmas to this exercise, now they give only one; a proof of the increase of habits of industry. There are chalybeate springs at Dunbonrover, in Badony parish; at the foot of Douglas mountain; besides several of less note among the Munterlowny mountains. At Aghaloo is a sulphureous water stronger than that at Swanlinbar; and a very valuable mineral water at Scarvey, two miles from Aughnacloy. Tyrone gives the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount to the Marquess of Waterford, the head of the Beresford family.

TYRRELL'S PASS, a post-town, partly in the parish of CLONFAD, but chiefly in that of NEWTOWN, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Athlone, and 40 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the mail coach road to Athlone; containing 587 inhabitants. This town takes its name from having been for many centuries the residence of the family of Tyrrell, of whose castle near the town there are still some remains. It is situated at the

meeting of three roads, and consists of one long street, containing 82 houses, most of which are well built and roofed with slate; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a well in the centre of the market area, enclosed at the expense of the Countess of Belvidere, who is proprietor of the town. To the east rises the high hill of Gnewbaune, near the base of which is Tou, the pleasant seat of H. Pilkington, Esq.; and in the environs are several handsome seats and pleasing villas. The cotton manufacture was formerly carried on here to a very considerable extent, but is at present discontinued. Fairs are held on the 17th of May and Dec., chiefly for cattle, and are numerous attended; the market, formerly held by patent, is discontinued. The parish church of Clonfad, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a well-proportioned spire, is situated in the town; and there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, built by the Countess of Belvidere. A savings' bank, a charitable loan fund, and a dispensary, have been established; and there is a ladies' charitable association under the patronage of the Countess of Belvidere, which has been highly beneficial to the poor.

U

ULLARD, a parish, partly in the barony of ST. MUL-
LINS, county of CARLOW, and partly in the barony of
GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEIN-
STER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Graig, on the road from Carlow
to New Ross; containing 2139 inhabitants. This parish
is situated on both sides of the river Barrow, and com-
prises 4989 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe
act. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin,
being the corps of the prebend thereof in the cathedral
of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the
tithes amount to £258. 9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$., and the gross income of
the prebend to £285. 9. There is a glebe-house, with a
glebe of 30 acres. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the
union or district of Graig. The remains of the church,
with an ornamented cross in the churchyard, appear to
be of some antiquity.

ULLID, or ILLOD, also called ILLEDE, a parish,
in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and pro-
vince of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Waterford;
containing 646 inhabitants, and comprising 363 acres.
It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part
of the union of Poleroan; the rectory is impropriate in
the Corporation of Waterford. The tithes amount to
£135, of which £90 is payable to the lessee of the cor-
poration, and £45 to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions
it is part of the union or district of Kilmacow.

ULLOE.—See OOLLA.

UMGALL, a grange, in the parish of TEMPLEPAT-
RICK, barony of UPPER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM,
and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Belfast:
the population is returned with the parish. It is
situated upon the road from Belfast to Antrim, and
comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 753 $\frac{1}{2}$
statute acres.

UMMA.—See OMEY.

UNION-HALL, a village, in the parish of MYROSS,
Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY,
county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles

(S. W.) from Rosscarbery, to which it has a penny post:
the population is returned with the parish. It is situ-
ated at the western extremity of the harbour of Glan-
dore, where there is an excellent quay for vessels drawing
ten feet of water, and a considerable trade is carried on
in the export of corn. Close to the village is the parish
church, a handsome cruciform building with a tower;
and not far distant is the district chapel of Castlehaven,
a large plain building. It is a constabulary police sta-
tion, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays.
There are a dispensary and three public schools. In the
immediate vicinity are several handsome seats, which
are enumerated in the article on Myross.

UPPERCHURCH.—See TEMPLEOUTRAGH.

UPPER FALLS.—See FALLS (UPPER) and BEL-
FAST.

UREGARE.—See OWREGARE.

URGLIN, or RUTLAND, a parish, in the barony
and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$
miles (E. N. E.) from Carlow, on the road from that town
to Castledermot; containing 977 inhabitants. This
parish comprises 3080 statute acres, as apportioned under
the tithe act, and valued at £2715 per annum: the
greater part of the land is in small holdings, and the
system of agriculture is improving. The seats are Bur-
ton Hall, the residence of W. F. Burton, Esq., pleasantly
situated on a rising ground in a finely planted demesne,
approached by a long and wide avenue of trees; Rut-
land House, of — Mosse, Esq.; Rutland Lodge, of E.
Burton, Esq.; Johnstown, of T. Elliott, Esq.; Bene-
kerry Lodge, of E. Gorman, Esq.; Mount Sion, of
B. Colclough, Esq.; and Benekerry House, of Mrs. New-
ton. At Palatinetown there is a constabulary station,
and a fair is held there on the 26th of March. The
living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, united
in 1713 to the rectory of Grangeforth, and by act
of council, in 1803, to the impropriate cure of Kil-
lerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes
amount to £250, and of the union to £542. 19. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.
The church is a neat plain building with a spire, erected
in 1821 by aid of a loan of £700 from the late Board of
First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly
in the union or district of Tullow, and partly in that of
Tinriland, and contains a chapel belonging to the latter
division, situated at Benekerry. About 50 children
are taught in a public school, and 110 in two private
schools.

URLINGFORD, a parish, in the barony of GALMOY,
county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$
mile (S.) from Johnstown, to which it has a penny post;
on the road from Kilkenny to Thurles, and on the mail
coach road from Dublin to Cork, by Cashel; contain-
ing 2492 inhabitants, of which number, 1366 are in the
village, which consists of a main street with a few offsets
diverging from it, and contains 256 houses, mostly of
inferior appearance. The village is the centre of a ma-
nufacture of coarse stuffs, flannels, and worsteds, and
carries on an extensive retail trade with the surround-
ing districts. There are 12 fairs during the year, chiefly
for cattle and fat pigs: they are held on Jan. 12th,
Feb. 1st, March 17th, April 10th, May 12th, June
29th, July 20th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 13th, Oct. 12th, Nov.
14th, and Dec. 23rd. Near it is a race-course sur-
rounding a green knoll, the summit of which com-
mands an extensive panoramic prospect. A manor

court is held here every three weeks: it is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. The parish comprises 3227 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Agriculture is in an improving state; limestone exists in abundance; and there is a considerable quantity of bog, which, however, is capable of being reclaimed. Near the village is Marymount, the neat and improved seat of R. Neville, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £150. The parish also forms part of the perpetual curacy of Clomanto. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Tubrid-Britain, with parts of those of Burnchurch and Clomanto, in which union are two chapels; that of Urlingsford is a very neat building. There are two schools in connection with the Board of National Education, the school-houses of which were built respectively by the Earl of Kilkenny and — Fitzpatrick, Esq.; about 70 boys and 70 girls are educated in them. There is also a private school, in which are about 60 boys and 30 girls. In the demesne of Maryborough is a cromlech, which had been supported by three upright stone pillars, two of which, 8 feet high each, still remain in their original position at one end; the third has fallen: a flat stone underneath was broken in a search for money by the peasants, who, instead, found human bones. A rath in the neighbourhood is peculiar in being of a square shape.

URNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of UPPER, but chiefly in that of LOWER, LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the town of Cavan, 6050 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 7934 statute acres, of which 1055 are water, and of these, 530½ are in Lough Oughter: the land is of various qualities, and most of it in a profitable state of cultivation. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united by episcopal authority, apparently at an early date, to the vicarage of Annageliffe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the Dean of Kilmore, and partly to the vicars choral of Christ-Church, Dublin. The tithes amount to £156. 5. 8½., of which £38. 15. 4. is payable to the dean, £6. 7. 1. to the vicars choral, and £111. 3. 3½. to the vicar; the glebes of the union comprise 404½ acres (of which 132¼ are in this parish), valued together at £483. 3. 3½. per ann.; and the gross value of the benefice is £599. 0. 2½. The church was rebuilt in 1816, for which purpose the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £4000, and the remainder of the expense was defrayed by private donations: it is a handsome structure, situated in the town of Cavan. Nine townlands of this parish have been separated from it to form with others the district parish of Derryheen. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Annageliffe, and commonly called the union of Cavan; there are two chapels, one in Cavan, a handsome edifice, erected at an expense of £2000, and one at Coolboyague, built in 1810. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class; and there are two for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. About 370 children are taught in five public schools, of which the

Royal endowed school at Cavan is described in the account of that town; one in the town and another at the lodge of Farnham demesne are wholly supported by Lord Farnham, one at Coolboyague is under the New Board, and one at Drumkeen under the Society for Discountenancing Vice. There are also eight private schools, in which are about 270 children; and a Sunday school. There are some remains of a monastery.

URNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, but chiefly in that of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Strabane; containing, with the village of Claudy and part of the town of Strabane (each separately described), 7277 inhabitants. This parish, comprising 14,489½ statute acres, according to the Ordnance survey, is bounded on the north-west by the county of Donegal, and is situated for the most part between the rivers Finn and Mourne, which, uniting at its northern extremity, form the Foyle. The greater portion of the land is remarkably fertile, and under its present improved treatment produces abundant crops of all kinds of grain: there is abundance of excellent limestone, which is extensively used both for building and agriculture; the bogs are greatly increasing in value, and the mountains afford excellent pasturage. The inhabitants combine with their rural employments, to which most attention is given, the manufacture of linen cloth: a large mill is now in progress of erection at Seeir, upon the Mourne river, for the spinning of linen yarn. The produce of the soil and of the manufactories finds a ready market at Strabane, and much of the grain is sent to Derry by the river Finn, in barks of from 60 to 80 tons' burden. At the northern extremity of the parish is a bridge of twelve arches over the Foyle, leading to Lifford; another near the church, over the same river, leads to Donegal; and at Bridgetown a third of eight arches over the Mourne connects the parish with the thriving and commercial town of Strabane. It is partly within the manor of Strabane, and partly within that of Ardstraw, for the latter of which a court is held once a month at Castle-Derg. The vale of Urney is among the most fertile and highly cultivated parts of the county: the houses are in general well built, and have gardens and orchards attached to them; those of the higher classes are embellished with flourishing plantations. The principal seats are Urney Park, the residence of Lady Galbraith; Urney House, of the Rev. R. Hume; Fyfinn Lodge, of Conolly Gage, Esq.; Galany, of J. Smith, Esq.; Ballyfatton, of M. C. Hamilton, Esq.; and Castletown, of Major Semple.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £700. The old glebe-house having been accidentally burnt, a new one was erected in 1798, during the incumbency and at the sole expense of Dr. Fowler, the present bishop of Ossory, who did not charge his successor with any portion of the outlay. The glebe of 286 Cunningham acres is in two portions; one, on which the glebe-house stands, contains 83 acres on the banks of the Finn, from the inundations of which river it is protected by an embankment 12 feet high and nearly a mile long; the other, called Rabstown, is let to tenants; the entire glebe is valued in the Commissioners' books at about £300 per ann. The church, in the vale of Urney, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, built in 1734,

underwent a thorough repair in 1809. The right of nomination to the perpetual cure of Skirts, or Derg, belongs to the incumbent of this benefice. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising this parish and that of Skirts. There are places of worship for Presbyterians at Somerville and Alt, the former in connection with the Synod of Ulster and the latter with the Associate or Seceding Synod. The male and female parochial schools, built on the glebe at the joint expense of the rector and parishioners, are wholly supported by the former, who also maintains a school at Alt; a female work school, also on the glebe, is supported by the rector's lady, and two schools at Sion and Tullywisker are aided by the Marquess of Abercorn: about 300 boys and 260 girls are taught in these schools. There are also two private schools, in which are 60 boys and 30 girls; and four Sunday schools. Andrew Sproule, Esq., in 1801, bequeathed £1000 to the rector and churchwardens for ever, in trust for the poor of the parish, the interest of which is annually distributed in winter clothing. The Hon. and most Rev. Dr. Beresford, late Archbishop of Tuam; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Forster, late Bishop of Kilmore; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fowler, the present Bishop of Ferns and Ossory, were successively rectors of Urney.

USKE, a parish, in the barony of EAST NARRAGH and RHEBAN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Kilcullen, on the road to Baltinglass; containing 919 inhabitants, and comprising 1649 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. Near Redgap, within the limits of the parish, a skirmish took place in 1798, between the king's troops and the insurgents. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the 12th of May and the first Thursday and Friday in October. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Dunlavan: the tithes amount to £77. 1. 7. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Narraghmore.

USKEANE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Burris-o'-kane, on the road to Roscrea and Parsonstown; containing 1459 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6026 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act: the land is principally under tillage, the soil light but productive, and there is a large proportion of bog. The principal seats are Sopwell Hall, the residence of F. Trench, Esq., a very handsome house situated in an extensive and finely planted demesne; Castle Shepherd, of W. Shepherd, Esq.; Uskeane House, of R. Hall, Esq.; and Cooreavan, also the property of R. Hall, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Balingarry; the rectory is impropriate in Marmaduke Thompson, Esq. The tithes amount to £266. 2. 6., of which £162. 5. is payable to the impropriator and £103. 17. 6. to the vicar. About 150 children are taught in a school at Sopwell under the National Board, which is aided by Lord Charleville and Mr. Trench; and there is a private school, in which are about 15 children. On the demesne of Sopwell Hall are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly occupied by the Sadleir family; they consist chiefly of a very massive and lofty tower, forming an interesting and picturesque object in the landscape.

V

VALENCIA, or KILMORE, an island and a parish, in the barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 27 miles (S. W.) from Milltown, and 184 $\frac{3}{4}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2614 inhabitants. The island, which is five miles in length and of an average breadth of two miles, and contains 6418 statute acres, lies in a direction from south-west to north-east along the coast of Kerry, from which it is separated on the north, east and south-east by Lough Key and Valentia harbour; the Atlantic washes it on the other sides. The harbour, which is formed by the strait or channel between the island and the mainland, may be entered both from the north and south; it is well sheltered, has deep water, and vessels passing through are exposed to little danger from shoals or sunken rocks: to the north of it is Beg-innis island, *which see*. Oliver Cromwell caused forts to be erected at each end of Valentia to guard the passage and prevent it from being used as a place of shelter and concealment by hostile privateers; the remains of these are still to be seen. In 1710, the Irish House of Commons passed a vote for the construction of a fort on the island, in consequence of its exposure to the attacks of pirates: a signal tower has been since built on Bray Head, at its southern point. The entrances to the island are by ferries; the principal one is on the northern side, where the road on the mainland from Cahirciveen terminates at Renard Point; the other, on the south, is near Portmagee. The number of houses is 480, mostly scattered through the country and of a single story high; but within these few years a village called the Foot has been formed at its north-eastern end, where there are a good inn and a dispensary, and petty sessions are held on the first Tuesday in the month. Storehouses for merchandise have been erected there. Near the village is a quay, built under the directions of the late Fishery Board, at which vessels of 200 tons can lie; there is also a small quay on the opposite shore of the mainland at Renard Point. This part of the harbour has been laid down as the point from which vessels will weigh for New York, in case the proposed rail-road across Ireland from Dublin to Renard Point be carried into effect. The exports consist of corn, butter, and slates; the imports, which are chiefly from Liverpool, of iron, coal and timber. This island, from its great fertility, was looked upon as the granary of the south-west of Ireland, previously to the facilities that have been lately afforded for the transmission of agricultural produce through the interior by the construction of well-planned and well-constructed roads. The population is engaged in agriculture, the fisheries, and the quarries; at present it appears that the demand for labour is so great that the women are employed not only in the out-door labours of tillage, but in some of the occupations of the quarries. The lands are let according to a measurement called gneeves, which are similar to carucates or ploughlands; there are upwards of 300 small holdings in the island, varying in extent from half a gneeve to three, with a proportion of mountain and bog to each. The

soil in general is light; the system of agriculture is improving; the want of lime for manure, of which there is none in the island, is supplied by sea-weed and sand; the collection of this and the spreading of it on the potato gardens are parts of the employment of the women. About 400 persons are exclusively occupied in the fisheries, in which 100 seine boats and 150 yawls are engaged. The slate quarry on the Knight of Kerry's estate at Doghilli, on the western shore, is profitably worked and gives constant employment to 150 men: the slate, which is of very fine quality, is now mostly cut into flags of considerable dimensions, which are chiefly exported to London, where they are in great demand for flooring cellars and warehouses: the women assist in shipping the slates. The property of the island chiefly belongs to the Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry; H. A. Herbert, of Muckross, Esq.; and to the Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin. Glanleem is the beautiful seat of the Knight of Kerry; Coarhubeg, of Capt. Spotswood; and Ballymanagh is the occasional residence of Miles Mahony, Esq., of Cullina. The Rev. Mr. Day, the present incumbent, is erecting a private residence near The Foot.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £150 British. The glebe-house, built in 1815 by a gift of £400 and a loan of £300 from the late Board of First Fruits, is now in a dilapidated state: the glebe at Kilmore comprises 56 statute acres. The church, situated at the north-eastern extremity of the island, is a small plain building, with a square tower, erected in 1815. In the R. C. divisions the island constitutes a separate parish: the chapel is nearly in its centre. The parochial school, held at the coast-guard station, is chiefly supported by the incumbent and the Knight of Kerry; a school is also held in the chapel: about 250 children are educated in both these. The ruins of the old church are to be seen in the burial-ground, which is still used as a place of interment by the Catholic inhabitants.

VASTINA.—See CASTLETOWN-KINDELANE.

VENTRY, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dingle; containing 2596 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the interior of a harbour of the same name, on the northern shore of Dingle bay and near Dunmore Head, the most western point of Ireland: it contains 7087 statute acres, of which 2268 are coarse mountain land and bog. The harbour is spacious and is considered to be a dependency on the port of Dingle, being separated from it by a narrow peninsula, concerning which there is a tradition that it was the last ground possessed by the Danes in Ireland, which is somewhat corroborated by a statement given by Hammer in his Chronicle from the "Book of Howth," that a great battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes. The harbour is exposed to the gales from the south-east. On its western point, called Cahir Trant, is an ancient Danish intrenchment, and at Rathlanane are the remains of an old castle of the Knight of Kerry. At a place called Fane, or Fahan, is a small cell or hermitage with a pointed roof of stone. There is a coast-guard station at East Coumtra, belonging to the Dingle district. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage

of the Representatives of the Rev. John Crosbie: the tithes amount to £120; the glebe, which is in three portions, contains 4a. 3r. 25p. The clerical duties are performed by the curate of the neighbouring parish of Dunurlin. In the R. C. divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Dingle, and has a chapel in the village of Ventry. About 30 children are educated in a private school. Ventry gives the title of Baron to the family of Mullins.

VICARSTOWN, a village, in the parish of MOY-ANNA, barony of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on a branch of the Grand Canal from Monastereven to Athy; containing 14 houses and 77 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station.

VILLARAIDE.—See RAYLESTOWN.

VILLIERSTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of AGLISH, barony of DECIES-within-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dungarvan, on the road from Clashmore to Cappoquin; containing 263 inhabitants. This is a remarkably neat village, beautifully situated near the river Blackwater and close to the demesne of Dromana, comprising 41 houses. It is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held on June 5th and Sept. 4th. The chapelry is a donative, in the gift of H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., originally endowed by John, Earl of Grandison. The church is a small building; within a short distance is a house and garden, the residence of the chaplain, whose stipend is £54, and he has also 25 acres of land.

VIRGINIA, a market and post-town, in the parish of LURGAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Cavan, and $40\frac{1}{4}$ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 930 inhabitants. It was founded in pursuance of the plan for colonising Ulster in the reign of Jas. I., when 250 acres were allotted for the site of a town to be erected between Cavan and Kells, and called Virginia, which was to have been made a borough, but has never been incorporated. The patent was originally granted to Capt. Ridgway, but was assigned to Capt. Culme, who, in 1719, had a house and large bawn in a strong situation, and there were at that time in the town eight houses built of timber and occupied by English tenants and a minister, who kept a good school. Capt. Culme also held the lands of Lough Ramor, or the manor of Chichester, comprising 1000 acres. The town, which is pleasantly situated on Lough Ramor, consists of about 130 houses and, within the last few years, has been greatly improved by its noble proprietor, the Marquess of Headfort. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on Jan. 24th, March 7th, April 2nd, May 11th, July 9th, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 23rd, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 20th. Here is an extensive malting and brewing establishment, and a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a manorial court monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The parochial church, situated in the town, is a new and handsome structure in the Gothic style, with a fine spire surmounted by a gilt cross. A church was built here by a loan of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits in 1818, but soon after its completion a storm blew down the steeple, which falling on the roof completely destroyed it; and on Christmas night, 1832, the church by which it was replaced was entirely consumed by an accidental fire.

Adjoining the town, and on the north side of the lake, is Virginia Park, a cottage residence of the Marquess of Headfort. The scenery of this park is extremely diversified, and its walks and drives very beautiful: the plantations are a highly ornamental feature in the landscape. Lough Ramor contains several small islands, which have recently been planted by his lordship, who has established an annual boat race on the lough and gives as a prize a cup of the value of 30 guineas. Many curiously shaped brazen pots, supposed to be Danish, were discovered in the lake a few years since, some of which are in the possession of the Marquess at Headfort House, near Kells.

W

WALLSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Doneraile, on the road to Castle-town-Roche; containing 1021 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is partly intersected, and comprises 3054 statute acres, as apploited under the tithe act, and valued at £2679 per ann.; the land is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is much improved; limestone abounds and is used both for building and agricultural purposes. Fairs are held at Drumdeer on July 12th and Aug. 12th for cattle and pigs: at the village of Dunavalla is a mill for grinding oats. The river Awbeg winds very beautifully through this district and is famous for its fine trout. The gentlemen's seats are Ballywalter, the residence of R. Welsted, Esq.; Landscape, of Jas. Hammond, Esq.; the Glebe, of the Rev. John Gavan; and Wallstown, of T. Baily, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united to the partible of Ballygregan (a townland now considered to form part of the parish of Wallstown), and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £416, and the glebe comprises 16 statute acres. The glebe-house is a commodious and well-built mansion, erected in 1829 at an expense of £1100, of which the late Board of First Fruits gave £200 and lent £600, on condition of its being used for the performance of divine service until a parish church could be erected, and it is accordingly used for that purpose. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the union or district of Monanimy, or Kealavullen. The ruins of the church still exist; immediately adjoining is the ancient castle of Wallstown, which originally belonged to the family of Wall, and was granted by Cromwell to one of his soldiers of the name of Rud-dock.

WALTERSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of WEST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Kildare, on the road to Athy; containing 298 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Nurney: the tithes amount to £125. 5. 1. A new church is now being erected here, the church of Kildangan having become dilapidated. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of

Kildare. Of the ancient church and burial-ground of Walterstown not a vestige now exists; nor is there any trace remaining of the ancient castle, traditionally stated to have belonged to a branch of the Fitzgerald family.

WARD (THE), a chapelry, in the parish of FINGLAS, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.) from Dublin, on the mail road to Ashbourne; containing 251 inhabitants. Here is a station of the constabulary police, and petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays; there are quarries of good stone. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Finglas and corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin: the tithes are included with those of Finglas. In the R. C. divisions also it is part of the district of Finglas. The church is in ruins.

WARINGSTOWN, a post-town, in the parish of DONAGHCLONEY, barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Lurgan, on the road to Gilford; containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was Clanconnel, which was changed into that by which it is at present known by Wm. Waring, who settled here in 1667 on lands purchased by him from the dragoons of Cromwell's army, who had received a grant of forfeited lands in this quarter. The new proprietor immediately built a large and elegant mansion, which is still the family seat. In the war of 1688 he was driven out by the Irish army, who kept possession of the house as a military station till the arrival of Duke Schomberg, who remained here for two days on his march to the Boyne. Mr. Waring, who had escaped to the Isle of Man, was outlawed by the parliament of Jas. II. Samuel Waring, a descendant of the same spirited individual to whom the place owes its existence and its name, was the founder of its manufacturing prosperity in the reign of Queen Anne. Having acquired a knowledge of the processes for making diaper during his travels in Holland and Belgium, he introduced them into his own country, and the first piece of cloth of this description made in Ireland was the produce of his estate. He also, when abroad, procured drawings of wheels and reels in Holland, and with his own hand made the first of the wheels and reels now in general use, before which all the flax made in the country was spun by the rock and spindle. The linen manufacture thus introduced and patronised became the staple of the district and is now carried on to a very great extent in all its branches, there being scarcely a family in the town and neighbourhood which is not more or less employed in some department of it. Petty sessions are held in the town every Monday: it is a constabulary police station, and has a sub-post-office to Banbridge and Lurgan. The town was made the site of the parish church of Donaghcloney by an act of parliament in 1681, and divine service has been celebrated here since that period in the church in this town, which had been previously built by Mr. Waring at his own expense for the use of his family and tenantry. It is a large and handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, to which a tower and spire were added in 1748: the interior is very elegantly fitted up, but is most remarkable for its roof of carved oak resting on 18 carved corbels of the same material: the pulpit, communion table, railings,

and pews are all of oak: in 1832 the church, being found too small for the congregation, was enlarged by the addition of a northern transept, which is finished in its roof and all other parts to correspond with the original building, at which time the pulpit and communion table were richly ornamented with carvings and pierced work of wreaths, festoons, and other similar embellishments, executed by the hand of the Rev. Holt Waring, proprietor of the estate, and by him presented to the parish. The bell of the old parish church of Donaghcloney, after having lain for nearly a century in the river Lagan, was raised, and hung in the tower of Waringstown church: engraved on it in rude characters is the inscription "I belong to Donaghcloney." Waringstown House, the mansion of the proprietor, is in the immediate vicinity of the town, surrounded by a demesne richly planted with ancient and flourishing forest trees; the pleasure grounds, gardens, and shrubberies are extensive and kept in the best order. Demesne, the residence of James Browne, Esq., is also near the town. The surrounding land is very fertile and in a high state of cultivation, with numerous houses of the gentry and wealthy manufacturers interspersed. The Waringstown male and female school, in which are 147 pupils, with residences for the master and mistress, were built by subscription and are in connection with the London Hibernian Society. Henry McLeary, who greatly improved the machinery for diaper-weaving and invented a slay for expediting the process, for which he received a premium of £100 from the Linen Board, was a native of this place.

WARRENPOINT, a sea-port, post-town, and district parish, in the barony of **UPPER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newry, and $55\frac{1}{4}$ (N.) from Dublin, on the road from Newry to Rostrevor; containing 2428 inhabitants. A castle was built near this place in 1212, by Hugh de Lacy, to protect the ferry across the channel where it narrows, and thence called Narrowwater castle: it was destroyed in the war of 1641, and was rebuilt by the Duke of Ormond in 1663. The site of the present town was originally a rabbit warren, whence it has received its name. In 1780 it consisted only of two houses, with a few huts for the occasional residence of the fishermen during the oyster season: it now comprises several respectable streets diverging from a square on the sea side, and containing 462 houses, many of them large and well built. This rapid increase has been principally owing to the extraordinary beauty of its situation, commanding very fine views of the bay of Carlingford, and to its convenience as a bathing-town, for which purpose it has been for several years a fashionable place of resort for visitors from all parts. Petty sessions are held on alternate Mondays; it is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. Fairs are held on the last Friday of every month. Its maritime situation has also rendered it a place of considerable commercial activity. Large vessels trading to Newry are obliged to lie here, where there is deep water, good anchorage, and perfect shelter, as the further passage up the channel is intricate and dangerous from the obstruction of rocks, one of which, called Grannaway rock, is particularly marked out by a perch erected on it. Plans are under consideration for improving this part of the navigation. The shipping

trade has been still further accommodated by the erection of a quay at which vessels of large burden can load and discharge their cargoes. Two steamers sail weekly hence to Liverpool; one to Glasgow and one to Dublin; by which very large quantities of agricultural produce, cattle, poultry, eggs, provisions, and oysters are exported, and British and foreign produce received in return. In the town is a very large distillery, and near it a windmill constructed according to the most approved principles, to which a steam-engine is attached for working the machinery in calm weather; in addition to its practical value, this building forms a striking feature in the landscape when viewed from some distance.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $1178\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, all of which, with the exception of $68\frac{1}{4}$ acres under water, are of good quality and well cultivated. Not far from the town is Narrowwater Castle, the residence of Roger Hall, Esq., a very fine edifice in the Elizabethan style, built of hewn granite raised from a quarry on the estate: near the town also is Drumaul Lodge, the residence of Jas. Robinson, Esq.; and the neighbouring shores are studded with seats, villas, and cottages, chiefly erected by the gentry of the surrounding counties as bathing-lodges during summer, all enjoying varied prospects of the lough and its surrounding mountains, which combine in a singular manner the picturesque with the sublime. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the gift of the Chancellor of the diocese, as incumbent of Clonallon. The income of the curate amounts to £73. 2., arising from an annual salary of £50 paid by the chancellor and £23. 2. from Primate Boulter's augmentation fund. The church, situated in the town, and about a mile distant from the mother church, is a small building in the early English style: it was erected in 1825 by Roger Hall, Esq., at an expense of £830. 15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. British, being a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Clonallon: a large and elegant chapel in the town is now in progress of erection. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster and the Remonstrant Synod, the latter of the third class; also for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A well-constructed school-house for boys and girls, with residences for the master and mistress attached to it, was built by R. Hall, Esq., and endowed by him with an annual income of £30; he also has built and supports a school at Narrowwater; and an infants' school was built and is supported by Mrs. Hall. In these schools about 300 children are instructed. The extensive ruins of Nuns' island are near the ferry at Narrowwater; they are by some supposed to be the remains of a religious establishment, and by others the ruins of de Lacy's castle.

WARRENTOWN, a village, in the parish of **KNOCK-MARK**, barony of **LOWER DEECE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road by St. John's Well and Dunsany to Kilmessan and Navan; containing 13 houses and 97 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, April 28th, June 27th, and Sept. 20th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. Here is the seat of J. Johnson, Esq.

WATERFORD (County of), a maritime county of the province of **MUNSTER**, bounded on the west by that

of Cork; on the north, by those of Tipperary and Kilkenny; on the east, by that of Wexford; and on the south, by St. George's Channel. It extends from $51^{\circ} 54'$ to $52^{\circ} 19'$ (N. Lat.); and from $6^{\circ} 57'$ to $8^{\circ} 8'$ (W. Lon.); comprising an extent, according to the Ordnance survey, of 461,598 statute acres, of which 343,564 acres are cultivated land, and 118,034 are unimproved mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, exclusively of the city of Waterford, which forms a county of itself, was 127,842; and, in 1831, 148,233.

The earliest inhabitants of this portion of the island were a tribe designated by Ptolemy *Menapii*, who occupied also the present county of Wexford. Prior to the seventh century, mention is made of two small tracts, one called *Coscradia*, and the other *Hy-Lyathain*, on the south, about Ardmore; but these designations appear to have merged at an early period in that of *Decies*, given by the preponderating power of a tribe called the *Desii*, or *Decii*, who occupied the central and larger portions of the county at the time of the English invasion. They are said to have been originally planted in Meath, and gave name to the barony of Deece. In a contest for the chieftaincy of that tribe in the middle of the third century, a large number was compelled to abandon that territory, and to remove southwards, and they ultimately settled themselves in the tract of country extending from Carrick-on-Suir to Dungarvan, and thence eastward to Waterford harbour. From this time Decie in Meath, and Decie in Munster, were called respectively *North* and *South Decie*; the latter also bore the Irish name of *Nan-Decie*. But Ængus Mac Nafrach, King of Munster, in the fifth century, enlarged the territories of the *Decii* by annexing to them the lands of *Magh-Femin*, comprising the present barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashel, called Gowlin, together with the country about Clonmel: and from this period the designation of *Decie-Thuasgeart*, or North Decie, became applied only to this grant; the former territories in Waterford still retaining the distinctive appellation of *Decie-Deisgeart*, or South Decie. St. Declan, a Christian missionary of the race of the *Decii*, converted great numbers of them about the year 402, and, by his influence, their pagan chieftain was deposed, and one of the Christian converts elected in his stead. This saint and St. Carthage, of the same sept, who died in 637, founded respectively the religious establishments at Ardmore and Lismore, the extent of the parishes attached to which is thus accounted for by their remote antiquity. In the ninth century, the population of this territory was augmented by the Danes, who, under a leader named Sitric, conquered and retained the maritime district bordering on the harbour of Waterford, then nearly insulated, and forming the present barony of Gaultier, "the land of the Gauls, or Foreigners." They founded the city of Waterford, and made it their chief station; and though they never became amalgamated with the native population, they appear at a subsequent period to have united with them in cases of common danger. In the twelfth century, the chieftains of the *Decii* assumed the surname of O'Feolain; and in 1169, Melaghlin O'Feolain, Prince of the *Decii*, was taken prisoner at the siege of Waterford by the Anglo-Normans under Strongbow, and saved only through the mediation of

Dermod Mac Murrough. He was the last chieftain who enjoyed the full powers of his predecessors; but the political existence of the *Decii* was not at once terminated, as appears from the recorded deaths of three of their "kings" in the interval between that period and the year 1206.

The power of the Anglo-Norman invaders was too great to be long effectually resisted. In 1173, Raymond le Gros, with a select party, overran the country of the *Decies*, which he everywhere depopulated and ravaged, and, after a conflict with the Danes of Cork, returned in triumph to Waterford. Hen. II., in 1177, granted in custody to Robert le Poer, his marshal, the country lying between Waterford and the river of Lismore (the Blackwater), comprising the greater part of the present county, the rest of which was included in the grant of the "kingdom" of Cork to Milo de Cogan and his companions: henceforward the Poers maintained a great superiority in this territory, and often waged sanguinary hostilities on their own part with the men of Waterford. It appears from a charter of King John to the citizens of Waterford, in 1206, that the territory of Waterford had been then erected into a county, the justices of assize and other officers of which were inhibited from exercising any authority within the city: this controverts the generally received opinion that the first counties in Ireland were erected by King John, in 1210. The same king granted the custody of this county and that of Desmond to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, together with all the royal demesnes in the same, at the annual rent of 250 marks; and by Edw. I. it was confirmed to his son John, for 500 marks per ann.; but this act having been performed during the king's minority, the lands were subsequently recovered by the crown, by a decree against Thomas Fitz-Maurice, cousin and heir of John: Edward, however, in 1292, re-granted them to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, another branch of the Geraldines. In 1300, a party of natives made an incursion into Waterford, but were repulsed with much slaughter by the O'Feolains. In 1444, James, Earl of Desmond, obtained a patent for the government of this and other counties of Munster; but three years afterwards, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a grant from the king of the city and county of Waterford, and the dignity and title of Earl of Waterford, together with the castles, honour, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, with *jura regalia*, wreck, &c., from Youghal to Waterford, because the country was waste, in so far as, in lieu of producing any profit to the crown, it was a cause of great loss. This patent was made by virtue of a privy seal, and by authority of parliament; but by the act of the 28th of Hen. VIII., vesting in the crown the possessions of all absentees from Ireland, the whole of the above lands, rights, and titles were resumed by the crown; and the only portion restored to the family of Talbot was the title, which was re-granted in 1661 by Chas. II. The county suffered the severest calamities during the protracted war in Munster, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, those whom the sword spared being reduced to the extremest misery of famine. A large portion of its lands was forfeited: an extensive tract near its western confines, included in the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh, was subsequently vested by purchase in Sir Rich. Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, and

is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. In the war of 1641, it experienced its full share of the calamities of that period: the towns were chiefly in the Catholic interest, and their inhabitants ravaged the lands of the English settlers and put many of them to death: the Earl of Cork was scarcely able to defend his settlements in the west; and finally the whole was overrun and reduced by Cromwell's forces. Few events connected with the war of 1688 occurred here; but subsequently, in the middle of the last century, the county was much disturbed by agrarian associations and outrages committed by bands of the peasantry, styling themselves Whiteboys, Levellers, and Right-boys. In the insurrection of 1798, the people of this county, notwithstanding the fury of the hostilities in the adjacent counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, suffered but little; the amount claimed for compensation of losses within its limits, during this period, being only £1322. 18. 11. Early in the present century, however, considerable disturbance was occasioned by the hostilities of the rural factions called "Caravats" and "Shanavests."

The county comprises the whole of the diocese of Waterford and the greater part of that of Lismore, in the province of Cashel. For civil purposes it is divided into the baronies of Coshbride and Coshmore, Decies-without-Drum, Decies-within-Drum, Gaultier, Glenahieri, Middlethird, and Upperthird. Exclusively of the city of Waterford, which forms a county of itself, it contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Dungarvan; the sea-port, market and post-town of Dunmore; the sea-port and market-town of Tramore, and the sea-port town of Passage East, each of which has a penny post; the market and post-towns of Lismore and Tallow, formerly parliamentary boroughs; the post towns of Cappoquin, Clashmore, Portlaw, and Kilmacthomas; and the maritime village of Bonmahon, which has a penny post. It sent eight representatives to the Irish parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow; but since the Union its only representatives in the Imperial parliament have been two for the county and one for the borough of Dungarvan: the county members are elected at Waterford. The county constituency, up to Jan. 1st, 1837, consisted of 261 freeholders of £50, 170 of £20, and 926 of £10; and 13 leaseholders of £20, and 140 of £10; making a total of 1510 registered electors. The county is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes and four general sessions of the peace are held at Waterford, in which city the court-house, county prison, and house of correction are situated; but efforts are now being made to transfer the assizes and sessions to Dungarvan, where it is in contemplation to build a county court-house and prison, pursuant to a resolution of the Grand Jury at the summer assize of 1836. General sessions of the peace are also held twice in the year at Dungarvan and twice at Lismore. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, and 49 other magistrates. The number of constabulary police stations is 33, having unitedly a force of 5 officers, 20 constables, 112 men, and 6 horses. The district lunatic asylum, which is confined to the county and city, is in the city of Waterford: there are fever hospitals at Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, and Tallow;

and dispensaries at Cappoquin, Clashmore, Dunmore, Kilmacthomas, Kilbarrymeaden, Tramore, Dungarvan, Tallow, Lismore, Ballyduff, Bonmahon, and Drumcanon, supported by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £23,806. 15. 10.; of which £6794. 0. 1. was for roads, bridges, &c., for the county at large; £3499. 0. 1½. for roads and bridges, &c., being the baronial charge; £7171. 8. 7¼. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £2696. 4. 5. for the police; and £3646. 2. 7¼. for repayment of advances made by Government. In military arrangements the county is in the southern district, and within its limits are barracks for infantry at Ballinamult and Dungarvan, capable of accommodating 13 officers and 247 men.

The surface is for the most part of a mountainous character; and the valleys watered by its various rivers are generally picturesque and beautiful. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Cummeragh or Monevullagh mountains, which extend from Cappa, three miles west of Dungarvan. The general range of these mountains is from west to east: their sides are wild and precipitous, their lofty rocks and deep ravines exhibiting extraordinary masses of light and shade. On the summits of most of them are irregular piles of stones, many of them of great size, which, from their extraordinary situation, are thought to have been placed there by the hand of man. Among these mountains are four lakes, two called Cummeloughs, and the others Stilloughs, the largest of which covers only five or six acres: they contain several inferior kinds of trout, and in the Cummeloughs are found also char: around these lakes are some very fine echoes. Connected with the northern extremity of this mountain range is the sterile district called the Commons of Clonmel, which extends to the vicinity of that town; proceeding from which, however, down the course of the river Suir, is found a gradually expanding vale of the greatest beauty, particularly in the vicinity of Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford. From this vale, however, to the sea-coast, in a southern direction, the face of the country is wild and almost entirely destitute of trees, and, except near the village of Bonmahon, unimproved by any respectable residence. A considerable range of high land extends from this part of the coast through the parishes of Dunhill and Reisk, in which latter it divides into two branches; the low land intervening is partially covered with water during the winter season, which in summer is confined to the small lake of Ballyscanlan. In this low land, trunks and roots of trees, chiefly of oak and pine, of considerable size, are found imbedded. Hence the hills extend to the vicinity of Waterford; and the entire range is overspread with rocks, forming in some places very curious groups, especially on the precipitous heights about Pembrokestown. The barony of Gaultier, which exhibits a varied though not very elevated surface, is a peninsular tract, appearing to have been at one period completely insulated in the direction of the line of marshy land which extends from Tramore bay to Kilbarry, near Waterford. To the south of the Cummeragh mountains, from the parish of Clonea, the land declines in approaching the sea, and presents a large alluvial tract, highly cultivated and fertile, which entirely encircles the bay of Dungar-

van. But immediately to the south-west of this noble inlet rises the elevated tract called the Drum mountain, which separates the old territory of the Decies into Decies within and without Drum. This mountain comprises a large tract of land, much of it already cultivated, and all capable of considerable improvement: the summit is a table land extending about twelve miles in length and from four to five in breadth, and comprising about 25,000 acres. It is supposed by some to have anciently belonged to the proprietors of the surrounding estates in common; by others, in consequence of its inferior value, to have never been appropriated; while a favourite notion among the common people is that it was reserved by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor of Ireland, of whom great numbers have made settlements on small plots of it. The barony of Decies-within-Drum was cut off by this tract from the rest of the county, and was formerly accessible only by a circuitous route, or by attempting the mountain passes, which were impassable by a loaded carriage. Consequently, the produce of the land could be conveyed to the neighbouring markets only by sending it coastwise in boats, or employing horses that carried it on their backs over the difficult and dangerous pathways. This tract has lately been decided to be the property of Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P. Some of the finest scenes are presented by the shores of the Blackwater, throughout its course in the western part of the county; wooded heights generally bordering the broad and navigable stream on each side, and the whole being enriched by castles, seats, and villages. The general superiority of Coshmore and Coshbride, in cultivation and pleasing scenery, has procured it the designation of "the garden of the county." The other western parts of the county, including even the small barony of Glenahiry (so called from the glen of the Nier, a small river, which descends through it into the Suir), has for the most part an elevated and uninteresting character, except where the high mountain of Knockmeledown stands conspicuous to the north of Lismore, and has some picturesque glens descending from its sides to the Blackwater: its summit commands a prospect of great extent and magnificence. The coast presents a great variety of interesting features. Beginning at the Suir, the first remarkable object is the Little Island, two miles below Waterford, and nearly 12 miles from the sea. The rivers Suir and Ross unite their waters with great fulness and rapidity, and at once form a grand estuary nearly three miles in breadth. Woodstown strand, below New Geneva, has a low beach; beyond it the coast is bold and precipitous, with lofty headlands stretching out into Waterford harbour. The same character of coast is continued past the harbour of Dunmore to Brownstown Head, which forms the eastern boundary of the bay of Tramore. On this line of coast there are several caverns of natural formation, remarkable for their extent. Next beyond Brownstown Head is Newtown Head, and between these is Tramore bay, noted for the shipwrecks that have occurred in it, and presenting a level beach and flat coast three English miles in extent. A bar or mound of sand, raised by the opposing influence of the tides and the land streams, prevents the further encroachments of the sea; and separates from the open bay a part called the Back Strand, containing about 1000 Irish acres, which it is

designed to embank and enclose. From the bay of Waterford to that of Dungarvan there is no shelter for vessels of any description: the shore is rocky and precipitous, and affords only precarious retreats for the boats of fishermen in a few coves. The rocks along this line appear to have been violently separated, the beds being heaped together in the greatest confusion. Contiguous to the coast, in the parish of Icanne, are the islands of Icanne, which are merely small masses of rock separated from the main land, and partially covered with coarse grass. Whiting Head, near Bonmahon bay, a small inlet formed by the mouth of the Bonmahon river, is high and steep; and to the westward of it is the square island rock of Templebric, about 100 feet high, on which numbers of sea-fowl breed. Clonea bay is an extensive sweep of coast, presenting at low water a vast sandy strand; the next great break in the line of coast, which here assumes a south-western direction, is the harbour of Dungarvan. From Helwick Head to Mine Head the coast inclines southward about a league distance, and is high and rocky, enclosing Muggort's bay. From Mine Head it runs more directly westward into Ardmore bay, which has in part a flat shore, and is sheltered on the west by the bold and high promontory of Ardmore, to the west of which is a point called Ardigna Head, forming the eastern boundary of Whiting bay, enclosed on the west by Cabin Point. The low point called Black Ball, about half a league further, forms the eastern boundary of the entrance to Youghal harbour, and the western extremity of the coast of this county.

In an agricultural point of view the county may be divided into three classes, two-thirds being under tillage, and the remaining third equally divided between meadow and pasture, and unimproved mountain and bog. Wheat, barley, bere, oats, and potatoes are the general crops, except in the mountain land, where they are confined to the two last-named. Clover is becoming very general, turnips and vetches are seldom sown, and flax or hemp only in the headlands or corners of the field. The manures are chiefly lime, which abounds in the western parts, and sea-weed and sand procured in the utmost abundance at Dungarvan and Youghal. The fences, except in the neighbourhood of gentlemen's seats, are high banks of earth, with furze occasionally planted on the top. The most improved implements and carriages are now in general use; and the best breeds of every kind of cattle, which have been proved to be suited to the soil, are encouraged. Sheep are less common than other species of stock. Pigs are to be met with everywhere, and, though the old Irish breed may be seen in a few places, those in general demand are of the best description: goats are also numerous in the county. There is a great deficiency of timber: the ornamental woods and plantations of Curraghmore, Lismore, Dromana and Tourin, those on the banks of the Blackwater and on that part of the Suir between Carrick and Ardinnan, being all that the county can boast of, except a few young plantations about the houses of some of the resident gentlemen. The average size of tillage farms is from 30 to 40, and of dairy farms from 50 to 70 acres; butter is the only produce of the dairy, the making of cheese not being at all practised. The example of the successful cultivation of poor land in a mountain district set by the Trappists at Mount Mellory (described in the article on Cappoquin), and the opening of roads through the

hilly parts of the country, are exciting a strong spirit of exertion in the neighbourhood, to attempt improvements in the treatment of the lands, heretofore deemed impracticable, the effects of which have already begun to shew themselves in the large tracts of land that have been enclosed and brought into cultivation since the settlement was made.

The geology of this county exhibits no great variety, nearly the whole being composed of clay-slate, sandstone, and some limestone. The elevated region between the Suir and the Blackwater, comprising the heights of the Cummeragh and of Knockmeledown, is a table land of clay-slate, partly bordered by sandstone, and sustaining isolated caps of the same rock. Its outskirts are marked by Carrick, Clonmel and Clogheen, on the north; and by Kilmacthomas, Dungarvan, and Lismore, on the south: on the north, west, and south, it is bounded by limestone. A border of sandstone approaches close to the Suir on the south side, from the vicinity of Ardfinnan to Kilmaiden, four miles west of Waterford. The clay-slate throughout the mountain district is of a reddish brown, purpleish, or greenish grey colour; it ranges nearly uniformly north-west and south-east, and dips generally from 70 to 75 degrees to the south and south-west. Good slates for roofing are raised in the glen of Ownashad, near Lismore, and in Glen Patrick, near Clonmel. Near the junction of the streams that form the river Mahon are veins of quartz, comprising granulated lead ore; and in the same mineralogical tract, at Kilkeany, near Mountain Castle, there is a fine vein of lead ore. The rocks to the north of Lismore are also rich in mineral veins: iron, copper, and lead ores are of frequent occurrence. Lismore Castle stands on a floetz limestone rock, which, partly separated from the clay-slate by a border of fine-grained sandstone, extends in a narrow range down the vale of the Blackwater, to the innermost recesses of Dungarvan harbour: in several places it assumes the character of marble, as at Tourin, where it is variegated with many colours; near New Affane, where it is black and white; in the parish of Whitechurch, where it is both black and grey, &c. In the country to the south of this range, beyond the river Bricky, the clay-slate and sandstone again prevail in the same relations as to the north: near the summit of the Drum mountain the white sandstone partakes of a slaty structure, and bears fossil impressions of leaves, fern branches, &c., near which are thin seams of black shale or coal slate; but between the Drum mountain and the coast, limestone again occurs, and extends into the sea. Mineral veins, containing lead, iron, and copper ores, were formerly worked on this side of the Drum, and are said to have been very productive: at Minehead and Ardmore very valuable iron ore was procured, and converted into the finest steel: of the copper and lead mines also worked at the latter place, the ores, from fragments still found, are supposed to have been very rich. The eastern portion of the county consists almost entirely of clay-slate, presenting a disposition of range and dip nearly approaching to that observed more westward. Limestone, however, imbedded in indurated clay-slate, is found on the sea-coast, at Lady's Cove, in the immediate vicinity of Tramore: it is of the primitive kind, and capable of receiving a very high polish, but is chiefly burned for manure. Near Annstown, farther westward, occur both conglomerate and basalt; and a range of trap

rock of a columnar tendency projects into the sea. In the high land extending from Dunhill towards Waterford are occasionally found large masses of very beautiful jasper. Along the coast, the rocks are rich in metallic veins; and the elevation and abruptness of the cliffs greatly facilitate their discovery. Lead and copper ores have been found at Annstown and Bonmahon, near which the copper mines at Knockmahon are carried on most scientifically and extensively by the Mining Company of Ireland, which has a lease of the royalties of the district: they are considered to have the most complete machinery in Ireland, and give employment to 940 persons. A lead mine, the ore of which contains a considerable portion of silver, in the parish of Ballylaneen, belongs to the same company, but has not yet been worked. In the conical hill of Cruach, in the parish of Reisk, a rich vein of lead ore, containing a large proportion of silver, was formerly worked to a great extent. On the strand of Kilmurrin, lead ore, containing a large proportion of silver, is dug from among the sand. The south-eastern angle of the county is wholly composed of sandstone and conglomerate throughout a line of coast three leagues in extent. The sea has in some places laid bare a clear uninterrupted sheet of the rock, exposed in one plane at low water for 300 yards in length and 50 in breadth. The conglomerate of this coast bears all the marks of the detritus of a primary country: it sometimes forms a thick and apparently unstratified mass, resting on finer stratified sandstone; and sometimes it is interstratified with the latter, as well as with very fine-grained reddish-brown micaceous sandstone, which is of a very perishable nature, and in these the sea has formed spacious caverns. Potters' clay is found in numerous places, at Dungarvan, Ringagonagh, Lismore and Whitechurch; pipe clay, at Ballyduff, near Dromana and at Ballyntaylor; ochre, at the last-named place, and in small veins in various other parts; and red bole, at Ballyduff. The sandstone is worked in numerous places for building, for grindstones, and millstones; and marl is found incumbent on the limestone.

The manufactures are very inconsiderable. Carrick-on-Suir was once the centre of a very extensive manufacture of woollens, chiefly ratteens and stuffs: but the trade is now nearly extinct. Linen, though made in all parts for domestic use, was never an article of commercial importance. Cotton-manufactories were established at Cheekpoint and in some other places, all of which have totally failed; but a factory has been since erected at Mayfield by Mr. Malcolmson for spinning and weaving cotton, in which nearly 900 persons are employed. The cloth is in great demand; much of it is shipped for Manchester. At Fairbrook, or Phairbrook, near Waterford, is an extensive paper-mill, furnishing employment to 150 persons. A large distillery is now being erected at Clashmore. The fisheries are of much value, and capable of great extension. The embayed nature of the coast renders it the resort of great quantities of fish of every kind; the Nymph bank, about seven miles distant, abounds with immense shoals of round fish. Hake, which is the leading object of the fishery, is taken in the mackarel season, which commences in June. Cod and ling are in season from October to February, and both are very fine: the former is chiefly consumed fresh; the latter is salted, dried and sent chiefly to Dublin. The

most valuable kinds of flat fish are taken in quantities limited only by the want of a more extensive market. Although herrings visit the coast yearly, the quantities taken are comparatively insignificant, scarcely sufficing for the home consumption: the season is from September to Christmas. The coast abounds with various kinds of shell-fish. The striking advantages of situation for the fishery which the eastern coast possesses have not yet been made fully available: the villages of Portally, Rathmoylan, Ballymacaw, and Summerville, are principally occupied by poor fishermen, who are also small farmers and divide their time between both occupations. The cause of the want of exertion in this class of men is the deficiency of any shelter from the prevailing winds from the south and south-west, to which this coast is greatly exposed; in consequence of which the fishermen are compelled to draw up their boats high on the beach in foul weather, and in violent and sudden storms, having no safe harbour to resort to, cannot fearlessly venture to any great distance from the shore. These observations apply to the entire coast, with the exception of the harbours of Waterford and Dungarvan. The commerce of the county, consisting of the export of agricultural produce and cottons, and of the import of timber, iron, coal, and British and foreign manufactures and commodities of every kind, is almost wholly carried on in the city of Waterford.

The principal rivers are the Suir, the Blackwater, and the Bride. The Suir forms a great part of the northern, and its estuary the whole of the eastern, boundary of the county; it is navigable to the city of Waterford for vessels of the greatest draught, and to Carrick-on-Suir for those drawing 11 feet. The Blackwater, formerly called the Awendubh and Avonmore, "the Black river" and "the Great river," enters the county at its western extremity and falls into Youghal bay; the Bride from the west is a tributary to it: vessels of 100 tons' burden can proceed to the confluence of these rivers. The Blackwater is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Cappoquin, from which a canal was formed by the late Duke of Devonshire to Lismore, a distance of three miles; the Bride, which has a very slow current, and is affected by the tide throughout the whole of its course through this county, is also navigable for small craft. The Neir is a tributary to the Suir. The principal of the smaller streams which discharge their contents into the sea are the Tay, Colligein, Mahon, Phinisk, Bricky (which falls into the head of Dungarvan bay), Clodagh, and Lickey. The principal line of inland communication is the mail road from Waterford to Cork, which forms a trust and is called the military road: it is kept in excellent order by the proceeds of the tolls. Several new lines have been formed: the principal are, a road from Dungarvan to Youghal; two through the mountains from Dungarvan to Youghal; one from Cappoquin into the mountain region there; one from Waterford to Tramore, completed in 1836; one from Lismore to Mitchelstown; one from Lismore to Clogheen, now in progress; and one from the new Youghal line to Ardmore.

The county presents vestiges of many periods of antiquity, and of various character. At Ardmore is a very perfect and beautiful ancient round tower. There are remarkable raths on the hill of Lismore, at Rathgormuck in the parish of Kinsalebeg, near Youghal,

and at Ardmore, the remains of which show it to have been of great extent: many others of less note are dispersed in various quarters. Circular intrenchments, consisting of a small area, defended by a rampart and fosse, and called in the language of the country *lis*, "a fortified residence," are very numerous, and appear to form with each other branches from more important stations that formerly existed at Waterford, Lismore, Dungarvan, and Ardmore. One of the sepulchral mounds called in England "barrows," and here "duns," is to the west of Dungarvan, and many others occur in different parts. A large double trench, called by the Irish *Rian-bo-Padriuc*, "the trench of St. Patrick's cow," commences to the east of Knockmeledown, and runs in nearly a direct line across the Blackwater, and through the deer-park of Lismore, towards Ardmore, being traceable for sixteen or eighteen miles; it corresponds exactly with that extraordinary work called "The Danes' Cast," which runs through the counties of Armagh and Down. A second trench, which runs from Cappoquin, through the plain along the side of the mountains westward into the county of Cork, is called by the peasantry Clee-duff. There are cromlechs in the barony of Gaultier, within five miles of Waterford; on Kilmacombe hill; on Sugar-loaf hill, near Reisk; at Dunhill, Gurteen, near Stradbally, and others in different places. There appear to have formerly existed, within the limits of this county, 24 religious establishments; but at present there are vestiges of the buildings of those only of Mothill, Dungarvan, Stradbally, Lismore, and Ardmore. The castles and fortified houses were anciently very numerous: there still exist (some of them entire, and the rest in ruins) that of Lismore, one on the Little Island, one at Crook, Cullen Castle, and those of Carrickbeg, Ballyclough, Feddens, Clonea, Darinlar, Dungarvan, Modeligo, Kilbree, Strancally, Conagh, and Castlereagh. The princely castle of Lismore, the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, and that of Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford, with which is embodied the ancient castle of that place, with the other mansions and seats of the nobility and gentry worthy of particular notice, are described in the accounts of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. Chalybeate springs are particularly numerous in the barony of Gaultier: the most efficacious are that at Monamintra, and that near the "Fairy Bush." The Clonmel spa, on the Waterford side of the Suir, is a strong chalybeate; and the others of the same nature at all noted are some very strongly impregnated between Dungarvan and Youghal; that of Two-mile bridge; that of Ballygallane, between Lismore and Cappoquin; one between Knockmeledown and Lismore; and one at Kilmeaden. The vitriolic spas are those at Modeligo and Cross, the latter in the parish of Kill-St. Nicholas. Among the natural curiosities may be noticed the numerous caverns, of which the largest are on the sea-coast. In the little bay of Dunmore is a small fissure; and some distance westward is an immense hole, called the Bishop's cave, upwards of 100 feet long and 24 wide; and though more than 80 yards from the sea, it is approachable in a boat at high water. There are several other caves in this neighbourhood, as at Rathmoylan and Ballamacaw, and in Brownstown Head. Others of great extent have also been worn by the waves in the rocky shore of Ardmore. In the inland parishes

of Whitechurch, Kilwatermoy, Lismore, and Dungarvan there are, in the limestone rock, several singular caverns adorned with stalactites. In the mountains of Cummaragh are several large and deep pits, very difficult of access; some of them are evidently artificial. This county gives the title of Marquess to the Beresford family, and of Earl to that of Talbot, also Earl of Shrewsbury, in Great Britain. The barony of Decies gives the title of baron to a branch of the Beresford family.



Seal.

WATERFORD, a seaport, city and county of itself, and the seat of a diocese, locally in the county of **WATERFORD**, of which it is the capital, and in the province of **MUNSTER**, 67 miles (E. by N.) from Cork, and $75\frac{3}{4}$ (S. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 28,821 inhabitants, of which number, 26,377 are in the city and suburbs. The ancient name

of this place is said to have been *Cuan-na-Grioth* or *Grian*, signifying, in the Irish language, "the Haven of the Sun;" it afterwards obtained the appellation of *Gleanna-na-Gleodh*, or "the Valley of Lamentation," from a sanguinary conflict between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former, who were victorious, burnt it to the ground. By early writers it was called *Menapia*, under which name was implied the whole district, and by the Irish and Welsh, *Portlargo*, "the Port of the Thigh" (from the supposed similitude which the river at this place assumes to that part of the human body), which it still partly retains. Its more general name *Waterford*, which is of Danish origin, and supposed to be a corruption of *Vader-Fiord*, "the Ford of the Father," or of *Odin*, a Scandinavian deity, was derived from a ford across St. John's river, which here falls into the river *Suir*. The original foundation of this city is by some writers referred to the year 155; but its antiquity as a place of any importance cannot be traced beyond the year 853, when it is said to have been built by the Danes or Ostmen, under their leader, *Sitiricus* or *Sitric*. The city, for that period, was a place of great strength, surrounded with walls; and the scattered notices of this colony which are still preserved show that the inhabitants maintained among themselves an independent and sovereign authority, and that they were for a long time the terror, if not the absolute masters, of a vast extent of country. Up to the time of the English settlement, this colony had strictly avoided all intimate connection with the native inhabitants of the country, and had preserved all its ancient customs, manners and character unchanged. In 893 it is recorded that *Patrick*, son of *Ivor* or *Imar*, King of the Danes of *Waterford*, was slain; and in 937, that the Danes of *Waterford* wasted all the county of *Meath*. According to the annals of *Tigernach*, *Imar*, King of *Waterford*, laid waste the county of *Kildare*; and in 995 he succeeded *Anlaffe* in the occupation of *Dublin*; he died in the year 1000, and was succeeded, in 1003, by his son *Reginald*, who built the celebrated tower known by his name, corruptly called *Reynold's* and now the *Ring tower*. This tower was erected in 1003, and is said to be the oldest in Ireland; in 1171 it

was held as a fortress by *Strongbow*; in 1463 a mint was established in it by *Edw. IV*; and in 1819 it was rebuilt and formed into a police barrack. Another *Imar* of *Waterford* is recorded to have been slain, in 1022, by the king of *Ossory*, and to have been succeeded by a second *Reginald*, styled by the Irish *O'Hiver*, who in the same year was killed by *Sitric II*. In 1038, *Cumana*, King of the Danes of *Waterford*, was killed by the people of *Upper Ossory*, or, as is otherwise stated, by the treachery of his own subjects; and in the same year the city was burnt by *Dermot Mac-mel Membo*, King of *Leinster*; it was also again burnt in 1087 by the people of *Dublin*. The Danes of this place having, in 1096, embraced the Christian religion, elected *Malchus*, a Benedictine monk, who had been for some time at *Winchester*, for their bishop; and sent a letter to *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to request his consecration, which was granted; and *Malchus*, on his return, assisted in the erection of a cathedral, which was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and is now called *Christ-Church*. It appears that, about this time, there was a mint at this place, a silver coin having been found with the inscription "*Wadter*" on the reverse, and attributed to one of the Danish kings. In 1171, after the taking of *Wexford* by *Hervey de Montemarisco* and his companions, *Raymond Le Gros* landed, in May, at *Dundonolf* or *Dundrone*, four miles from *Waterford*, with a force of 10 knights and 70 archers, sent as an advance guard by *Earl Strongbow*, who had spent the whole of the preceding winter in preparation for the invasion of *Leinster*, in support of the deposed sovereign *Dermot McMurrough*. This party, for their immediate security, threw up an intrenchment and a temporary fortification, which was soon attacked by an irregular force of 3000 men, consisting of the Danes of this place and the troops of the princes of *Decies* and *Idrone*. The English retreated from this formidable superiority of numbers into their fort, and the Irish pressing closely upon them were partly within their gates, when *Raymond* slew their leader; and his associates, animated by his example, compelled the assailants to retire. *Raymond* ordered a numerous herd of cattle collected by the English from the adjacent country to be driven furiously against the retiring army, which was thus thrown into confusion, and seizing the advantage, rushed with impetuosity upon the disordered troops and gained a complete victory, committed dreadful slaughter, and returned to the fort with 70 captives, all principal inhabitants of the city. These offered large sums for their ransom and promised to surrender the city as the price of their liberty; but *Raymond*, listening to the advice of *Hervey de Montemarisco*, adopted the barbarous policy of putting them all to death. *Raymond* and *Hervey* waited here for the arrival of *Earl Strongbow*, who, on the eve of the festival of *St. Bartholomew*, appeared in the harbour and landed with 200 knights and 1200 infantry, all chosen men and well-appointed soldiers. *Strongbow* was immediately joined by *Raymond* and his party, and on the following morning marched in military array to attack the city, which had received considerable reinforcements from the neighbouring chieftains, and was prepared for a vigorous defence. The English were twice repulsed, and twice returned to the attack, when *Raymond*, perceiving a house of timber projecting from the eastern angle of the city walls, and supported on the

outside by posts, prevailed on his men to make a third assault and direct their whole force against this quarter. They began by hewing down these posts, and the house falling, drew away with it such a portion of the walls as made a breach wide enough to admit the besiegers, who rushed in, bearing down all opposition, and the city became a scene of indiscriminate carnage and rapine. Reginald, King of the Danes, and Malachy O'Feolian, prince of Decies, had been seized and were just on the point of being put to death, when the sudden arrival of Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, and his forces, with Fitzstephen and other English leaders, prevented further slaughter. Dermot embraced his new associates, and introduced his daughter Eva to her affianced husband, Strongbow; the marriage having been immediately solemnized, he departed with his allies, and leaving a sufficient garrison in Waterford, proceeded to lay siege to Dublin.

Earl Strongbow, on his return from the conquest of that city, with the lordship of which he was invested, received a summons from Hen. II., who was at that time in Normandy, to attend him: and leaving his forces quartered in Dublin and Waterford, he obeyed the summons, and offering to deliver up to the king these cities and other principal towns, on condition of having the remainder of his acquisitions confirmed to him and to his heirs, the king agreed to his proposals, and immediately prepared to follow him to Ireland. Henry's fleet, consisting of 240 vessels, having on board from 400 to 500 knights and 4000 soldiers, arrived in Waterford harbour in October, 1172; and on the festival of St. Luke, the king landed to take possession of the kingdom as its rightful sovereign, by virtue of Pope Adrian's bull, and was joyfully received by the English, and by the Irish nobility who were in alliance with them. Strongbow immediately made a formal surrender to the king of the city of Waterford, and did homage to him for the principality of Leinster; and Henry received here the submission of the people of Wexford, and of Dermot M'Carthy, King of Cork. He afterwards proceeded to Lismore, Cashel, Dublin, and other principal towns; and on his return to England, aware of its great importance as one of the principal maritime towns, he left the city of Waterford in the custody of Humphrey de Bohun, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Hugh de Gundeville, with a train of twenty knights. A new garrison was soon afterwards placed in the city, which at the same time was greatly enlarged, and surrounded with new walls; the old fortifications were repaired and strengthened with towers and gates, and the inhabitants were also made freemen by royal charter. Strongbow being soon after invested with the sole government of Ireland, removed Robert Fitz-Bernard and his garrison to Normandy; and agreeably to the king's instructions, took upon himself the government of this city, as well as that of Dublin. In all the predatory expeditions which the English made into the territories of the natives, this city was always the centre of action in the south, the general rendezvous of the invaders, and the place in which all their spoils were deposited; but Strongbow having sustained a considerable defeat in Ossory, suddenly found himself shut up here in equal dread of an attack from without and of an insurrection within. From this distress, however, he was speedily relieved by Raymond le Gros, who arrived from Eng-

land with a fleet of twenty ships, having on board 20 knights, 100 horsemen, and 300 archers and other infantry; and uniting his forces with those of Strongbow, they marched to Wexford, leaving Purcell governor of the city. But Purcell attempting to follow them in a boat on the Suir, was intercepted and slain by the Danish inhabitants, who also put to death all the English in the city, except a few who saved themselves in Reginald's tower, where they defended themselves with so much resolution and success that the insurgents yielded up the city to them on conditions little favourable to themselves. In 1177, soon after the arrival of Fitz-Andelm, as chief governor, in Ireland, an assembly of the Irish clergy was held in this city, in which the briefly granted by Pope Alexander and the bull of Pope Adrian, granting to Hen. II. the sovereignty of Ireland (under the authority of which the first act of that monarch was the appointment of Augustine to the vacant bishoprick of Waterford, whom he ordered to be consecrated by the archbishop of Dublin), were solemnly promulgated, and the English sovereign's title to the dominion of Ireland was declared in form, with dreadful denunciations against any who should impeach the grant made by the Pope, or resist the sovereign authority of that monarch. In 1179, Robert le Poer, who was governor of Waterford, was associated with Hugh de Lacy in the government of the English settlements, and subsequently received a grant of the entire county of Waterford, with the reservation of the city and the cantred of the Ostmen.

Waterford, from its situation and importance, became the centre of communication with England, as well as one of the chief places of trade in the island; and during the same year, Robert Fitzstephen, Milo de Cogan, and Philip de Braos landed here with fresh forces from England. In the Easter of 1185, John, Earl of Morton, son of Hen. II., accompanied by Ralph Glanville, Justiciary of England, and other distinguished persons, and attended with a retinue of 400 or 500 knights and about 4000 men, disembarked at this port to take upon himself the office of Lord Chief Governor of Ireland, and was received with congratulation by the different native chiefs. The earliest coinage in Waterford, of which indubitable evidence remains, is that of John, while Lord of Ireland, of which several silver halfpence, weighing from 10 to 10½ grains, are still preserved. After his accession to the throne of England, John granted to the citizens, in 1204, a fair for nine days, and in 1206 a charter of incorporation, apparently in many respects little more than a recital and confirmation of privileges previously granted. In 1211, that monarch landed here on his way to Dublin to arrange the affairs of the Irish Government; and during his stay in the city, he ordered pence, halfpence and farthings to be coined there, of the same standard as in England, to be equally current in both countries. In the early part of this century were founded nearly all the religious houses that anciently existed here, of which the Benedictine priory of St. John's was by King John and the others by the inhabitants. In 1232, Hen. III. granted a new charter, in which the election of a mayor is first mentioned: the citizens, by this charter, were also empowered to choose a coroner, and to have a guildhall, a prison, and a common seal in two portions. In 1252, the city was burned to the ground; and in 1280

it was so much injured by a conflagration, that it was a long time before it recovered its former prosperity. In 1292, the custody of the castle and of the county at large was granted to the heirs of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, in the same manner as it had been enjoyed during Edward's minority by John Fitz-Thomas, and subsequently by his cousin, Thomas Fitz-Maurice, from whom it had been recovered at law. Edw. I. was the next sovereign after John that coined money here, and several of his pence and halfpence are still preserved.

On the 4th of September, 1368, the Poers of the county of Waterford having assembled all their forces, and being joined by O'Driscoll with his galleys and men, embarked with the intention of plundering the city. The mayor, informed of their design, prepared to resist them, and accompanied by the sheriff of the county, the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and a number of merchant strangers and English, sailed towards the enemy in order to give them battle. A sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the Poers and O'Driscolls were victorious; the mayor, sheriff, master of the hospital, 36 of the principal citizens, and 60 of the merchant strangers and English were killed; on the side of the enemy were killed the Baron of Don Isle, head of the Poers, together with his brother and many of his sept, besides a great number of the O'Driscolls. In 1377, in consideration of the heavy burdens and charges the citizens had sustained in the repairs of the city and in its defence against the native Irish and other enemies, Edw. III. granted them the cocket customs of the port for ten years; at the same time enjoining them, as the city was exposed and defenceless towards the sea, to take care that it be firmly surrounded and provided, and that the quays be repaired and enclosed, so that it might be protected against various enemies who were preparing to attack it on that side. In consideration of the great expenses of the citizens in these fortifications, and in defending the city from the almost daily incursions of the Irish and of foreign enemies, Rd. II. granted them the customs and duties upon all goods and merchandise brought into it for sale. On the 2nd of October, 1394, that monarch landed at Waterford with an army of 4000 men-at-arms and 30,000 archers, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, and several other distinguished noblemen, and remained here till the following Shrovetide; and in 1399 he again landed here and was joyfully received by the inhabitants; after spending six days in the city, he proceeded to Kilkenny. In 1413, the mayor and bailiffs, in prosecution of their feud with the Irish sept of O'Driscoll, embarked with an armed force in one of the ships belonging to the city, and sailed to the chieftain's strong castle of Baltimore, on the coast of Cork, where they arrived on the night of Christmas-day. The mayor landed his men, and marching up to the castle gate, desired the porter to tell his lord that the mayor of Waterford was arrived in the haven with a vessel laden with wine, and would gladly come in to see him; upon the delivery of this message, the gate was opened, and the whole party instantly rushing in, O'Driscoll and all his family were made prisoners. In 1447, the city and the county were granted to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, created Earl of Waterford, with palatine authority; and in the same year also it was enacted by statute of the 25th of

Hen. VI., that it should be lawful for the mayor and citizens of Waterford to assemble what forces they pleased, and to ride in warlike array, with banners displayed, against the Powers, Walshes, Grants, and Daltons, who had for a long time been traitors and rebels, and continually preyed upon the king's subjects of Waterford and parts adjacent. In 1460, O'Driscoll continuing his hostilities, all communication between his country and this or any of the English ports was rigidly prohibited by act of parliament. This chieftain, on the invitation of the Powers, whose hostility continued without intermission, brought his forces by sea to Tra-more, on the first intelligence of which the mayor and citizens marched out in battle array to Ballymaedane, where they met with the enemy and gave them a signal defeat; 160 of their number were killed, and several taken prisoners, among whom were O'Driscoll-Oge and six of his sons, who with three of his galleys were brought in triumph to Waterford. Edw. IV. was the last sovereign that coined money here; in the 15th of his reign, all the mints of Ireland were abolished except those of Waterford, Dublin, and Drogheda. In 1484, a shipment by some merchants of Waterford to Sluys, in Flanders, in preference to Calais, raised the important question of Ireland's being bound by statutes made in England, which was finally decided in the affirmative.

In 1487, during the plot for raising Lambert Simnel to the throne, the citizens, while the insurrection in his favour was almost universal, maintained a firm and unshaken loyalty to Hen. VII. The Earl of Kildare, then Lord-Deputy, having proclaimed him king in Dublin, sent to the mayor of Waterford, commanding him to receive the pretender and assist him with all his forces; to which, with the advice of the council, he wrote in reply, by a messenger of his own, that the citizens of Waterford regarded all the supporters of Simnel as rebels, on the receipt of which answer, the Earl ordered the messenger to be hanged. He then sent his herald to command the mayor and citizens to acknowledge and proclaim the new king, on pain of being hanged at their doors; this message they received in the boat, without allowing the herald to land, and sent back word that they hoped to save the false king and his adherents the trouble of coming so far for such a purpose, by meeting him on the road. Preparations for battle were accordingly made, in which the Butlers and other septs then in the city, and men from several other towns, joined the mayor and citizens; but the departure of Simnel for England suspended further proceedings; he, however, assembled a parliament previously to his embarkation, in which he declared the franchises and the possessions of the city forfeited. Hen. VII., to acknowledge the steady loyalty of the citizens, wrote a letter of thanks to them immediately after the battle of Stoke, and empowered them to seize the persons and appropriate the goods of as many of the insurgents as they could secure. Sir Richard Edgcombe, who, after these disturbances, was sent with a considerable force to receive new oaths of allegiance from the leading men in Ireland, arrived in this city from Kinsale, in June, 1488, and was honourably entertained by the mayor and citizens, to whom he promised so to represent matters to the king that, in the event of the Earl of Kildare being again raised to authority, they should be secured from his resentment, by an exemption from

his jurisdiction. In a parliament held in 1492, the citizens, who it was stated "had by false surmises been attainted, by authority of parliament, in the time of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord-Deputy," were formally restored to the enjoyment of their grants, authorities, and privileges. In 1497, they again testified their fidelity to the same sovereign, by communicating to the king intelligence of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck at Cork, on a second expedition against Ireland, and assuring him of their loyalty and affection: on this occasion, among other honours conferred upon the city, was the motto, *Urbs intacta manet Waterford*. Perkin, being joined by the Earl of Desmond and his numerous followers, immediately marched with an army of 2400 men to attack Waterford, which they assailed on the west; the siege lasted eleven days, during which time the citizens were victorious in several skirmishes. Eleven of the enemy's ships arrived at Passage during the siege, two of which landed their men at Lombard's weir; but they were quickly overpowered by the citizens, who killed many of them and carried several into the city as prisoners, and beheaded them in the market-place; one of the vessels was sunk in the river by the cannon on Reginald's tower, and the whole of the crew perished. At length, on the 3rd of August, the enemy, before daybreak, raised the siege, and retired with great loss towards Ballycashin. Perkin embarked at Passage for England, but was pursued by the citizens with four of their ships to Cork, thence to Kinsale, and lastly to Cornwall. In acknowledgment of these distinguished services, the citizens received two letters from the king, in the first of which, previously to Perkin's apprehension, he offers them 1000 marks to secure him. In 1536, Hen. VIII. wrote to the mayor and citizens by Wm. Wyse, a gentleman of the city in high favour at court, and conferred on them a gilt sword and a cap of liberty to be borne before the mayor, which are still carefully preserved. In 1547, Sir Edward Bellingham, who had been sent over by the Lord Protector and privy council of England, landed here with an army of 600 horse and 400 foot; and in 1549 the Lord-Deputy Sidney, who had encamped at Clonmel, and was apprehensive of being attacked by the insurgent chiefs, sent to the mayor for a few soldiers for three days; but the citizens pleading their privilege, refused him any assistance. In 1588, Duncannon was fortified, in consequence of an invasion of the Spaniards, who committed great depredations in the counties of Waterford and Wexford. In April, 1600, the Lord-Deputy came to Waterford, where he received the submission of some of the Fitzgeralds of the Decies and the Powers. On the accession of Jas. I., great disaffection prevailed in the city, and dangerous tumults arose at his proclamation. In consequence of these and of similar demonstrations of hostility, the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy made a progress into Munster, and arrived at Grace-Dieu, within the liberties of the city, on the 5th of May, 1603, and summoned the mayor to open the gates and admit him with his majesty's army into the city, to which the citizens replied that, by a charter of King John, they were exempt from having soldiers quartered upon them, and would admit only the Lord-Deputy himself. Two R. C. clergymen, in the habit of their order and bearing the cross erect, went into the deputy's camp to defend the conduct of the citizens; but the Lord-Deputy threatening "to draw

King James' sword and cut the charter of King John to pieces, destroy the city and strew it with salt," the citizens opened their gates to him and his army, and swore allegiance to the new monarch; after which, leaving a strong garrison to keep them in subjection, Mountjoy departed.

In the civil war which commenced in 1641, this city experienced its full share of calamity. At the commencement of that year the city was, without any effort for its defence, surrendered to the son of Lord Mountgarret, and the country around it was laid waste by the insurgents, to whose cause the inhabitants were so attached, that the confederate Catholics had their printing-press here, under the conduct of a man named Bourke. In 1646, the pope's nuncio, with a view of setting aside the peace which had been concluded between the contending parties, summoned all the R. C. clergy to Waterford, on the ground of an apostolic visitation, and for the purpose of holding a national synod; but so opposed to the measure were the inhabitants, fearing it might compromise the interests of their religion, that when the heralds came from Dublin to proclaim it, no one would shew them the mayor's house, nor could they, after three days' stay, obtain from the proper functionaries any other answer than that the peace ought first to have been proclaimed in Kilkenny. In 1649, Cromwell, having surprised Carrick, crossed the Suir to besiege Waterford; and although his army, from the fatigue it had undergone, did not amount to more than 5000 foot, 2000 horse, and 500 dragoons, the terror of his approach had such an effect on the citizens, who had refused to accept the troops offered to them by the Marquess of Ormonde, that they sent to consult that nobleman about the conditions on which they should surrender the city. The Marquess, however, assuring them that it rested only with themselves to do their duty and ensure their safety, they gladly accepted a reinforcement of 1500 men under Gen. Farrel, and began to prepare for their defence. The siege commenced on the 3rd of October; and Ormonde, struggling against desertion and other difficulties, kept together some forces with which he hovered between the city and Clonmel. The city being surrounded with batteries and other fortifications, was thought to be sufficiently defended; and Cromwell therefore adopted the plan of a tedious investment as the best mode of attack. On the 23rd, however, he despatched six troops of dragoons and four of horse to the town of Passage, about six miles to the south, and these taking possession of the fort which commanded the river at that place, cut off the communication between Waterford and the entrance of the harbour. The serious inconveniences resulting from the occupation of this post by the enemy, rendered it necessary to make an attempt for its recovery, for which purpose Gen. Farrel marched with some troops, expecting to be assisted from the opposite side of the river by Col. Wogan, of Duncannon Fort. He was, however, driven back by a strong force suddenly detached against him from Cromwell's army, and would have suffered great loss, but for the prompt covering of his retreat by the Marquess of Ormonde with a party of only 50 horse, the citizens having refused any facilities for conducting a larger body over the ferry. After this failure, the Marquess offered to transport his troops from the north to the south side of the Suir, for the

purpose of recovering that post and quartering them in huts under the walls, that they might not be burdensome to the city, but receive pay and provisions from the country; but this proposal was also rejected, and it was even moved in the council to seize Ormonde's person, and to attack his troops as enemies. Irritated at their obstinacy and ingratitude, Ormonde withdrew his army, and left the citizens to defend themselves, by their own resources, against the vigorous attacks of Cromwell; their courage giving way, they declared that, unless they received a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions, they could make no further resistance. At length, when the assault was hourly expected, the Marquess appeared again with his forces on the north side of the Suir, and Cromwell having already lost about 1000 of his men by sickness and the chances of war, prepared to raise the siege. Ormonde now proposed to cross the river and attack the retreating army in the rear; but the citizens obstinately urged their objections, from an apprehension that the city might become the winter quarters of his army.

Early in the following June, Waterford was again besieged by the parliamentary forces under the command of Gen. Ireton, on whose approach General Preston, then governor, sent to the Marquess of Ormonde to inform him that, unless supplies were immediately forwarded, he should be obliged to surrender; these, however, not being sent, the garrison was soon reduced to the greatest distress. Though the siege was begun early in June, Ireton did not summon the city to surrender till the 25th of July; soon after which the besieged made a sally, but were driven back with loss; and a party of musketeers being sent by the besiegers to burn the suburbs, the smoke being driven by the wind into the city, so terrified the besieged, that they thought the whole army had made an assault, and began to seek safety by the eastern gate. Two brothers named Croker, who led the party that burnt the suburbs, under cover of the smoke which concealed the smallness of their number, scaled the walls and marched forward to the main guard, putting all they met to the sword. The besieged, firmly believing that the whole of Ireton's army had forced their way into the city, were seized with a panic, which enabled this small party to secure all their great guns, and march with them to the western gate, which they opened to their fellow soldiers, who immediately marched in. The citadel still held out, but after a protracted treaty surrendered on the 10th of August, upon terms favourable to the citizens generally, whose persons and property were guaranteed from injury. The violence of the parliamentary army was chiefly directed against the churches, works of art, and remains of antiquity, not even the tombs of the dead being spared from mutilation. From this period till the year 1656, the old government of the city by mayor and sheriffs was superseded by a government of commissioners appointed by Cromwell, whose most devoted partisans had supreme power in the city. Under these commissioners orders were issued prohibiting Catholics from trading within or without doors; high courts of justice were instituted here as in other cities, for the trial of persons concerned in the massacre of 1641; and under this usurped authority the public buildings, quays, streets, roads, and other works were generally improved. Col. Lawrence, the first governor under the parliament,

was succeeded in that office by Col. Leigh, to whom, and to the justices of the peace, the lord-deputy and council issued an order to apprehend forthwith all Quakers resorting to that city, and to ship them either from that port or from Passage, to Bristol, to be committed to the care of that city. On the restoration, Richard Power was appointed governor of the county and city of Waterford; and on the revival of the corporation, the inhabitants petitioned the Duke of Ormonde to be admitted to the enjoyment of the franchise, notwithstanding religious differences; but so far from obtaining this object, it was ordered by the lord-lieutenant and council, in 1678, that, with the exception of some merchants, artificers, and others, they should be expelled from the city, though many were re-admitted. During the interval of peace from 1664 to 1681, the trade of the port continued to increase rapidly; the duties paid at the custom-house, at the former period, amounted to £7044, and at the latter to £14,826.

Jas. II., on the day after the battle of the Boyne, arrived at this place, and immediately embarked for France in a ship which lay in the harbour ready to receive him. On the 20th of July, Major-Gen. Kirk advanced with a body of forces from Carrick, and sent a trumpeter to the city to summon the garrison to surrender; this was first refused in mild terms, but soon after, the citizens sent to know the terms that would be granted, which, being the same as those offered to the garrison of Drogheda, were rejected. The garrison then demanded the enjoyment of their estates, the freedom of their religion, and liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, which being refused, preparations were made for a regular siege; but on the 25th the garrison was allowed to march out with arms and baggage, and was conveyed to Mallow. On the following day King William entered the city, and took measures to prevent the property of any person from being damaged; on his return from the siege of Limerick, he embarked at this port, on the 5th of September, for England. At the close of this century the city is represented as being in a wretched condition; the houses in ruin, the streets filthy and uneven, and the roads extremely bad; but, under the management of successive mayors, it was greatly improved both in comfort and appearance early in the following century. In 1732, a tumultuous assembly rose to prevent the exportation of corn; another riotous meeting, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions, took place in 1744, when the military were called to suppress the riot, and several lives were lost. In the disturbances of 1798 the citizens took no part: several meetings of United Irishmen were held here, but the peace of the city was preserved by the victory obtained over the insurgents at Ross.

The city is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Suir, about 16 miles from its influx into the sea: it extends principally along the margin of the river, having an elevation very little above high water mark, except at the western extremity, where it occupies some high and precipitous eminences, and at the eastern extremity, where are some more gentle elevations: on the south, bordering on the stream called John's river, which here falls into the Suir, is a large tract of level marshy land stretching towards Tramore. Near the western extremity of the city, and connecting it with the small suburb of Ferrybank in the county of

Kilkenny, is a bridge of wood, 832 feet in length and 40 in breadth, supported on stone abutments and 40 sets of piers of oak, undertaken by a company incorporated in 1793, who subscribed £30,000 in shares of £100 each, and erected by Mr. Cox, a native of Boston, at an expense so much below the estimated cost, that £90 only was paid on each share of £100, which now sells for £170: it was begun April 30th, 1793, and opened Jan. 18th, 1794: the company have a sinking fund for the repair or rebuilding of the bridge, if necessary, and the tolls are let for about £4000 per annum. Over John's river, which skirts the city on the east and south-east, are two ancient bridges, called respectively John's bridge and William-street bridge; and one of modern erection called Catherine's bridge, from the ancient abbey of St. Catherine, near which it is situated. On the opposite side of the Suir are some lofty hills, from which the city is seen to great advantage, having in front the river and the splendid quay extending from the bridge to the mouth of John's river, one mile in length, with scarcely any interruption, and forming a remarkably fine promenade. The quay was enlarged in 1705, by throwing down the city walls on this side, with one of the gates, which, with the great ditch, formerly divided it into two portions. The houses, though irregular in their style of architecture, form a range of buildings of lofty and imposing appearance, among which the ancient tower built by Reginald the Dane, and now occupied as a police barrack, is a conspicuous object. In front of these buildings are a broad flagged footway and a Macadamised carriage road; and the part along the margin of the river is separated from these and forms a beautiful promenade. At the east end of the city is the Mall, from which a new and spacious street has recently been opened, forming the principal western entrance on the Cork road. The streets, with the exception of King-street, in a line parallel with the quay from the west end to the centre of the city, and of the line from its termination to John's bridge, are generally short, narrow, and irregular in their direction: the number of houses, in 1831, was 3376. The English mails have been changed from Dunmore to Waterford, which will cause a great saving of time: the first passed up on June 24th, 1837. The city is lighted with gas by a company of 400 shareholders, who have expended £14,000 in the construction of works; but from some defect in the old act of parliament, under the provisions of which the public lighting of the city was vested in the corporation, it cannot be lighted more than seven months in the year; the amount of the rates collected for this purpose is about £640 per annum. On the south-western side of the city are barracks for artillery, capable of accommodating 129 officers and men and 78 horses, with an hospital for 12 men; and also for infantry, which will accommodate 551 officers and men and 9 horses, with an hospital for 30 men. The Waterford Institution was founded in 1820, and consists of 100 proprietors of shares of £10. 10. each, who contribute one guinea, and of 90 subscribers who pay two guineas, annually. It is conducted by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, and seven members, with a secretary and treasurer; their weekly meetings, formerly held in Lady-lane, are now held at the Chamber of Commerce, in King-street, where are an increasing library, reading-

room, and a small collection of minerals. The Literary and Scientific Society was formed in 1832, for the circulation of knowledge by means of lectures and essays: this society possesses a good philosophical apparatus, and during the session, which usually commences in Dec. and terminates in May, essays are read and discussed at the stated meetings, and public lectures are occasionally delivered by its members. A newspaper was published here so early as the year 1729, since which period several others have successively risen and declined; at present there are three in circulation. The Agricultural Society for the promotion of improvement in agriculture, feeding of cattle, and in agricultural implements, by the distribution of prizes among the farmers of the district, is liberally supported and has been of great benefit. The Horticultural Society, under the patronage of the Marquess of Waterford, was founded in 1833, for promoting by fair and open competition the culture of every species of vegetable production; it comprehends the adjoining counties, and spring and summer shews are annually held, when prizes are awarded for the best specimens of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The market-days for live pigs and cattle are Monday and Thursday; and fairs are held on May 4th, June 24th, and Oct. 25th. The market-house is a commodious and well-arranged building, recently erected on a plot of ground adjoining the river.

This place has never been much distinguished for its manufactures; it had once some celebrity for the weaving of a narrow woollen stuff, which was in great demand in every part of Ireland, and was also exported in considerable quantities; but of this trade, and also of the hall in which the article was sold, there are now not the smallest remains. There were also manufactories for salt, smoked sprats; japanned wares of various descriptions, established here by Thomas Wyse, Esq.; and for linen and linen thread, which latter was celebrated all over Ireland, established here by a family named Smith, who brought with them a number of workmen from the north of Ireland; but all these have successively failed, as has also a glass bottle manufactory, which was established opposite to Ballycarvet. A glass-manufactory of superior description was, however, established in 1783, and is now conducted by Messrs. Gatchell and Co., who have a considerable export trade, particularly to America: in this establishment about 70 persons are employed. There is a starch and blue manufactory, also two iron-foundries; and till within the last few years there was an extensive manufacture of glue, of which considerable quantities were sent to England. There is a small establishment for rectifying spirits; and public breweries have been established and brought to such perfection as to supersede the necessity of any importation from England; they are conducted upon a scale affording the means of a considerable export of beer to Newfoundland, and latterly to England, which trade is progressively increasing. But it is to its commerce, promoted by the favourable situation of its port, that Waterford is principally indebted for its importance, and for which it has been distinguished from a very early period. The liberal policy, adopted in 1704 and 1705, of admitting to the freedom of the city foreign traders of all descriptions, induced several merchants from Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, and other

countries to settle here. Before agriculture became so extensive as it is at present, the principal trade was the exportation of beef, hides, and skins, not only to the English settlements but to several ports of Spain; cheese also, of an inferior quality, called "Mullahawn," was exported in considerable quantities, and an extensive trade was carried on with Newfoundland. At present the principal trade is with England, to which is exported a large quantity of agricultural produce of every kind, butter, pork, bacon, flour and all kinds of provisions; and since the establishment of steam-packet communication, great numbers of live cattle have been sent across the channel. The value of these exports, in 1813, was £2,200,454. 16.; but for several years afterwards it did not exceed £1,500,000; but this decrease was rather the result of reduced prices than of any diminution of the quantity. On an average of three years from 1831 to 1834, the quantity of provisions exported annually was 38 tierces of beef, 880 tierces and 1795 barrels of pork, 392,613 flitches of bacon, 132,384 cwts. of butter, 19,139 cwts. of lard, 152,113 barrels of wheat, 160,954 barrels of oats, 27,045 barrels of barley, 403,852 cwts. of flour, 18,640 cwts. of oatmeal, and 2857 cwts. of bread; and of live stock the number annually exported, during the same period, was on an average 44,241 pigs, 5808 head of cattle, and 9729 sheep, the aggregate value of all which amounted to £2,092,668. 14. per annum. The principal imports are tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, tallow, pitch and tar, hemp, flax, wine, iron, potashes, hides, cotton, dye-stuffs, timber, staves, saltpetre, and brimstone, from foreign ports; and coal, culm, soap, iron, slate, spirits, printed calico, earthenware, hardware, crown and window glass, glass bottles, bricks, tiles, gunpowder, and bark, from the ports of Great Britain. Notwithstanding the extent of its export trade and the importation in return of foreign produce of every kind, the merchants and traders until recently have not invested much property in shipping of their own, but have chiefly employed English shipping; and even till the year 1820, the port was considered one of the worst in Ireland, in respect of the accommodation it afforded for repairing ships. This disadvantage has at length been removed by the construction of a dockyard on the bank of the river, opposite to the city, into which vessels of any burden may be drawn completely out of the water for repair, and in which have been built several vessels that are much admired for beauty of model and soundness of workmanship. The trade of the port has been much promoted by the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, incorporated by act of parliament in 1815. The building, in King-street, is large and commodious: the ground floor is occupied by the officers of the Harbour Commissioners, and the pilot-office; and there are a news-room, and a reading-room and library belonging to the Waterford Institution; the business of the savings' bank is also transacted here, and the upper part of the building is occupied as an hotel. The amount of deposits in the savings' bank, for the year ending Nov. 20th, 1833, was £77,073. The numerous and peculiar advantages which Waterford enjoys for the extension of its commerce are still but beginning to be fully known and duly appreciated. The river Suir is navigable for ships of very large burden, having sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons' burden to discharge their cargoes

opposite to the Custom-house. About two miles below the city is an island called the Little Island, in the form of an equilateral triangle; and in the King's channel, which embraces two sides of this island, is the greatest depth of water, but from its position it requires particular winds to work through it, and it is also rendered dangerous by a sunken rock, called the Golden Rock. In the other channel, which is called the Ford, and which is both the shorter and more direct passage, there was a depth of only two feet at low water. This great disadvantage naturally attracted the attention of mercantile and nautical men, and in 1816, through the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, an act was obtained for deepening, cleansing, and otherwise improving the port and harbour, for supplying ships with ballast, and for regulating the pilots. Under this act



Seal of the Harbour Commissioners.

the management is vested in 24 commissioners, 12 of whom are nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, 7 by the corporation of the city, and 5 by the Commercial Association of Clonmel; under its provisions, arrangements were speedily made for deepening the channel called the Ford, and this has been so effectually accomplished that there is now at high water of ordinary spring tides a depth of 21 feet. The expense of this improvement amounted to £21,901. 15., towards which Government contributed £14,588, and the remainder was paid from duties levied on the shipping under the authority of the act; there are now three excellent pilot boats, one of 40 and two of 30 tons' burden. During the latter years of the war, the average number of ships which annually entered the port was 995, of the aggregate burden of 91,385 tons; but on the sudden transition from war to peace, and more especially from the alteration in the navigation laws, which enabled the Colonial settlements, particularly Newfoundland, to procure from the cheaper markets of the continent those supplies of provisions which they had exclusively obtained from the mother country, the trade of the port was materially diminished. Since the deepening of the Ford, however, and the reduction of the port duties, the trade has been rapidly increasing; in 1825, the number of ships that entered the port was nearly equal to the former, and the trade has since continued to make rapid advances. In the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, 57 British ships, of the aggregate burden of 11,489 tons, and 5 foreign ships, of 984 tons aggregate burden, entered inwards; and 28 British ships, together of 4658 tons, and 1 foreign vessel of 169 tons, cleared out from this port in the foreign trade. During the same period, 1376 steam-vessels, coasters, and colliers, of the aggregate burden of 154,004 tons, entered inwards, and 1028, of the collective burden of 123,879 tons, cleared outwards, from and to Great Britain; and 132 of 6136 tons aggregate burden entered inwards, and 170 of 6848 tons cleared outwards, from and to Irish ports. The number of ships registered as belonging to the port, in the same year, was 115, of the aggregate burden of

11,986 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for 1835, was £135,844. 12. 4., and for 1836, £137,126. 7. 9: the amount of excise duties collected within the revenue district of Waterford, for the former year, was £60,835. 12. 10. The quay, in the centre of which is the custom-house, a neat and commodious building, presents a very brilliant appearance at night, having two ranges of gas lights, of which that on the verge of the quay is provided by the Harbour Commissioners from the profits of the fees and emoluments of the water-bailiff's office, by agreement with the corporation; the benefit of these lights has been experienced in a very high degree by vessels loading and unloading by night. The Harbour Commissioners have also established a quay and river watch, which has been very useful in the protection of property and the preservation of human life; it appears that, since its first establishment in 1822, not less than 300 persons have been saved from drowning. They have also made a complete survey and published a chart of the coast for 12 miles to the east and west of Hook lighthouse, for the purpose of making it better known to mariners as an asylum harbour. The port affords peculiar facilities to steam-vessels of the larger class, which, from the great depth of water in the river, are not obliged, as in most other parts, to wait at the harbour's mouth for high water, but can approach the quay at any period of the tide. The Harbour Commissioners have also placed vessels or hulks firmly moored about 60 or 70 feet from the edge of the quay, with a strong gangway or bridge from 10 to 12 feet wide, and fenced with iron railings, reaching from the hulks to the quay, which, having one extremity resting on the hulk, rises and falls with the tide; by this means the steamers can discharge or receive a cargo or passengers even at low water, and without the labour or risk of throwing out or taking up an anchor, but merely by casting off from or making fast to the moorings close to the hulks. Steam-vessels of a superior class sail regularly, three times in the week, with goods, passengers, and live stock to Bristol and Liverpool; and being able to enter or leave the river at any state of the tide, have an opportunity of arranging their time of sailing so as to take advantage of the time of high water in other less favoured ports; hence passengers are not more than one night at sea, the passage being usually made, except in extreme cases, in 18 or 24 hours. The geographical situation, with the natural and acquired advantages of the port, and the moderate rate of duties, render it a very desirable station for the introduction of a portion of the East India and China free trade, which has been lately obtained, the Messrs. Kehoe having imported tea direct from China. The harbour is 42 leagues from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to the lighthouse on the peninsular of Hook, which lies N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. When making for it from the south or east, it is necessary to keep Slievenaman, a remarkable mountain inland, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., or the Great Salter island E. S. E., till the lighthouse is seen on the east side of the harbour; Hook Point must be kept at the distance of a cable's length, to avoid falling into irregular streams of tide that run near it; the west side of the harbour is deep along shore as far as Creden's Head, and shews a red light at Dunmore pier. Passing the Hook, anchorage may be obtained with a flood tide or leading wind at Passage.



Corporation Seal.

The city first received a charter of incorporation from King John, who, on the 3rd of July, 1205, granted the city, with its port and all appurtenances, to his citizens of Waterford, with murage and all free customs, liberties, and privileges enjoyed by the burgesses of Bristol. Hen. III., by repeated writs to the Archbishop of Dublin, and to his Lord Justiciary of Ireland, confirmed

this grant; and in the 16th of his reign, by a new charter, granted the whole of the city to be held by the citizens at a fee-farm rent of 100 marks, with exemption from toll, lastage, pontage, passage, and other immunities. Edw. II., in 1309, confirmed the preceding charter, and in 1310 granted the citizens certain customs for murage for seven years, to assist them in fortifying the town. Edw. III., by writ issued in the 2nd of his reign, directed that the mayor should be annually elected by the citizens, and sworn in before the commons, unless the Lords Justices, or one of the barons of the exchequer, might be in the city at the time. The same monarch, in the 30th of his reign, confirmed by charter all previous grants, and in the 38th and 45th extended the privileges of the port; in 1377 he granted the custom called Cocket, for ten years, to the citizens, for the repair of the quays and enclosing the city. Rich. II., in 1380, confirmed the charter of Hen. III., and in the following year granted the corporation licence to sell wine, and, in 1385, all the customs of things sold here for 24 years, to be expended on the fortifications of the city. Hen. IV. confirmed all previous charters, and also granted certain annual sums from the cocket, for strengthening the walls; and Hen. V. confirmed all previous grants made by his predecessors, and by charter, in the 1st of his reign, appointed the mayor the king's escheator; to have, with the commons, cognizance of all pleas of assize, and other privileges and immunities, which were confirmed by Hen. VI. in the 20th of his reign, who also granted £30 per ann. from the fee-farm rent, to be applied for 30 years to the repair of the walls and fortifications. Edw. IV. granted the citizens a charter, conferring some additional privileges, among which was that of bearing a sword before the mayor; and Hen. VII. granted the mayor and corporation the power to have a gallows and a prison, and appointed the mayor and bailiffs justices for gaol delivery in all cases of felony, treason, and other crimes. Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., and Mary, severally granted confirmatory charters; and Elizabeth, in the 9th of her reign, by letters patent, granted the privilege of electing the mayor and bailiffs annually, and of choosing a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, and various other officers. In the 16th of her reign, Elizabeth granted the citizens a new charter, constituting the city, with all lands belonging to it, a county of itself, under the designation of the city and county of the city of Waterford, ordaining that the corporation should consist of a mayor, two sheriffs, and citizens; and by another charter in the 25th of her reign, the same queen granted to the corporation the lands of the grange, Ballycrokeele, and the new

town adjoining Waterford on the south side (containing 100 acres), with the abbey of Kilkellen and its demesnes on the north side. In the 5th of Jas. I., the citizens, who had refused to proclaim that monarch's accession to the throne, were served with a writ of Quo Warranto, to which they pleaded the several charters previously enumerated; and their plea with some small alterations and omissions, as "by the king's privy council were thought fit," was allowed; and the charter having remained in the hands of the monarch, as forfeited, was, after a disclaimer by the citizens in a Quo Warranto, restored by patent under the great seal of England, on the 26th of May, 1626, in the 2nd year of the reign of Chas. I. This charter was explained and amended by a supplementary charter granted by the same monarch, in 1631, and is now the governing charter. It confers upon the mayor and council the returns of assize, precepts, bills and warrants, the summons and escheats of the exchequer, and the precepts of itinerant judges; a grant of the city and various lands; with all other possessions of which it had formerly been seized, to be held for ever in free burgage at the usual rents; a grant of the site and precincts of the abbey of Kilculliheen, with all its possessions and numerous parsonages, to be held in fee-farm at the rent of £59. 1. 8. per annum. The same charter granted also to the corporation, for ever, the harbour of Waterford, from the entrance between Rodgbank and Rindoon to Carrigmagriffin, and as far as the sea ebbed and flowed, with all its waters, soil, and fisheries; the office of admiralty and an admiralty court, reserving to the Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland all pirates' goods and wrecks of the sea; the power of taxing the inhabitants for all public charges and works; of forming themselves into guilds and fraternities, similar to those of Bristol; of taking murage custom, and of having a corporation of the staple, to be governed by a mayor of the staple and two constables; of holding courts or councils, once every week, for the conduct and government of the orphan children left to their charge by deed or will; of receiving the cocket customs and half the prisage of wine, together with all waifs, strays, felons' goods, and deodands, and of having a gaol under the custody of the sheriffs, and many other privileges.

Under this charter the government of the city is vested in a mayor, eighteen aldermen, eighteen assistants, a recorder, and two sheriffs (who altogether constitute the common council); a coroner, clerk of the crown and peace, a town-clerk, notary public, marshal, water-bailiff, searcher, gauger, sword-bearer, four serjeants-at-mace, constables, and other officers. The mayor is chosen from among the aldermen annually on the Monday after the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by a majority of the common council, and sworn into office before his predecessor, or, in his absence, before the council, on the Michaelmas-day following. The sheriffs are chosen at the same time from among the assistants, by which body the recorder is appointed;



Mayor's Seal.

all the other officers of the corporation are chosen by the mayor and council, except the serjeants-at-mace, who are appointed by the mayor and sheriffs. The mayor, the recorder, and the four senior aldermen are justices of the peace within the city and the county of the city, and also within the county of Waterford. The freedom of the city is inherited by birth, and obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by apprenticeship to a freeman; the citizens are exempted from all toll, lastage, portage, pontage, murage, and other duties throughout the realm. The city first sent members to parliament in the year 1374, apparently by prescriptive right, as no grant of the elective franchise is found in any of its charters; from that period it continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, from which time it returned only one to the Imperial parliament, till the passing of the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, which restored its original number. The right of election is vested in the resident freemen, the £10 householders, freeholders, and in £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the 40s. freeholders retain the privilege only for life. The number of registered electors, according to the town-clerk's return to parliament on the 24th of Feb., 1836, was 1630, of which 646 were freemen, 885 £10 householders, 76 freeholders, and 23 leaseholders; but in consequence of many being registered in more than one capacity, the number polling at an election seldom exceeds 1150: the sheriffs are the returning officers. The corporation hold a court of record before the mayor and recorder, or their deputy, on Monday and Friday in every week, or as often as may be thought necessary, for the determination of all pleas arising within the city and county of the city to any amount; a civil bill court, for the summary recovery of debts exceeding 40s. and not exceeding £10, in the first weeks respectively after the 6th of January, Easter, the 7th of July, and 29th of September; a court of conscience before the ex-mayor, who presides in it for one year after the expiration of his mayoralty, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court in which the mayor is sole judge, held for the decision of all claims for wages to the amount of £3 by in-door servants, and of £6 by out-door servants; but these cases are frequently referred to the petty sessions. The assizes for the county are held here twice in the year, the mayor being always joined in the commission. The quarter sessions for the county of the city are held usually about 15 times in the year, before four of the senior aldermen, among whom the mayor and recorder are always included. The charter also granted the corporation a court leet, with view of frankpledge, to be held twice in the year, and a court of admiralty; but neither is now held. The town-hall is a handsome building, recently erected in the Mall, contiguous to the bishop's palace: the front, which is of stone, is of elegant simplicity of design and of just proportion; the principal entrance leads into the public hall, which was formerly resorted to by the merchants as an exchange. The court-house and the city and county gaols occupy a considerable space of ground near the spot where St. Patrick's gate formerly stood, and are handsomely fronted with granite. The court-house, which is in the centre, was designed and executed by the late James Gandon, Esq., on the recommendation of Howard, the philan-

thropist; the entrance leads into a hall, from which are seen the interiors of the city and county courts, which are well arranged and lighted, but on a scale too confined to afford suitable accommodation to the public. The gaols, though of modern erection, are not well adapted for general classification; the city gaol comprises 14 cells, and the county gaol has a sufficient number of cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards (in one of which is a treadmill), to receive the average number of prisoners usually committed. The prisoners are clothed and employed in various kinds of work, and the females are under the superintendence of a matron. The penitentiary, or house of correction, built in the south-western suburbs in 1820, at an expense of £4990, occupies a spacious quadrangular area enclosed with a wall; at one extremity is the governor's house, round which are ranged the various cells in a semicircular form; behind the cells are gardens and ground in which the prisoners are regularly employed; there are in all 41 cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill, adapted to four distinct classes; the whole prison is under a regular system of discipline and employment, and a school is maintained for the instruction of male prisoners.

The city is the seat of a diocese, founded originally about the close of the 11th century by the Ostmen of Waterford, soon after their conversion to Christianity; for which purpose they chose Malchus, who had been a Benedictine monk of Winchester, and sent him to England to be consecrated by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Malchus entered upon his episcopal office in 1096, and died in 1110; of his two immediate successors, nothing worthy of notice occurs; after the distribution of the four palls by Cardinal Paparo, Augustine, the third in succession, was appointed bishop in a council at Windsor, in 1175, and sent by the king to Ireland, to be consecrated by his proper metropolitan, Donat, Archbishop of Cashel. David, the second in succession to Augustine, was consecrated in 1204, and, in addition to his own, seized the temporalities of the adjoining see of Lismore, but was assassinated in 1209; and Robert, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1210, pursuing the same policy as his predecessor, laid the foundation of continual feuds between the two sees, which were carried on with fierce and rancorous hostility. Stephen of Fulburn, who was consecrated in 1273, was, in the following year, made treasurer and afterwards Lord Justice of Ireland, during which time he caused a new kind of money to be coined; and during the prelacy of Thomas Le Reve, who succeeded in 1363, the sees of Lismore and Waterford were consolidated by Pope Urban V., and this union, which had been long contemplated and frequently attempted without success, was confirmed by Edw. III. Hugh Gore, who was consecrated Bishop of the united sees in 1666, expended large sums in repairing and beautifying the cathedral, and bequeathed £300 for bells for the churches of Lismore and Clonmel, and £1200 for the erection and endowment of an almshouse



Arms of the Bishopric..

for ten clergymen's widows, to each of whom he assigned £10 per annum. Nathaniel Foy, who was made bishop in 1691, greatly improved the episcopal palace, and bequeathed funds for the erection and endowment of a school for 50 children, afterwards extended to 75, and for the improvement of the estates, the surplus funds to be applied to clothing and apprenticing the scholars. The two sees continued to be held together till the passing of the Church Temporalities Act in the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV., when, on the decease of Dr. Bourke, both were annexed to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and the temporalities became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The diocese is one of the eleven that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel, and comprehends the eastern portion of the county of Waterford; it is 13 miles in length and 9 in breadth, comprising an estimated superficies of 31,300 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 8000 acres; and the gross revenue of the united sees, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £4323. 7. 1. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon, who has no vote. Formerly there were the prebendaries of Kilcornan, Rosduffe, Corbally, and St. Patrick's, Waterford, and four chaplains; and about the beginning of the 13th century, King John endowed the cathedral with lands to the value of 400 marks, for the support of 12 canons and 12 vicars; but the estates were so wasted in the different wars, that the four great dignitaries had not sufficient to maintain them in comparative decency; and Edw. IV., on their petition to that effect, granted them a mortmain licence to purchase lands of the yearly value of 100 marks. The Economy Fund, in 1616, amounted to 100 marks; at present it is £144 per annum, a sum very insufficient for the repairs of the cathedral and the payment of the salaries of the choir and other officers of the cathedral. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar and deputy-registrar, apparitor, a proctor of office, and two other proctors. The diocese contains 34 parishes, comprised in 13 benefices, of which 11 are unions of two or more parishes, and two single parishes; of these, 4 are in the patronage of the Crown, 8 in that of the Bishop, and the remaining one wholly inappropriate; the total number of churches is 8, and of glebe-houses, 7.

The Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and commonly called Christ-Church, was originally built by the Ostmen of Waterford, in 1096, and the ancient edifice was standing till 1773. It was a venerable structure, with the parish church of the Holy Trinity and the chapel of St. Nicholas, which was used as a vestry, at the east end, and having also two other chapels, one on the south and the other on the north side, the former of which was used for a consistory court. The present church, which is also parochial, was erected under the authority of a committee appointed by the corporation, and superintended by the dean and chapter, at the expense of £5397, defrayed by a grant from the corporation, the tithes of Cahir bequeathed by Bishop Gore for the repairs of churches in this diocese and in that of Lismore, the produce of the sale of pews, and private subscription. It is a handsome structure, partly built with the materials of the old church, in the modern style of architecture, with a lofty and much ornamented steeple rising from the west end; the whole length is

170 feet, and its breadth 58 feet; the western entrance has on one side the consistorial court, and on the other the vestry, and above these are apartments for a library; between the entrance and the body of the church is a spacious vestibule, in which are preserved some of the monuments that were erected in the old cathedral; that portion of the building which may be called the church is 90 feet long and 40 feet high, and consists of a nave and aisles, separated by ranges of columns supporting galleries. In 1815, an accidental fire materially injured the building and destroyed the organ, but it was restored in 1818 at a very great expense, towards which £2000 was granted by the Board of First Fruits. Among the monuments in the vestibule are one to the Fitzgerald family, erected in 1770; a very neat monument to Mrs. Susannah Mason, erected in 1752; and one to Bishop Foy: among those of more modern erection is a tablet to the memory of Bishop Stock, who died in 1813. In the churchyard are two remarkably ancient monuments, one to James Rice, mayor in 1469; the other bearing the figure of a man in armour, but without date or inscription. James Rice, about the year 1482, built a chapel 22 feet square against the north side of the cathedral, and dedicated it to St. James the Elder and St. Catherine; this, with another chapel to the east of it, and the chapter-house, was taken down about 50 years since, in order to enlarge the churchyard. The Bishop's palace is situated on the south side of the open space that surrounds the cathedral, and is a handsome building of hewn stone; the front towards the Mall is ornamented with a fine Doric portico and enriched cornice; the other, facing the churchyard, has the doorway, window cases, and quoins in rustic work. The Deanery-house, and also a building for the accommodation of clergymen's widows, called the Widows' Apartments, are situated in the same space.

In the R. C. divisions the united sees form one of the seven bishopricks suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel; they comprise 35 parochial benefices or unions, and contain 78 chapels, served by 89 clergymen, of whom, including the bishop, 35 are parish priests, and 54 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of the bishop are Trinity Within and St. John's, in the former of which are the cathedral and the bishop's residence.

The county of the city, from the peculiar situation of the town on the northern confines of the county of Waterford, is made to include a portion of land on the north of the river Suir, which formerly belonged to the county of Kilkenny; and by the charter of Chas. I. comprises the great port and river up to Carrick, that part of the county of Kilkenny which is contained in the parish of Kilculliheen, all the lands on the opposite bank of the river in the parishes of Kilbarry and Killoteran, and the town of Passage; comprehending together, according to the Ordnance survey, 9683 statute acres, of which about 882 acres are occupied by the city and suburbs; the amount of Grand Jury cess, in 1835, was £4928. 9. 7½. The rural districts present no peculiarity of character; the northern part chiefly consists of high grounds, commanding fine views of the city; and on the opposite side, especially on the banks of the river above the city, are some elevated lands, except near the course of John's river, where

there is an extensive level of marshy land. The prevailing substratum is argillaceous schistus, with silicious breccia near the summits of the hills, over which red sandstone frequently occurs; sienite and hornblende are found at Kilronan, talcous slate near Knockhouse, lydian stone on the road to Annestown; hornstone and jasper, alternating with flinty slate, in the same neighbourhood; and serpentine, resting on a blueish black quartzose rock, at Knockhouse. The face of Bilberry rock, over the river Suir, above the city, presents a very interesting section, in which, in addition to the above-named minerals, are veins of quartz, comprising a considerable quantity of micaceous iron ore and scalygraphite, both passing into oxyde of iron and jasper, and in some places, forming, with the quartz, a beautiful jaspery iron-stone; brown crystallised quartz, with minute crystals of chlorite; red ochre in abundance, sulphate of barytes, oxyde of titanium, bituminous shale, talcous slate, and arseniate of iron. The principal gentlemen's seats in the vicinity are New Park, the residence of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., who represented this city in parliament for a series of years; Belmont House, of Henry Winston Barron, Esq.; Mullinabro', of J. Hawtrey Jones, Esq.; May Park, of G. Meara, Esq.; Belmont, of I. Roberts, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, of S. King, Esq.; Ballinamona, of T. Carew, Esq.; Killaspy, of Alex. Sherlock, Esq.; Bellevue, of P. Power, Esq.; Bishop's Hall, of S. Blackmore, Esq.; Faithlegg House, of N. Power, Esq.; Woodstown, of Lord Carew; Woodstown, of the Earl of Huntingdon; Summerfield, of Lord Ebrington; Harbour View, of Capt. Morris; Dromona, of T. Coghlan, Esq.; Grantstown, of the Rev. Fras. Reynett; Blenheim Lodge, of Pierce Sweetman, Esq.; and the residences of J. Stephens and M. Dobbyn, Esqrs., at Ballycanvin.

The county of the city comprises the parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. Peter, St. Stephen, St. Patrick, St. John Within, St. John Without, Killoteran, Kilbarry, and Kilculliheen; the three last are entirely rural, and are described under their own heads. They are all in the diocese of Waterford, and province of Cashel, except the last, which is in the diocese of Ossory, and province of Dublin. The parishes of *Trinity Within* and *Without* (otherwise called the Holy and Undivided Trinity) form a curacy, which, with those of *St. Michael* and *St. Olave*, together comprising two-thirds of the city, are united to the entire rectory of Kilcarragh and part of that of Kilburne, and to part of the rectories of Kilmeaden and Reisk, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Waterford, in the patronage of the Crown. Trinity, St. Michael's, and St. Olave's parishes pay minister's money. The gross annual income of the deanery amounts to £1044. 8. 9., including one-third share of the corporate revenue of the dean and chapter, amounting to £145. 4. 2. There are two glebes in the union, one of 17 acres in Kilcarragh, and another of 317 acres in Kilburne. There are, exclusively of the cathedral church, which is also parochial, churches in the parishes of St. Olave and Killoteran, which latter rectory is usually held with the deanery by a separate title. St. Olave's church was rebuilt and consecrated by Dr. Milles, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in 1734, a memorial of which is preserved on a brass plate in the western wall of the building; the pulpit, and the bishop's throne, which is

in the church, are of very beautiful oak handsomely carved; divine service is performed here twice every day; and a lecturer, who is also master of the endowed school, receives £100 per ann. from the corporation, as trustees of a bequest by Bishop Milles, for the endowment of lectureships at St. Olave's and St. Patrick's. The parishes of *St. Patrick*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Stephen*, of which the livings are curacies, are united to the vicarages of *St. John Within* and *Without*, together comprising one-third of the city, and constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Waterford, in the patronage of the Bishop: the income is derivable from minister's money. The church of St. Patrick, the only one in the union, is a plain neat building, situated on elevated ground to the west of the city: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £576 for its repair. The churches of St. John, St. Stephen, St. Peter, and St. Michael long since fell to ruins. There are four R. C. chapels, of which the principal, situated in Barron-Strand-Street, was erected in 1793, on ground given by the corporation, nearly opposite a former chapel, which had been built about a hundred years previously, and was the first ever erected in the city; it is a very large building, and was erected at an expense of £20,000, raised chiefly by collections of pence at the chapel doors: the front, which will be of the Ionic order, is not yet completed; the interior is remarkable for the lightness and elegance of its style; the spacious roof is supported on ranges of columns of the Corinthian order; a considerable addition is at present being made to it. In this chapel are preserved and used, on the day before Easter-Sunday, some rich dresses supposed to have been presented by Pope Innocent III. to the cathedral of Waterford; the plate also is of the most rich and valuable kind. There are two tablets in the interior, to the memory of Dr. Power and the late Dr. Patrick Kelly, and one on the exterior wall of the chapel to the memory of Dr. Hussey, all R. C. bishops of Waterford. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

The Blue-Coat school was founded for the gratuitous instruction of boys by Bishop Foy, who died in 1707; after appropriating several legacies, among which was one of £20 to the poor of Waterford, and another of as much of the sum of £800 expended on the episcopal palace, as might be recovered from his successor in the see, for apprenticing Protestant children, the bishop bequeathed the remainder of his property for the establishment of a school for the gratuitous instruction of Protestant children in reading, writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion. He fixed the number of children at 50, and the salary of the master at £40, and that of the catechist at £10, with liberty to increase the number of children and the amount of salary in equal proportion: the appointment of the master and catechist is vested in the Bishop of Waterford; that of the children in the mayor, three of the aldermen, and the sheriffs, subject to the approval of the bishop. The executors erected a handsome school-house at the corner of Barron-Strand-street, on land granted them by the corporation, and with the remainder of the funds purchased lands then of the yearly value of £191. 2. 2.; the endowment was, on the death of the bishop's sister, augmented with £48 per annum;

the number of boys was increased to 75, and the salary of the master to £60, and that of the catechist to £15. An act of parliament was subsequently obtained by the Rev. Nathaniel France, the only surviving executor, for perpetuating and regulating the charity, and the endowment was vested in him for life, and after his decease in the bishop, dean, and mayor of Waterford for the time being; the act also provided that the excess of income, after payment of the salaries, £5 to a collector, and the expenses of keeping the school-house in repair, should be applied to the clothing of the children, and if any surplus remained, to apprenticing the boys. In 1808 another act was obtained, by which the trustees were enabled to sell the school-house in Barron-Strand-street and to erect another on a more convenient site, and to raise the salary of the master to £100 and that of the usher to £50. The funds having increased by the determination of leases and the accumulation of savings to the amount of £4900, the trustees resolved to board and lodge the masters, children, and servants of the institution in the school-house. The school was soon afterwards established on the lands of Grantstown, in the vicinity, in a recently erected house which, by numerous additions to the original building, has been rendered sufficiently commodious for the purpose. The estates of the charity consist of 1400 acres of land, with two or three small plots of ground in the city. The Blue-Coat school for girls was erected in 1740, at an expense of £750, by Mrs. Mary Mason: it is a plain building, with the arms of the Mason family in front, and was originally designed for clothing and instructing 30 girls till of age to be put out to service, the expense being defrayed by an annuity of £60 paid by the corporation, to whom the Mason family bequeathed £900 for that purpose. In 1784, Counsellor Alcock left £1000 to this charity, the interest of which sum is expended in apprenticing the most deserving of the children. An endowed school in the parish of St. Olave is under the patronage of the corporation, who give a school-house and residence for the master, who is also lecturer of St. Olave's, and receives from the corporation for both appointments a salary of £100 per annum. A school at Newtown, near the city, was established in 1798, for the education of children belonging to the Society of Friends of the province of Munster; the average number of both sexes is about 50, and the usual course of instruction comprehends an English education, with the Latin and French languages. The school-house is large and commodious; there is an extensive play-ground, and the premises are well adapted to the purpose. The national school in St. Patrick's contains in one establishment 150 boys, and in another from 90 to 100 girls, and is supported by subscription, aided by a grant of £12 per ann. to the boys' and of £10 to the girls' school; there are also several Sunday schools in connection with the Kildare-place Society. There are numerous R. C. schools, of which the principal is the college of St. John, in Manor-street, erected by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, for the education of young men for the R. C. ministry; attached to it is a lay school for boarders and day scholars. The building is plain but spacious and commodious, and adjoining it are extensive gardens and pleasure grounds. The greater number of the R. C. clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore go through their courses of hu-

manity and theology here, previously to entering Maynooth; several complete the whole course of their studies in this establishment. Of the other schools, the principal are those established in 1803, by the Rev. Edmund Rice, in connection with the society called the order of the Christian Brethren, and in which are generally from 600 to 700 boys, who are taught chiefly by young men who, from religious motives, have devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor without receiving any pecuniary remuneration. The principal female school is conducted by the Sisters of the Presentation Convent, who gratuitously instruct about 400 girls. A school, also for the gratuitous instruction of poor females, has been established near the Ursuline convent on the road to Tramore.

A neat range of houses with two returns, facing the grand entrance of the cathedral church, and called the Widows' Apartments, was, according to the inscription on a marble tablet over the central house, founded by the Right Rev. Dr. Hugh Gore, for the use of clergymen's widows, and erected, in 1702, by Sir John Mason, Knt., surviving executor of his lordship. By this will £1200 was bequeathed for building an asylum and purchasing lands for the maintenance of ten poor clergymen's widows, to each of whom he assigned £10 per annum. Connected with the meeting-house of the Society of Friends is a house of refuge for aged and reduced members of that body. The leper hospital was founded about the year 1211 or 1212, by King John, who incorporated it under the designation of the master, brethren and sisters of the leper-house of St. Stephen, and granted the society a common seal; he also endowed it with the house and several other buildings in St. Stephen's parish, and with the oblations and offerings of that parish, with lands at Poleberry without St. John's gate, and with the lands of Leperstown, in the barony of Gualtier, containing 500 plantation acres; also with the tithes of Carrigbrahan. The Poers, Lords of Carraghmore, endowed an hospital adjoining the leper-house, which circumstance has led to an erroneous opinion that the Poers were either the original founders of the leper-house of St. Stephen, or that they endowed at least one ward in that establishment. In the middle of the last century, when leprosy had become of very rare occurrence, the corporation shut up the house; but legal proceedings being instituted against them by the Rev. Dr. Downes, a decree was obtained for appropriating the funds of the charity to the relief of the sick and maimed poor. Under this decree an infirmary was built for the reception of 50 indigent patients, and the funds afterwards increasing, a magnificent hospital was erected in the suburbs, capable of receiving more than 400 patients, but the average number seldom exceeds 40. The government is vested in a master, appointed by the corporation; and the medical attendants, housekeeper, and inferior servants are appointed by the master, subject to the approval of the corporation. The rent-roll of the estates is about £1300, but the actual receipts are only about £1000 per annum; and the annual expenditure, including the salaries of physician, surgeon, and others, nearly approaches that sum. The Holy Ghost hospital was originally a monastery of Friars Minor, founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell; after the settlement of the French Huguenots in this city, a part of the building was appropriated to their use

as a place of worship, and still bears the name of the French Church; the steeple is yet entire; and in the vaults beneath are several curious monuments, but the inscriptions are now illegible; among these is the tombstone of Sir Patrick O'Neill, a colonel in the army of Jas. II., who served in the battle of the Boyne, and dying of his wounds, was buried in this church. At the Reformation, Henry Walsh purchased the site and all the possessions of this dissolved monastery, for the sum of £150. 13. 4., and founded the present hospital for a master, brethren, and the poor, to whom he gave it in trust at a rent of only 8s. The brethren were incorporated by an act of the 36th of Hen. VIII., providing that the master and his successors should be appointed by the heirs of Patrick Walsh, Esq., who should nominate three or four secular priests to celebrate divine service in the hospital, and have the nomination of at least 60 of the sick, infirm and impotent folk of both sexes; that all persons thus nominated should be a corporation for ever, with power to possess lands of the value of £100. This patent was confirmed by Elizabeth, in the 24th of her reign; over the entrance of the hospital is a tablet recording its foundation in 1545, and its repair and enlargement in 1741 and 1743. The master has for several years been appointed by the corporation, in concurrence with the descendants of the Walsh family, who reside at Cratava, one of the Canary islands; the inmates are at present all women and of the R. C. religion. The building has a modern front erected against the ancient monastery, and on each side of the entrance is a flight of steps leading to the apartments, which are over the cemetery, and consist of a long narrow room or gallery lighted from above, and partitioned off for beds on one side throughout the whole length; and an inner chamber, forming the whole of one wing: these rooms are terminated by the upper portions of two pointed arches, and contain some curious ancient sculpture and a font. The other wing of the hospital contains the chapel, a long gallery like the former, with an altar decorated with some curious ancient sculptured figures: divine service is regularly performed here, in compliance with the direction of the founder: there are at present 50 females in the institution. The property of the hospital consists of several houses and plots of ground in Factory-lane, the Mall, Colebeck-street, the Quay, and Lombard-street; the lands of Priors Knock, in the liberties of Waterford, containing 31 acres; certain tithes of the parish of Kilmocahill, in the county of Kilkenny; the tithes of Kilmaguike, in the county of Waterford; and a house and garden in Broad-street, Bristol, now the White Lion Inn, which, though a valuable property, produces only a rent of £6. 10., having been let on lease in the reign of Elizabeth, renewable for ever, and for the renewal of which it does not appear that any fine has been exacted. The present income from all these sources does not exceed £385.

The Fever Hospital was established in 1799 and was the first institution of the kind in Ireland, and the second in the united empire: it arose from very small beginnings, but progressively increased, and the present building is capable of admitting 150 patients, for whose accommodation it possesses every requisite convenience: there are two attending physicians, with salaries of £40 each, and one resident apothecary, with a salary of £84; it is supported by subscription and local assess-

ments. A Dispensary, established in 1786, is supported by subscription and city and Grand Jury presentments; about 5500 patients are annually relieved at the trifling expense of about £250. A Lying-in Charity has been established, but its funds are not extensive and its usefulness is consequently limited. There are almshouses for Roman Catholics. A Charitable Loan Fund was established by Archdeacon Fleury and Mr. Hobbs, in 1768, since which period more than £33,000 has been lent to more than 14,000 persons, free of interest; but its funds are at present very limited. The House of Industry, with which is connected a Lunatic Asylum, was erected in 1779, at an expense of £1500, and is under the direction of a general board of governors, incorporated by acts of the 11th and 12th of Geo. III., under the title of "the President and Assistants instituted for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars for the county and county of the city of Waterford." A general meeting of the governors is held on the first Thursday in every month, and oftener if necessary; subordinate to which is a regulating committee of ten governors, or members of the corporation, appointed for one year, who meet weekly, and to whom is confided the whole management. Two physicians and a Protestant and a R. C. clergyman attend gratuitously, and there are a stipendiary apothecary, a superintendent, and two housekeepers. On an average, from 200 to 300 persons are annually received into the house; they are generally employed in domestic offices and in various trades; there is a school for the instruction of females. The income of the institution, amounting on an average to £3000 per ann., is derived from local assessments, donations, and subscription. There are two associations for the relief of destitute orphan children, one for Protestants, and one for Roman Catholics. The Protestant orphan house was established in 1818, and a school-house for 40 children was subsequently erected; it is situated within a quarter of a mile of the city, at a place called Gaul's Rock, on ground presented by John Fitzgerald, Esq.; the late Sir Francis Hassard gave £100 towards its support; there are at present only 28 children in the house. A Mendicity Society was established in 1820, since which period the number of beggars with which the streets of the city were infested has been very much reduced.

Of the ancient walls of the city, which appear to have enclosed a triangular area of about 15 acres, with a tower at each angle, there are still some interesting remains; they were extended in the reign of Hen. II. by a considerable sweep towards the west, and their circuit was farther enlarged in that of Hen. VII., when they were repaired. Of the original towers, the only one perfect is Reginald's tower, in old documents frequently called Reynold's tower and the King's tower: it was rebuilt in its original style in 1819, and is now appropriated by the corporation as a barrack for the police establishment. St. Martin's Castle, which was situated at the western angle of the city walls, has been partly preserved by its connection with a private dwelling-house, long called "the Castle." On the land side the city had five gates, of which St. John's was for a long time used as a county prison. There were also, in addition to the regular fortifications of the city, several private fortresses, called by the names of their respective

proprietors, and supposed to have been not less than 20 in number. In Colbeck castle, from which that street took its name, was the Chamber of Green Cloth, or Chamber of Waterford, sometimes used by the mayor as a place of confinement for refractory citizens; and a few years since there were several Danish semilunar towers on the walls, of which only one is now remaining at the extremity of what are called the ramparts. The palace in which King John resided, during his stay at Waterford, occupied the site on which the Widows' Apartments were built, and on the erection of which the vaults and foundations of that ancient structure were discovered. The most ancient of the religious houses was the priory of St. Catherine, founded by the Ostmen for canons of the order of St. Augustine and of the congregation of St. Victor: its endowment and possessions were confirmed by Pope Innocent III., in 1211; from the terms of that confirmation it appears to have been insulated at that time; in the 31st of Elizabeth, its revenues were granted on lease to Elizabeth Butler, otherwise Sherlock. The ancient abbey was situated to the south-west of the city, adjoining Lombard's marsh, and a great part of the building remained in tolerable preservation till a few years since, when it was levelled to open a way to the bridge then built over John's river; a vaulted room and a small portion of the foundations are all that now remain. The priory of St. John the Evangelist was founded in the suburbs, in 1185, by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, and made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the city of Bath. This establishment received many grants and charters from successive English monarchs, and at the close of the 15th century had vast possessions and enjoyed ample privileges, among which was the right of holding a court baron within the parish of St. John. The manor of St. John, now the property of Thomas Wyse, Esq., was for a long period held under the priors of that house by his ancestors: at the dissolution, in 1537, it continued in the possession of the family, and was subsequently confirmed in capite at two knights' fees, with all tithes, privileges, royalties, and immunities, by royal charter, to Sir William Wyse, then chamberlain to Hen. VIII., which grant was more fully confirmed by patent in the 15th of Elizabeth. A monastery for Dominican or Black Friars, called also Friars Preachers, who were introduced into Ireland in 1226, was founded by the citizens, who for that purpose applied to Hen. III. for liberty to erect their house on a piece of ground adjoining Arundel's castle, and on which stood the ruins of an ancient tower. This establishment continued to flourish under the patronage of several monarchs, and at the dissolution the buildings, which were very extensive, but in a ruinous condition, were granted in capite, with some parcels of land, to James White, at an annual rent of 4s. The only existing remains are the chancel of the church and the belfry: the entrance to the former is through an arched doorway, highly ornamented with rope mouldings and surmounted by a spacious window; the interior consists of two apartments, which are low and gloomy, with vaulted roofs supported on groined arches; the belfry is a lofty square tower of massive thickness, having a staircase leading to the summit, from which is obtained an interesting view, especially over the old portion of the city.

A monastery for Franciscan Friars, or Friars minor, was founded in 1240 by Sir Hugh Purcell; at the dissolution it was purchased by Henry Walsh, who established on its site the hospital of the Holy Ghost, before noticed. There are remains of two houses of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, situated respectively at Killure and Kilbarry, near which last is also a cromlech. In Arundel-square was anciently a college of Jesuits, of which there are still some small remains. Of the old parish churches, the only one of which any part remains is that of St. Thomas, supposed to have been erected by Hen. II., or by his son and successor, King John, and which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett: part of the entrance is still entire, and displays a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. In Her Majesty's State Paper Office is lodged a curious manuscript history, in verse, of the municipality of Waterford, supposed to have been written in the time of Hen. VIII., and of which a printed version is given in Ryland's History of Waterford. Among eminent natives may be noticed Gotofield, a learned Dominican friar of the 13th century; William of Waterford, author of a polemical work, published in 1433; Peter White, a celebrated classical teacher, and author of several publications, in the reign of Elizabeth; Nicholas Quemerford, D. D., cotemporary with the above, and author of "Answers to certain Questions propounded by the citizens of Waterford," and other works; Peter Lombard, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh, and a learned writer, who died in 1625 or 1626; Peter Wadding, a learned Jesuit, highly esteemed for his piety, who died in 1644; John Hartrey, a Cistercian monk, who wrote the history of his order in Ireland; and Luke Wadding, a Franciscan friar, born in 1588, who also compiled the annals of his own order. Waterford gives the title of Marquess to the family of De la Poer Beresford.

WATERGRASSHILL, a village, partly in the parish of KILQUANE, but chiefly in that of ARDNAGEEHY, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Rathcormac, on the mail road from Cork to Dublin; containing 533 inhabitants. This place is said to stand on the highest ground in the county; the ascent by the road from Cork, a distance of nine miles, is almost uniform but so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible. It is intersected by the new line of road from Mallow to Middleton, and is a station of the constabulary police; a penny post to Cork and Rathcormac has been lately established. In the vicinity are two paper-mills. A church or chapel of ease for the union of Killaspigmillane is about to be erected near the village. Watergrasshill gives name to the R. C. union or district, of which it contains the principal chapel; a school is attached to it. There is also a dispensary for the poor.

WATERSIDE.—See LONDONDERRY.

WELLS, a parish, partly in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, but chiefly in that of IDRONE WEST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road to Gowran; containing 1554 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the south side of the river Barrow, and comprises 2633 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, the whole of which is in a highly improved state of cultivation. Here is a slate quarry. Fairs for general farming stock are held on Ascension-day and

Sept. 11th. The seats are Ravindon, the residence of the Rev. S. T. Roberts; Barbage, of the Rev. T. Vigors; and the Deanery-house, of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Bernard. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, constituting, with the chapelry of Ballynochen, the corps of the deanery of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes amount to £392. 6. 2., and the gross income of the deanery to £448. 4. 1.; there are several small glebes, comprising 21 acres. The church, which formerly stood near the village of Royal Oak, was by act of council in 1807 removed to the site of the ancient chapel of Ballynochen, now a townland in the parish: it is a plain building in an elevated situation overlooking the Barrow, erected in 1810 by aid of a gift of £500 and a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £256 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Leighlin-bridge: the chapel is a large building. The parochial school-house was built by aid of £60 from the incumbent: a female school is maintained by subscription, and there are two private schools, attended by about 140 children. The ruins of the former church at the Royal Oak are still visible; and near Ballynochen is a rath of considerable extent, called by the peasantry "the Maudlin Moat."

WESTMEATH (County of), an inland county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the county of Meath; on the north, by those of Meath, Cavan, and Longford; on the west, by those of Longford and Roscommon; and on the south, by the King's county. It extends from 53° 18' to 53° 47' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 55' to 7° 55' (W. Lon.); comprising an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 386,251 statute acres, of which 313,935 are cultivated land, 55,982 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 16,334 are under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 128,819; and in 1831, to 136,872.

This county formed part of the kingdom of Meath when the island was divided into five provincial dynasties, and was then known by the name of *Eircamhoin*, or "the Western Division." Its provincial assemblies were held at the hill of Usneagh, supposed by some to be the Laberis noticed by Ptolemy as one of the inland cities of Ireland. In 1153, the northern part of the county became the scene of contention between two sons of Dermot O'Brien, who terminated their strife by a bloody battle fought near Fore, in which Turlogh having obtained the victory, became master of his brother's person and put out his eyes. The principal Irish families during this period were those of Mac Geoghegan (chieftains of Moycashel), O'Mulbrenan or Brenan, O'Coiffy, O'Mullady, O'Malone, O'Daly, O'Higgins, Magawly, Magan, O'Shannagh (afterwards changed to Fox), O'Finlan and O'Cuishin. The annals of the religious houses prove that this county suffered much during the period in which the island was exposed to the predatory incursions of the Danes; the town and abbey of Fore alone having been burnt nine times in the 10th and 11th centuries, either by the Danes or by the bordering Irish chieftains. After the settlement of the English in Leinster, the county formed part of the palatinate of Hugh de Lacy, who allotted it in large tracts to his principal followers, the most remarkable of whom were Petit, Tuite, Hussey, D'Alton, Delamare,

Dillon, Nugent, Hope, Ware, Nangle, Ledewich, Geneville, Dardis, Gaynor, and Constantine. Subsequently, the families of Darcy, Johnes, Tyrrell, Fitzgerald, Owen, and Piers settled here at various periods previous to the Reformation. The ancient Irish were not at once exterminated by the new settlers: they made several attempts to recover their former position, in one of which, in 1329, Mac Geoghegan, chieftain of Moycashel, defeated an English force under Lord Thomas le Botiller, who was killed in the action. Two years after the Irish were defeated in a battle near Finae by Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice. Mortimer, Earl of March, who married Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., finding it necessary to conceal himself during the troubles that followed the deposition of Richard II., chose this county as his place of refuge, where he remained a long time in concealment. In 1468, Delamar, abbot of Tristernagh, was attainted by act of parliament for uniting with the Irish enemies and English rebels in an insurrection in which the town of Delvin was burnt. By an act of the 34th of Hen. VIII., the ancient palatinate of Meath was divided, the eastern portion retaining its former name and the western being distinguished by the appellation which it still retains. Longford was a portion of the latter division, until it was formed into a distinct county by Elizabeth. The plan for the insurrection of 1641 is said to have been concerted in the abbey of Multifarnham, in this county, as being conveniently situated in the centre of the island and a place of great resort for religious purposes, so that the assemblage of large numbers there at any particular time was less liable to suspicion: and in the subsequent war between William and James the county was the scene of several severe actions. So great was the change of property occasioned by the confiscations after these wars, that not one of the names of the persons who formed the previous Grand Juries are found on the modern lists.

The principal families who obtained grants of confiscated lands were those of Pakenham, Wood, Cooke, Stoyte, Reynell, Winter, Levinge, Wilson, Judge, Rochfort, Handcock, Bonyng, Gay, Handy, Ogle, Middleton, Swift, Burtle, and St. George. Those of Smith, Fetherston, Chapman, O'Reilly, Purdon, Nangle, Blaquiére, and North obtained property by purchase or inheritance. Among the recent settlers, the family of Nangle alone claims from an ancient proprietor, having inherited in the female line from the Mac Geoghegans. On the landing of the French at Kilcummin a rising took place in this county, in consequence of an erroneous report from the north: the peasantry first assembled at the hill of Skea, whence they proceeded to Lord Sunderlin's park, but retired without committing any act of hostility. Afterwards they attacked and plundered Wilson's Hospital, where there was a collection of arms, and having converted it into a barrack, kept possession of it until driven out by a detachment of the royal forces.

This county is partly in the diocese of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Meath, and in the province of Armagh. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Brawney, Clonlunan, Corkaree, Delvin, Demifore, Farbill, Fartullagh, Kilkenny West, Moyashel and Magheradernan, Moycashel, Moygoish, and Rathconrath. It contains the market and assize town of Mullingar, part of the borough and market town

of Athlone, the corporate and market town of Kilbeggan; the market and post towns of Moate, Rathowen, Castletown-Delvin, Ballinacargy, and Clonmellon; the market-town of Collinstown; and the post-towns of Castlepollard, Kinnegad, Ballymore, Tyrrells-Pass, Killucan, Rochfort Bridge, and Drumcree: the largest villages are Finae (which has a penny post), Coole, Castletown, and Rathconrath. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county and two for each of the boroughs of Athlone, Mullingar, Kilbeggan, and Fore, the last of which is now a small village; since the Union it has returned three members to the Imperial parliament, two for the county, and one for the borough of Athlone. The county constituency, as registered up to the beginning of 1837, consists of 302 freeholders of £50, 146 of £20, and 1079 of £10; 13 leaseholders of £20, and 110 of £10; making a total of 1650 registered voters. The election takes place at Mullingar. Westmeath is included in the Home Circuit: the assizes are held at Mullingar, where the county court-house and gaol are situated; general quarter sessions are held alternately at Mullingar and Moate, and at the latter place are a court-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 7 deputy-lieutenants, and 94 other magistrates. There are 47 constabulary police stations, having a force of 1 stipendiary magistrate, 1 sub-inspector, 6 chief officers, 50 constables, 222 men, and 9 horses. The district lunatic asylum is at Maryborough, the county infirmary at Mullingar, and the fever hospital at Castlepollard: there are dispensaries at Glasson, Ballynacarrig, Multifarnham, Street, Killucan, Kinnegad, Tyrrell's-Pass, Moate, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Castletown-Delvin, Drumcree, Clonmellon, Milltown, and Castlepollard, supported by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £23,296. 14. 8½., of which £15. 7. 0. was for the roads, bridges, &c., being the county charge; £609. 0. 10½. for the roads, bridges, &c., being the baronial charge; £8837. 3. 4½. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £5618. 14. 3¾. for the police, and £8216. 9. 1¾. for repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the western district, of which Athlone is the head-quarters, where there are two barracks, one for artillery and the other for infantry, which, with an infantry station at Mullingar, afford accommodation for 80 officers and 1806 non-commissioned officers and men, with 208 horses.

The surface of the county, though nowhere rising into tracts of considerable elevation, is much diversified by hill and dale, highly picturesque in many parts, and deficient in none of the essentials of rural beauty, but timber. In its scenery it ranks next after Kerry, Wicklow, Fermanagh and Waterford. None of the hills are so high as to be incapable of agricultural improvement. Knock Eyne and Knockross, on the shores of Lough Deraeveragh, have on their sides much stunted oak and brushwood, the remains of ancient forests. The former of these hills is about 850 feet high. Benfore, near the village of Fore, is 760 feet high. The lakes are large, picturesque, and very numerous, mostly situated in the northern and central parts, the southern being flat and overspread with bog. The largest and most southern of

the lakes is Lough Innel or Ennel, now called also Belvidere lake: it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Mullingar, and is studded with eight islands, the largest of which, called Fort Island, was garrisoned and used as a magazine by the Irish in the war of 1641, and was twice taken by the parliamentary forces, and ultimately retained by them till the Restoration. The names of the others are Shan Oge's, Goose, Inchycroan, Cormorant, Cherry, Chapel and Green Island: the Brosna passes through it from north to south. To the north of this lake is Lough Hoyle, Foyle, Ouel or Owel, in the very centre of the county; the land around it rises gently from its margin, and is fertile and richly planted. The only stream by which it is supplied is the Brosna. Two streams, called the Golden Arm and the Silver Arm, formerly flowed from it, one from each of its extremities: both have been dammed up, and the low grounds on the borders of the lake raised by embankments so as to increase the body of water contained in it, in order to render it the feeder of the summit level of the Royal Canal: this alteration has enlarged the surface of the Hoyle to an extent of 2400 acres. The lake has four islands, on one of which is an ancient chapel of rude masonry, with a burial-ground, much resorted to by pilgrims from distant parts; it afforded an asylum to many of the Protestants in the neighbouring country at the commencement of the war of 1641: the other islands are planted. Further north is Lough Dereveragh, a sheet of winding water of very irregular form, 11 miles long and 3 in its greatest breadth; its waters discharge themselves through the lower Inny into Lough Iron, or Hiern, which is the most western lake in the county, and is likewise a long sheet of water, being a mile long and but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, and very shallow: its banks are enriched with some fine scenery towards Baronstown and Kilbixy; from its northern extremity the Inny takes its course towards the county of Longford. Lough Lein, three miles to the east of Lough Dereveragh, is of an irregular oval form, two miles long and one broad: its waters are peculiarly clear, and remarkable for having no visible outlet, nor any inlet except a small stream which flows only in rainy seasons: it is surrounded on every side by high grounds, which on the north and south rise into lofty hills from the margin of the lake, and are clothed to their summits with rich verdure and flourishing plantations: there are four fertile and well-planted islands in the lake. In the west is Lough Seudy, a small but romantic sheet of water near the old fortress of Ballymore. Two miles north-east from Mullingar are the small lakes of Drin, Cullen and Clonshever; Lough Drin supplies Lough Cullen, which, after flowing through a bog, falls into Lough Clonshever, whence the Brosna derives its supply since the waters of Lough Hoyle have been appropriated exclusively to the supply of the Royal Canal. Among the other smaller lakes scattered throughout the country, the principal are Lough Maghan and the two lakes of Waterstown, near Athlone. The fine expansion of the river Shannon, called Lough Ree, may be considered as partially belonging to this county, as it forms the principal part of the western boundary between it and Roscommon: it is twenty miles long in its greatest length from Lanesborough to the neighbourhood of Athlone, and is adorned with several finely wooded islands: those adjoining Westmeath are Inchmore, containing 104 acres,

once the site of a monastery built by St. Senanus; Hare island, containing 57 acres, and having the ruins of an abbey built by the Dillon family; Inchturk, containing 24 acres, and Innisbofin, 27. An abbey built on this island by a nephew of St. Patrick was plundered by the Danes in 1089. Lough Glinn forms a small portion of the same boundary towards Longford; Loughs Sheelin and Kinale are on its north-western limit towards Cavan: the white lake, Lough Deel, and Lough Bawn are small boundary lakes on the side of Meath. The water of the last-named of these has the peculiarity of being lower and more limpid in winter than in summer, being highest in June and lowest at Christmas: in summer its colour is green, like sea-water; but in winter it is as pellucid as crystal and remarkably light.

Throughout the eastern part of the county the soil is a heavy loam from seven to twelve inches deep, resting on a yellow till: the land here is chiefly under pasture and feeds the fattest bullocks; from its great fertility it has been called the "garden of Ireland;" the northern part is hilly and very fertile, extremely well adapted for sheepwalks, but chiefly applied to the grazing of black cattle. The barony of Moygoish is fertile, except towards the north, where there is much bog and marshy land. The central barony of Moyashel and Magheradernan is mostly composed of escars, chiefly formed of calcareous sand and gravel. In the western baronies the country is generally flat and the soil light: the bog of Allen spreads over a large portion of the baronies of Brawney and Clonlonan. The farms are generally large; the chief crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat, barley, flax, rape and clover. The resident gentry and large farmers have adopted the system of green crops; the most improved implements are in general use. Oxen, yoked in teams of two pairs, are frequently used in ploughing; limestone gravel is preferred to any other substance as manure; lime, either separately or in a compost with turf mould and the refuse of the farm-yard, is also used. The fences are bad and much neglected, except in the neighbourhood of demesnes and townlands. The valleys throw up an abundance of rich grass, the hay of which, however, is much injured in consequence of not being cut till a late period, sometimes in September, and being suffered when made up to stand in the fields until the autumnal rains, by which the surface is injured, the lower part of the cocks spoiled, and in low situations the whole is liable to be carried away by the floods. Though dairy husbandry is not practised as extensively as the fertility of the soil would warrant, great quantities of butter are made of very superior quality, and always command a high price; it is chiefly sent to Dublin for the British markets. Much attention is paid to the breed of every kind of cattle. The long-horned cows are highly prized, as growing to a very large size and giving great quantities of milk; the oxen fatten very quickly, and the flavour of their beef is excellent. Sheep, for which several parts are well adapted, are not a favourite stock. Westmeath produces superior horses; the principal fair for their sale is at Mullingar; great numbers are also brought from Connaught, and reared here for sale in Dublin and in the English towns. Timber formerly abounded; but the profuse use of it when plentiful, the great demand for charcoal for the old iron-works, and the neglect of any prospective measures to supply the

deficiency thus arising, have rendered it scarce. The county has, nevertheless, some small copses and under-woods, the remains of the ancient forests. Many trunks of large timber trees, particularly juniper, yew, and fir, have been found in the bogs; the wood, when dried, is always black. The waste and neglect of past ages is now being remedied; there are many thriving young plantations; several of the hills are clothed with wood; the ash grows in such abundance in hedge rows as to prove it to be indigenous to the soil; hazel is encouraged, in order to make hoops for butter-firkins; Scotch firs thrive on boggy bottoms, and larch still better.

The county is wholly included within the great limestone plain of Ireland, of which it forms the most elevated portion. The uniformity of its geological structure is broken only at Moate and Ballymahon, in each of which places an isolated protuberant mass of sandstone rises from beneath the general substratum. The predominating colour of the limestone is a blueish grey of various degrees of intensity; it is often tinged with black and sometimes passes into deep black, particularly in those parts in which it is interstratified with beds of clay-slate, calp or swinestone, or where it abounds with lydian stone. The black limestone in the latter case is a hard compact rock, requiring much fuel for burning it, and is by no means serviceable for agricultural purposes. The structure of the limestone varies from the perfectly compact to the conjointly compact and foliated, and even to the granularly foliated: beds of the last kind are quarried and wrought for various purposes in the northern baronies. Copper, lead, coal, and yellow and dove-coloured marble have been found in small quantities, but not so as to induce searches for the parent bed. A pair of elk's horns, found in a bog, were presented to Charles I. shortly before the commencement of the civil war; stags' horns in a state of great decomposition have been found near the shores of Lough Iron.

The manufactures are merely such as supply the demands of the inhabitants, being confined almost wholly to friezes, flannels, and coarse linens. There are no fisheries of any consequence, although all the lakes are stored with fish of various kinds and excellent quality. The Inny is well stocked with bream, trout, pike, eel, and roach; salmon is found only in the Inny and Brosna, coming out of the Shannon; Lough Dereveragh is celebrated for its white and red trout; and about the month of May a small fish of a very pleasant flavour, called the Goaske, of the size of a herring, is taken in this and the neighbouring lake. In the ditches near the borders of Lough Hoyle an incredible quantity of the fry of fish is caught from September to March. In the bogs, and especially in slimy pits covered with water, is found a muscle, flatter and broader than the common sea muscle, the shell brighter in colour, much thinner, and very brittle. They are not numerous, nor are they much used as food.

The Brosna and the Inny are the only rivers of any importance in the county: the former rises near Lough Hoyle; the latter at Loughcrew, in the county of Meath. Numerous rivulets, flowing through every part, discharge themselves either into one of the lakes, or of the larger rivers. The more remarkable of the lesser rivers are the Mongagh, the Glore, the Gaine, and the Rathconrath. The Shannon forms the western boundary from Lough Ree to a point some miles south of Athlone. The Royal

Canal enters the county from that of Meath, two miles north of Kinnegad, and after crossing the Inny by an aqueduct, enters the county of Longford near Tinellick. A branch of the Grand Canal enters from the King's county near Rahue, and proceeds to Kilbeggan. The roads are numerous through every part; those of modern construction are well laid out and maintained; the older are ill laid out and constructed, but these defects are in progress of being remedied.

Many vestiges of very remote antiquity may be traced in the neighbourhood of Ballintubber, and others of a similar description are observable in Moycashel. Of the numerous monastic institutions scattered through the county, those of Clonfad, Kilconiry, Drumcree, Forgney, Killuken, Leckin, Lynn, and Rathugh still remain, either wholly or in part, as places of worship either of Protestants or Roman Catholics. The ruins of those of Farranemanagh, Fore, Kilbeggan, Kilmocahill, and Multifarnham are still in existence: those of Tristernagh and of the houses of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians of Mullingar are utterly destroyed; Athlone had a house of Conventual Franciscans: the existence of several others is now ascertained only by the names of the places in which they flourished.

The ruins of ancient castles, several of which were erected by Hugh de Lacy, are numerous: the remains of Kilbixy castle, his chief residence, though now obliterated, were extensive in the year 1680. Those of Ardnorcher, or Horseleap, another of de Lacy's castles, and the place where he met with a violent death from the hands of one of his own dependents, are still visible. Rathwire, Sonnagh, and Killare were also built by de Lacy: the second of these stands on the verge of a small but beautiful lake; the third afterwards fell into the hands of the Mac Geoghegans, the mansion of which family was at Castle Geoghegan, and some remains of it are still visible. Other remarkable castles were Delvin, the seat of the Nugents; Leney, belonging to the Gaynors; Empor, to the Daltons; Killaniny and Ardnagrath, to the Dillons; Bracca, near Ardnorcher, to the Handys, who have a modern mansion in its neighbourhood; and Clare Castle, or Mullaghcloe, the head-quarters of Generals de Ginkell and Douglas when preparing for the siege of Ballymore. Several castles of the Mac Geoghegans were in the neighbourhood of Kilbeggan. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are noticed under the heads of their respective parishes.

The peasants are a healthy robust race. The women retain their maiden name after marriage; they perform the out-door work, bring the turf home in carts, and share in the labours of the field. The English language is everywhere spoken, except by some of the old people, and that only in ordinary conversation among themselves. The habitations are poor; the roofs without ceilings, formed of a few couples, and supported by two or three props, over which the boughs of trees not stripped of their leaves are laid crossways, and these are covered with turf and thatched with straw. A hole in the roof gives vent to the smoke; and the bare ground constitutes the floor and hearth. The house-leek is encouraged to grow on the thatch, from a notion that it is a preservative against fire: the peasants make their horses swim in some of the lakes on Garlick Sunday, the second Sunday in August, to pre-

serve them in health during the remainder of the year. There is a chalybeate spa at Grangemore, near Killucan; but the water is little used, in consequence of the difficulty of access to the place. Westmeath gives the title of Marquess to the family of Nugent.

WESTPALSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of **BALROTHERY**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 12 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 280 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Clonmethan in the cathedral of Christ-Church, Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars choral of that cathedral. The tithes amount to £150, of which two-thirds are payable to the vicars choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is in the union or district of Damastown. The ruins of the church still exist.

WESTPORT, a sea-port, market and post-town, in the parish of **AUGHAVAL**, barony of **MURRISK**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Castlebar, at the termination of the road from Dublin; containing 4448 inhabitants. This town is situated at the south-eastern extremity of Clew bay, and at the mouth of a small river, which falls into that portion of it constituting the bay or harbour of Westport. It is of modern date, and consists of three principal streets, and a Mall of large and handsome houses on both sides of the river, the banks of which are planted with trees and afford a pleasing promenade. The total number of houses is 617, most of which are well built and roofed with slate; a spacious and handsome hotel, considered one of the best provincial hotels in Ireland, has been erected and splendidly furnished at the expense of the Marquess of Sligo, who assigns it rent-free to the landlord. The approach from Castlebar is singularly beautiful, being enriched with the plantations of the Marquess of Sligo, and commanding a fine view of the mountain of Croaghpatrick, the lofty ranges of Achill and Erris terminating in the stupendous mountain of Nephin, and of Clew bay studded with innumerable picturesque islands. Westport House, the elegant mansion of the Marquess, who is proprietor of the town, and to which is an entrance from the Mall, is a handsome and spacious structure of hewn freestone, situated on the margin of a small lake in the surrounding demesne, which is also embellished with the windings of the Westport river, on which are two picturesque waterfalls; it commands some beautiful views of the bay, with its islands and shipping. Near the town are also Murrisk Abbey, the seat of J. Garvey, Esq.; Marino, of J. Cuff, Esq.; Trafalgar Lodge, of C. Higgins, Esq.; New Brighton Lodge, of Neal Davis, Esq.; Old Head, the summer residence of the Rev. Fras. Lambert Rutledge; Boathaven, of the Rev. J. D. Sirr; and Mount Browne, of J. Denis Browne, Esq.

The trade of the port, which is of comparatively recent origin, consists in the exportation of agricultural produce, particularly corn, and in the importation of timber from America and the Baltic, and of articles of British manufacture. In the year 1834, 116,117 quarters of grain and 5140 cwts. of flour and meal were shipped hence for different ports in England and Scotland. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in that year, was 6, of the aggregate burden of 123 tons; 4 foreign vessels and 97 from British ports

entered inwards, and one foreign vessel and 153 to British ports cleared outwards, in the same year. The herring fishery is still carried on here, though not so extensively as in 1780, when the port was first established for its use; the number of boats employed and the quantity of fish taken vary considerably. In the neighbourhood are three very productive salmon fisheries, and the market is plentifully supplied with all kinds of fresh water fish throughout the year. The port is advantageously situated for trade at the head of Clew bay, which is 8 miles in breadth and from 10 to 12 in length, and has two entrances, one on the north and another on the south of Clare island, which occupies about a third part of the mouth of the bay, and on which a lighthouse has been erected. The ordinary channel leading into the bay or harbour of Westport is that of Beulascrona, which is marked out by a small lighthouse on the northern beach, erected by the corporation for improving the port of Dublin. The entrance is 240 fathoms wide and 6 fathoms deep; but there are shoals on each side, extending on the north from 200 to 300 fathoms (N. W. by W.) of the light; and on the south, or Doreinnis side, nearly half a mile in the same direction seaward; but the intermediate channel is clear (S. E. by E.). When within the entrance, a vessel may anchor anywhere behind the bar of stones on the south side, called Doreinnis, in two fathoms or less, which is the ordinary place for vessels trading to Westport; or turning round the eastern end of the isle, a vessel may enter the harbour of Innis Gort, which is completely sheltered on all sides, and anchor in from three to five fathoms; or passing the entrance to Innis Gort, may anchor behind an island on the left, called Innis Lyre, in two fathoms or less. From Innis Lyre up to the quays at Westport, buoys are placed along the channel, a distance of three miles: vessels drawing 13 feet of water can come up to the quays, where the spring tides rise to the height of 14 and neap to 8 feet. The quays, which are an English mile from the town, are now being extended, and when completed will be nearly a mile in length. A commodious range of warehouses and stores, capable of containing 40,000 tons of grain, has been built for the merchants of the town; and ranging with them are the king's stores, a neat building but less extensive. The custom-house is well arranged; the amount of duties paid in 1836 was £577. 8. 4.

In the town is an extensive distillery belonging to W. Levingston, Esq., established in 1826, producing annually about 60,000 gallons of whiskey and consuming 29,000 bushels of grain; a brewery belonging to the same gentleman, and established by his father in 1800, has very much declined since the reduction of the duty on spirits, but is still considerable; in both these concerns about 150 men are regularly employed. Another brewery, with a malting concern, has been established by Messrs. Graham, who have two salt-works and three corn-stores on the quay, and a tannery in the town, affording together employment to 30 persons, and to double that number during the winter. The Manor flour and oatmeal-mills were built in 1808, and are set in motion by two water-wheels equal in power to 30 horses. At Cloonagh, within two miles of the quay, are two very extensive flour-mills belonging to Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Whittle, propelled by a considerable water power throughout the year; there is also

another corn and flour-mill near the quay, belonging to Mr. Macdonnell; all are in full operation. At Belclare is a cotton factory, in which are 26 looms, affording employment to 30 men and a considerable number of women and children. About two miles from the town are the bleach-green and linen and cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Pinkerton and Thompson, in which are 24 power-looms, producing weekly 48 webs of 52 yards each, and affording constant employment to 50, and when in full operation to more than 200, men. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, May 25th, Aug. 6th, and Dec. 1st. A branch of the Bank of Ireland has been established here under the direction of Messrs. Clendining. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town, which is also the head of the coast-guard district, comprising the stations of Innisturk, Old Head, Islandmore, Mynish, Achilbeg, and Keem, and including a force of 6 officers and 52 men, under the control of a resident inspecting commander. There are very commodious barracks, capable of accommodating five companies of infantry, occupying a healthy situation commanding a view of the entire town. The general sessions for the county are held here in April and October, and petty sessions every Thursday; a manorial court is also held on the last Friday in every month, at which debts not exceeding £10 Irish are recoverable. The court-house is a neat and well-adapted building; there are also a good market-house and a linen-hall. The parish church is situated within the demesne of the Marquess of Sligo; and on the Mall is a handsome R. C. chapel, erected in 1820 by Dr. Kelly, at an expense of £6000; the altar is embellished with a fine painting of the Crucifixion. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the third class, and for Wesleyan Methodists. Two large free schools have been erected, one of which is under the direction of the National Board; the other is a free Protestant school, built and supported entirely by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. On the estate of Mr. Garvey are some interesting remains of the ancient abbey of Murrisk, founded by the O'Malleys, for Augustinian friars.

WEXFORD (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the north by the county of Wicklow; on the west by those of Carlow and Kilkenny, and Waterford harbour; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by St. George's channel. It extends from 52° 2' to 52° 44' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 17' to 7° 4' (W. Lon.); comprising an extent, according to the Ordnance survey, of 564,479 statute acres, of which 545,979 are cultivated land, and 18,500 unimproved mountain and bog. The population, in 1821, was 170,806; and in 1831, 182,991.

The whole or the greater portion of the county was inhabited in the time of Ptolemy by the *Menapii*, whose territory bordered on the *Modonus*, now called the river Slaney, on the bank of which stood their chief town *Menapia*, supposed to have occupied the site of the present town of Wexford. They are considered to have derived their origin from the *Menapii* of Belgic Gaul, perhaps through the Belgæ of Britain, and to have been the race styled by Irish annalists *Fir-bolgs*, i. e., *Viri Belgici*, or Belgians. Some writers are of opinion that the peninsula of Hook, the most southern point of the

county, is the *Hieron Promontorium*, or "Sacred Promontory," of the Grecian geographer. Before the arrival of the Danes or English, the county was distinguished by the names *Corteigh*, *Moragh*, and *Laighion*, all signifying the maritime country. The first of these appears to be preserved in the designation of Enniscorthy; the second, it is thought, gave the family name to its chief, Mac Murrough or Mac Murchad; and from the third came the denomination of Leinster, which, in the productions of the Irish, Danish, and Latin writers towards the close of the middle ages, is mostly confined to Wexford. This and the adjoining county of Wicklow were also distinguished by the name of *Dalmach-sevel*, or "the maritime counties." *Weisford*, from which its present name is formed, was given to its chief town by the Danes, who, after devastating the country by predatory incursions, made the town of Wexford the centre of a permanent settlement. In later times, a popular designation of this district was, according to Camden, *County Reogh*, or "the rough county;" and the northern part was included in *Hy Kinselagh*, the peculiar territory of the Mac Murroughs, afterwards known by the name of Kavanagh. A principal seat of the royal family of Leinster was at Ferns, in this territory, the favourite place of residence of the last king, Dermot Mac Murrough. Hither he conveyed Dervorghal, wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffny, whom he had carried off from her husband; and after he had been driven out of the country by Roderic, King of Ireland, and had engaged the assistance of some English leaders to reinstate him in his authority, he returned hither to await in the privacy of the abbey the arrival of his new allies. The landing of the first body of the English was at Bagenbon, on the south side of Fethard bay, in the south-western part of the county, in May 1169. This party consisted only of 30 knights, 60 men at arms and 300 archers, under the command of Robert Fitz-Stephen, whom Mac Murrough had engaged in the attempt by the promise of conferring on him the town of Wexford, with a large adjacent territory. Being reinforced by Maurice Prendergast, who landed on the following day at the same place with 10 knights and 200 archers, and joined by Mac Murrough, Fitz-Stephen attacked Wexford; but its Danish inhabitants made a stubborn resistance, and it was not until after a contest of four days that they were induced to surrender on articles, through the interference of the clergy. Mac Murrough then confirmed his grant in favour of Fitz-Stephen and his companion in arms, Maurice Fitzgerald: he also granted two cantreds, which lay between the town of Wexford and the Suir, to Harvey de Monte Marisco or Montmorency, the uncle of Strongbow and associate of Fitz-Stephen. The successful settlement of the English, whose numbers were augmented by reinforcements from their own country, alarmed the other native princes, and Roderic, King of Ireland, aided by a confederacy of the subordinate chiefs, made an effort to drive out both the rebellious king of Leinster and his allies. To resist this formidable invasion, Mac Murrough fortified himself in a strong position near Ferns, and presented such a front to the assailing army, that hostilities terminated in a treaty between the Irish kings, in which a secret article was inserted for the expulsion of the English. But the arrival of additional forces gave a new direc-

tion to Mac Murrough's views. Aided by them he took the city of Dublin from the Danes, and was projecting a scheme for asserting his right to the monarchy of the whole island, when the arrival of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Chepstow, gave a new turn to the aspect of affairs; extending still wider by his conquests the power of the English arms and the ambitious views of Dermot, whose daughter Eva he espoused. Fitz-Stephen and his party, to secure their new possessions, had erected the castle of Carrigg near Wexford, where the native inhabitants quickly besieged them, and they were induced to surrender on articles by the false intelligence of the death of Strongbow and the extirpation of his followers. On surrendering, most of his men were killed, and Fitz-Stephen himself was committed to the island of Beg- Erin, in Wexford harbour, where all the inhabitants of the town sought safety on the approach of Strongbow with his victorious forces. The latter, however, was deterred from practising hostilities towards them by a threat that Fitz-Stephen's life should be answerable for such a proceeding; so that he remained in captivity until the arrival of Hen. II., to whom he was given up by his captors on a promise of redress for any ill treatment inflicted by him on the natives.

After the death of Mac Murrough in 1172, Strongbow became lord of Leinster, which was confirmed to him as a palatinate in the same year by Hen. II., when he visited Ireland. This monarch at first retained the town of Wexford in his immediate possession, but in 1174 he granted it to the earl, who made it one of the principal seats of his power, which extended over the whole of the present county, as well as the other parts of Leinster. The county of Wexford is one of those erected by King John in 1210, and it formed part of the inheritance of William le Mareschal, who succeeded to the possessions of Earl Strongbow by marriage with his daughter. On the extinction of the male line of William, Earl Marshal, his possessions were divided among his five daughters; and the *corpus comitatús* of Wexford, with the assizes, perquisites, &c., valued at £50.12.6., and the burgh of Wexford, valued at £42.1.5., with the manors of Rossclare, Carrick, Ferns, &c., were assigned to the second daughter, Joan, married to Warren de Mountchensy, the richest baron in England. Through this marriage the lordship descended by the female line successively to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and half brother of Hen. III., and to Lawrence, Lord Hastings of Abergavenny, after the death of whose grandson, John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, the king, in 1395, ordered possession of all his estates to be given to his next heirs, and the lordship of Wexford came to the family of Talbot, and was inherited by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in 1446, was created Earl of Waterford and Baron of Dungarvan. In the mean time, however, in consequence of these changes and the non-residence of the great English lords, the county fell into a state of such confusion, that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, a great part of it was seized by one of the Kavanaghs, who assumed the title of Mac Murrough, declared himself king of Leinster, and maintained possession of a large portion of Carlow and Wexford by means of his alliance with the O'Tooles and Byrnes, the chieftains of Wicklow. Nor did the county suffer merely from the efforts

of the natives to regain their ancient dominion. John Esmond, Bishop of Ferns, having been deprived of his episcopal dignity by the pope in 1349, maintained himself in his castle of Ferns, in defiance of the power of his superiors. The sheriff declared himself unable to execute the king's writ against him, and he was at length with difficulty brought to enter into articles to keep the peace. His immediate successor was equally warlike, for, when his castle was assaulted by some Irish septs about the year 1360, he made a sortie in person at the head of his servants and retainers, and routed the assailants with considerable slaughter. During the minority of George, great grandson of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, it was enacted by parliament, in 1474, that Gilbert Talbot, Esq., might exercise and enjoy the liberty of the county of Wexford, with cognizance of all pleas and jurisdictions royal, under the name of Seneschal of the Liberty of Wexford, with power to appoint all officers established of old within that liberty. Earl George afterwards enjoyed it, until 1537, when an act was passed vesting in the crown this and the other possessions of the great absentee lords of Ireland; and the separate jurisdiction of the liberty was thereby terminated. During its existence, the county returned two sets of representatives to the Irish parliament, two members being sent for the liberty, in which the return was made by the lord's seneschal, and two for the Cross, or Church lands within the county, over which was a sheriff appointed by the king, to whom the writs were addressed.

In the year 1571 the people of this county had a feud with the Kavanaghs of Carlow, in which 30 gentlemen of rank in Wexford were killed: but it led to no important consequences. In the civil war which broke out in 1641, it was the scene of important military operations; the Marquess of Ormonde was repulsed, in the early part of it, from before New Ross; and Duncannon fort was afterwards taken by the Catholic party who thus became masters of the whole. But in 1649 it was reduced to submission by Cromwell, who put the garrison of Wexford to the sword in the same sanguinary manner in which Drogheda had been treated. In the war of the Revolution it was much less distinguished; and from this period the history of the county presents a perfect blank, until 1798, when it acquired a melancholy notoriety as the chief seat of the insurrection of that year. In the month of April the county was subjected to martial law in consequence of the suspicions of the secret organization of the society of United Irishmen, which had already pervaded most of the other counties, having been extended to it; but it was not until after actual hostilities had broken out in other parts that any military force was sent hither. The burning of the chapel of Boulavogue, in the parish of Kilcormuck, by the military, and the cruel treatment of the peasantry in order to force them to confess their guilt, hastened the assembly of the people in arms on the two neighbouring hills of Oulart and Kilmacthomas. They were immediately driven from the latter position with some loss, but at the former they routed and cut to pieces the detachment of the military sent to disperse them. Increasing now in numbers and confidence, the insurgents attacked Enniscorthy the next day, and forced the garrison to fall back upon Wexford. Having at the same time cut off a party of infantry and artillery

that was advancing from Duncannon fort to strengthen the garrison of the latter place, the insurgents moved upon that also, and the garrison made a hasty retreat to Waterford. At the same time a camp was formed at Vinegar hill, in the immediate vicinity of Enniscorthy, which was the head-quarters of the insurgent army during its short existence. The possession of Wexford gave occasion to the slaughter of many of the loyalists who had not been able to effect a timely escape, and also of several of the prisoners brought in from time to time; nor were these atrocities without their counterpart in the excesses of the royalist soldiery. At the commencement of hostilities Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, Esq., a Protestant gentleman of the county, who had long signalised himself as an advocate of the people, and an enemy to the severe measures of the Irish government, was chosen general. A few days after the occupation of Wexford, the insurgents attacked the town of New Ross, but after ten hours hard fighting they were repulsed on all sides with considerable loss. Shortly afterwards Harvey was superseded, and the command was given to a Roman Catholic clergyman named Roche. The royal forces which had been collecting from various parts now made a simultaneous attack from all sides on the position at Vinegar hill, which was taken with little difficulty, and the main body of insurgents forced to retreat. The re-capture of Wexford immediately followed, and a fresh torrent of blood was poured forth in the punishment of numbers engaged in the rebellion, which was thus terminated in this district, except in the lingering efforts of detached parties.

The county, with the exception of parts of two parishes (which are in the diocese of Dublin), is entirely within the diocese of Ferns, and in the province of Dublin. For civil purposes it is divided into the baronies of Ballaghkeen, Bantry, Bargy, Forth, Gorey, Scarawalsh, Shelbourne, and Shelmallee. It contains the ancient episcopal town of Ferns; the borough and market-towns of Wexford and New Ross; the market and post-towns of Gorey, Enniscorthy, Newtownbarry, and the disfranchised borough of Fethard; and the post-towns of Arthurstown, Broadway, Clonegal, Camolin, and Taghmon, the last of which was anciently a borough, as were also Clonmines and Bannow. The penny posts are Ballycarny, Bannow, Bridgetown, Duncannon, Kyle, and Oulart. It sent eighteen members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Wexford, New Ross, Gorey, Enniscorthy, Taghmon, Fethard, Clonmines, and Bannow; but since the Union its representatives in the Imperial parliament have been two sent by the county and one for each of the boroughs of Wexford and New Ross. The county members are elected at Wexford. The county constituency, up to the 5th of Jan. 1837, consists of 456 £50, 284 £20, and 2227 £10 freeholders; and 21 £20 and 244 £10 leaseholders; making a total of 3234. The county is included in the Leinster circuit: the assizes are held at Wexford; general sessions of the peace are held twice in the year at each of the towns of Gorey, Wexford, Enniscorthy, and New Ross; and petty sessions are held, at various intervals, at each of the above towns and at Newtownbarry, Burkestown, Clonroche, Duncormuck, Killinick, Oulart, and Taghmon. The county gaol is at Wexford, and there are

bridewells at New Ross, Gorey, and Enniscorthy. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 16 deputy-lieutenants, and 81 other magistrates. The number of constabulary police stations, in 1834, was 36, having unitedly a force of 7 officers, 39 constables, and 170 men, with 8 horses. The district lunatic asylum is at Carlow, the county infirmary and house of industry at Wexford; there are fever hospitals at Wexford, New Ross, Gorey, Enniscorthy, Arthurstown, Castleborough, Oulart, and Newtownbarry, in each of which places there is a dispensary, as also at Taghmon, Kilcavan, Bannow, Broadway, Ferns, Bridgetown, Killenagh, Skreen and Ardcolme, and Clongeen and Newbawn: the dispensaries are maintained by Grand Jury presentments and private subscriptions in equal proportions. The Grand Jury presentments for the year 1835 amounted to £29,039. 13. 11½., of which £2548. 2. 2. was for roads and bridges, being the county charge; £9070. 2. 5½. for roads and bridges, being the baronial charge; £9425. 5. 5½. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries and incidents; 4113. 10. 11½. for the police, and £3882. 12. 10½. for repayment of advances by Government. In the military arrangements the county is in the eastern district, and within its limits are barracks at Wexford, New Ross, and Duncannon, for cavalry, artillery, and infantry; the whole capable of accommodating 18 officers and 372 men.

This district is much detached from the rest of Ireland, having the sea on its eastern and southern sides, the estuary of the Suir and the river of Ross along the greater part of its western border, the remainder of which and the northern side are hemmed in by a lofty range of mountain land, through which there are but few lines of communication. The mountains on the side of the county of Wicklow extend from Slievebuy, a beautiful conical hill covered with verdure, to the valley through which the Slaney flows, dividing this part of the range from the still more extensive and lofty chain of Mount Leinster and the Blackstairs, three remarkable pointed summits of which are distinguished by the names of the "Leaps of Ossian's Greyhounds." Except on the confines, there are no high or extensive ridges of mountains, but the surface is diversified with many single hills of considerable height, and, towards the north, the mountain of Forth forms a less elevated ridge of about 500 feet above the level of the sea, extending 5 or 6 miles in a north-eastern and south-western direction. The general surface between these hills does not expand into large plains: the land declines from the primitive mountains on the north towards the sea in unequal elevations, and, where the depositions of alluvial substances are considerable, the surface has a beautifully waving outline, and is enlivened by numerous gently winding streams. The Slaney, which traverses the northern and eastern part, presents a succession of highly picturesque views, beautifully ornamented with remains of antiquity, and with modern mansions, villas, and plantations. The scenery on the Barrow, in the vicinity of New Ross, which is marked by grander features, can scarcely be surpassed. The southern baronies of Bargy and Forth, which are shut out from the remainder of the county by the Forth mountain, consist of low land that owes its attractions more to human labour and ingenuity than to the gifts of nature. The entire county presents nothing meriting the

name of lake, except Lady's Island lake, in Forth, which claims notice, not from its extent or beauty, but from the singularity of its formation, receiving several small rivulets and having no natural outlet, so that once in every three or four years an opening is cut through the sand bank which separates it from the sea. The sea-coast on the eastern side presents no opening for shelter from foul weather from Arklow to Wexford harbour, and is rendered still more dangerous to shipping by a range of sand banks parallel to the shore, the most northern of which is marked by a light-ship. Towards the northern extremity of this line of coast a harbour has been formed for small craft at the inlet of Courtown, in Kilbride bay, consisting of two rough piers forming a floating dock. Wexford harbour is large and capacious, but its entrance is obstructed by a bar, and the navigation is in other respects dangerous. The Tuscar rock lies about seven miles south-east of Greenore Point: it is marked by a revolving light of three faces, two bright, the third a deep red; a bell also rings in foggy weather. In the northern part of Wexford harbour are the islands of Beg Erin, or Little Ireland, and Great Island, both inhabited: the former is of very small extent, but ancient fame; the latter contains about 80 acres. On doubling Carnsore Point, the Saltee islands, two in number, the larger and the smaller, present themselves off the southern coast. A late return from the resident incumbent of the adjoining parish on the mainland states that these islands are considered to form part of the county of Tipperary. The larger is a mile long and half a mile broad, but not more than one-third of it consists of arable land: the lesser is about a mile in circuit: both are high and contain some rocky pasture. From the lesser island to the mainland is a ridge of rocks called St. Patrick's bridge, extremely dangerous, having not more than from 7 to 10 feet of water above them at low tide. Farther westward is Bagenbon Head, and near it the small dry harbour of Fethard. What was formerly called "Slade Island" is connected with Bannow by a narrow isthmus of sand. The extreme south-west point of the county is marked by a lighthouse at Hook head, 140 feet high, with a steady fixed light. On doubling this point the navigator finds himself within the grand and safe estuary of Waterford harbour, into which the united streams of the Suir, Barrow, and Nore are received.

In the eastern and southern districts, which lie open to the sea, the temperature is milder than that of the adjoining counties of Carlow and Kilkenny. Snow seldom continues on the ground, and the lands may be tilled, and the surface is verdant, while those ten miles inland are frost-bound, and their elevated parts covered with snow. The southern district is subject to storms in spring and autumn, and to heavy rains in winter; but the harvest is as early, if not earlier, than in the opposite Welsh counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, which lie more southerly. It is even earlier here than in the north of Devonshire; and the climate is altogether eminently favourable to the perfection of grain crops. The soil is mostly of a cold clayey nature, being deficient in the substrata of limestone and limestone gravel, universally found in the midland counties. On the whole, the maritime districts are superior to those in the interior, as to fertility. The whole of the eastern

and southern borders has a deep alluvial soil, abounding with various kinds of marl and calcareous sand, with some limestone. The western and inland baronies contain little marl, but in compensation for this defect they have abundance of bog, which affords an adequate supply of turf for burning the lime imported from the neighbouring counties, while the southern baronies are extremely deficient in this useful article. The prevailing clayey and gravelly loam, though apparently stubborn and untractable, when judiciously under-drained and limed, is productive of abundant crops. In the Hook, a peninsula entirely open to the ocean, and little elevated above its level, the subsoil is of a compact limestone, overspread with a thin layer of vegetable mould: it produces grasses of wonderful luxuriance, and both wheat and barley of superior excellence.

The parishes along the sea coast, particularly in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, are divided into small farms of from five to twenty acres, the competition for which produces high rents, and on which is exhibited that wonderful exertion of industry which seldom fails to shew itself in Ireland where the inhabitants are secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and beans; also tares, rape, and turnips. Barley is the principal corn crop throughout the county, and, though uncertain, it generally repays the cultivator by a luxuriant produce. Beans are sown on the lea after it has been manured with marl; the kind sown is the small horse bean, and the produce is generally exported to the West Indies: in seasons of scarcity, this crop has been found of great utility in diminishing the severity of famine. The potato, however, is the staple crop here, as in all the other counties, and all the manure is used for its culture: the seed is planted with the plough in small ridges, three rows in the ridge, and covered with the spade. The general succession of crops is potatoes, barley, and oats; but, in the barony of Forth, beans are introduced. The sowing of clover, which has been for some time increasing, is now very general; but the English green crops for winter feeding are still chiefly confined to the lands of the resident gentry or experimental agriculturists. In some parts, particularly in the peninsula of Hook, the natural grasses are very luxuriant: in the interior, on the cold clay soils, they are thin and of little value: the farmers in general depend upon artificial grasses. Dairies are numerous, but they are not managed with the attention to neatness requisite for ensuring the best kind of butter; nor is sufficient pains taken in the selection of a suitable stock of cows; yet nevertheless there is a large annual export of that article. In Forth and Bargy the farmers manure with marl found in abundance in the interior of those baronies; also with calcareous sand, which is procured in the vicinity of Duncannon fort; floating sea weed is much used in some parts: by these kinds of manure the land is kept permanently in a state of great fertility. In Carne, where the tillage grounds are so overspread with large stones that the superficial observer would think that the plough could hardly be used at all, the land has been kept, from time immemorial, under alternate crops of barley and beans, affording abundant returns. In the eastern district, where also marl is abundant, use is made of it. In this tract, particularly on both sides of the Slaney, pebble limestone is burned, and applied to the

purpose of manure. In the western baronies lime, brought with much toil and expense from the neighbouring counties, is the chief manure. The cottiers on the side of Mount Leinster travel with a horse a journey of two days in going and returning to bring home a load of limestone, forty loads of which are required for manuring an acre. The farmers on the parts adjacent to the Barrow and Suir procure from the beds of these rivers, at low water, a rich sediment of the nature of marl, but which is so heavy that it cannot be carried to a distance without much expense. Under all their various natural disadvantages, the lands of this county, by incessant industry and superior skill, are generally kept in an excellent state unknown in many other parts of Ireland; and in the baronies of Forth and Bargy this distinction is of long standing.

The fences in the southern baronies are in general good and well kept, being formed of mounds of earth and sods, planted with furze on the sides and top, which affords good shelter for cattle, and has the additional advantage of being extremely useful for fuel, while it presents an impenetrable barrier against trespassing. In some cases they are still farther improved by a row of quickset on the summit, which increases both the shelter and ornament. In those parts where turf is plentiful, less attention is paid to the construction of fences; and there they are generally rugged and defective. The farmers are by no means so attentive to the improvement of the breed of cattle as in many other counties: the long-horned was most prevalent, but the short-horned is now most encouraged. Although all the farmers, even the smallest, keep a few sheep for their wool and milk, the common breed reared here is by no means of a good kind, being long-legged, narrow-backed, large-boned, and as wild as deer, insomuch that they are kept from destroying the fences and breaking into the corn-fields by tying their feet with side lines: of the improved breeds, the Leicester is the most encouraged. Swine are numerous, but, like the former kinds of stock, not in general of the best kind. The poultry is excellent; farmers and even cottiers rear vast quantities of turkeys and other domestic fowl; and many old leases contain a clause binding the tenant to rear poultry for the landlord. In the neighbourhood of Wexford they are fattened by cramming, and sent to Dublin and Liverpool. There is a fair every Michaelmas at Ballyhack for poultry only, where the various kinds are sold in large quantities and very cheap, owing to the great number of small land-holders who rear them at a trifling expense from their potato offal and a little barley meal. Bees are in some parts much attended to, and much mead is made. Means are used in some places to save the honey without destroying the bees, by driving them into a fresh hive instead of smothering them. A source of riches, arising from the contiguity to the sea, is found in the extent of sandy warren which furnishes great numbers of rabbits yearly. The burrow of Rosslare, near Wexford harbour, furnishes the market weekly with 300 pair for three months: they are considered peculiarly delicate and well-flavoured. Pigeons are also attended to and found profitable; and, in consequence of the growth of a peculiar kind of grass or sea weed, myriads of wild fowl frequent the shores, the flesh of which is

of remarkably delicate flavour. The barnacle, whynyard, widgeon, teal, and duck, are most esteemed; besides which there is a great supply of sea fowl, which are readily bought, though of inferior quality. Fuel in some parts of the county is very scarce, especially in places remote both from the sea coast, where coal from England can be obtained at a reasonable rate, and from the mountains, where turf can be procured. The great improvement which has been made in the agriculture of the county, even within the last few years, has been mainly effected by the exertions of two agricultural associations, one in the northern and the other in the southern part, in the success of which a lively interest has been taken by the resident gentry, as well by pecuniary contributions as by personal attendance and encouragement: the former is held at Gorey, and is in a flourishing state; the latter, held at Fook's Mill, is on the decline. An agricultural school was carried on for some time at Bannow, and an horticultural institution has been established at Kyle, the particulars of each of which are given in the accounts of the parishes of Bannow and Kilpatrick.

The county, in its geological relations, forms part of the clay-slate tract, which stretches, on the eastern side of the granitic range, from the northern part of the county of Wicklow to the Atlantic. The strata in the southern portions are in some places considerably inflected, but in the northern parts of the county they maintain a tolerably uniform north-eastern and south-western direction, with a dip to the south-east; and the clay-slate is here found immediately in contact with granite, which is the chief component of the Blackstairs and Mount Leinster ranges. The Forth mountain consists almost entirely of quartz rock, with a tendency to the slaty structure from interposed laminæ of clay-slate. The strata range 25° north of east and south of west, and dip 45° towards the north-west: they are occasionally traversed by fissures and by veins of quartz, and in these veins have appeared in some places indications of lead, copper, and iron. The lower grounds and eminences in the vicinity of Forth are composed of alternations of quartz rock and clay-slate: the former rock, which is sometimes iron-shot and of a deep reddish hue, ranges to the north of Wexford town, forming its foundation, and in its southern progress constituting the White Rocks near Kerlogue, extending still further south: clay-slate is visible on the south-eastern side of Forth, and to the north-west is distinctly seen at Carrigg bridge, and in several other parts around the inner haven of Wexford. It is traversed by contemporaneous veins of quartz, and probably contains several beds of greenstone, blocks and fragments of this rock being observable on the strand near Saunders Court, and smaller pieces in the fields above and towards the entrance of Edenvale. The general components of the south-eastern quarter of this county are also quartz rock and clay-slate interstratified, disposed in the manner above described, and containing occasionally beds of greenstone. Towards Carnsore Point the land gradually rises, forming a low swell of ground, composed apparently of granite, as great blocks of that rock, with some few scattered masses of mica slate, occupy its entire surface. The approach to a granite soil is indicated even at Broadway village, a little north of the lake, where blocks of that rock and of mica slate

begin to appear. The granite base breaks forth again in Carrigburn and Camorus hills, to the north-west of Forth; and blocks of granite are strewed over a part of the county extending towards Bannow on the south. At Caim, near the eastern foot of the granitic chain, the clay-slate appears to contain several beds of greenstone; and the bridge over the Urrin stream is mostly built of it. Traces of the same rock occur also near Enniscorthy, on both sides of the Slaney: the clay-slate and quartz rock in the vicinity of this town are sometimes much intermingled. Vinegar hill and the craggy rocks stretching towards Solsborough are principally composed of the latter; so also is Carrigrua-more, to the north-east. But the principal ranges of elevated land, such as Slieve-buy, Bree hill, Slieve kelter, &c., are clay-slate; and quarries are opened in several parts of the line adjacent to the granitic chain, some of the best slates being raised in the neighbourhood of Newtown-Barry and towards Kilkevin to the north-east. A black, slightly carbonated clay occurs near Enniscorthy, where it is mistaken for coal, and some trials were made in consequence: this rock generally contains finely disseminated iron pyrites, and exhibits also thinly interspersed galena. The eastern side of Waterford harbour, in this county, consists principally of clay-slate in strata nearly vertical, but it is surmounted by a cap of sandstone in Broomhill: a similar cap occurs more to the south, in Templetown hill, which gradually declines till it underlines the tongue of floetz limestone which extends to the extremity of Hook Point. This limestone is arranged in strata of only a few inches in thickness, dipping at an angle of from 4° to 8° towards the south, and contains numerous bivalves and corallites: its connection with the sandstone is most conspicuous on the eastern coast, proceeding along which to the north the limestone becomes interstratified with slate clay, and this latter rock at length predominates, alternating with very thin beds of limestone and acquiring a much higher elevation. At the point of junction with the red sandstone beneath it, at Houseland castle, the latter is of a fine grain and red cast. More to the north it acquires a coarser structure, thick beds of conglomerate being interstratified with fine-grained, red, perishable sandstone. These rocks form a bold coast of abrupt precipices, extending to Carnyven headland, eastward of Templetown hill and south of Bagenbon Head. Detached portions of the sandstone shew themselves in other places. The inner haven of Wexford is partly lined with four isolated patches of this rock lying unconformably on the clay-slate: it is of a deep red colour, and is principally composed of fragments of quartz, with a few of clay-slate, cemented by iron-shot quartz. Park Point, on the south side of the haven, consists chiefly of this sandstone arranged in strata from one to two feet thick, which are sometimes separated by a thin seam of red soapy clay. On the western side of the northern extremity of the inner basin is another smaller patch of red conglomerate, situated to the west of the Castle bridge. In a dell westward of Artramont castle is a similar small patch, and a fourth of larger extent occurs in Saunders Court demesne. At Duncormuck is another patch of sandstone, which comes in contact with floetz limestone; and it is found in the Saltee islands, where it is based on the clay-slate. At Ballyback, where Waterford harbour narrows to the north, are caps of sand-

stone conglomerate, reposing unconformably on clay-slate, and containing many pebbles of granite, but fragments of clay-slate are the predominating constituents. The great body of the rugged and isolated hill of Taragh, east of Gorey, consists of porphyry, with a compact felspar base, that sometimes passes into hornstone, containing inlaid crystals of glassy felspar; but greenstone also appears occasionally. Besides the limestone of Hook Point, there is a narrow slip at Drinagh, a mile south of Wexford, which follows the coast for four or five miles southward, consisting of a blueish grey kind, containing corallites and bivalves, and associated with a brownish grey, fine, granular magnesian limestone. A third small limestone district occurs at Duncormuck, and extends from the coast into the interior three or four miles; it is generally of a reddish brown cast, apparently derived from the sandstone conglomerate in its vicinity. A lead mine was discovered at Caim and wrought for several years: the works are now about to be resumed. At Clonmines the remains of an ancient mine are still to be traced; and galena has been found here, partly adhering to quartz and rhomboidal ironstone, and partly thrown on shore after storms, by which portions of the cliff had been torn away. The old heaps in the neighbourhood are supposed to be the remains of the silver mines said to have been worked by the ancient Ostmen. At Kerlogue, near Wexford, is a small vein of copper ore, of the malachite or carbonated green copper ore species. Specimens of plumbago were found, about three years since, at Greenfield, near Enniscorthy; and in quarrying for stone at Bloomfield, in the same neighbourhood, about a year ago, some fine specimens of asbestos were discovered, the only ones known to exist within the county. The horns and bones of the moose deer have been found in the alluvial districts both on the east and south, where there is marl. About a year since, a perfect fossil skeleton of the *Cervus Megaceros*, or gigantic horned deer of Ireland, was found at Ballyhuskard, near the bog of Itty, exceeding in its dimensions the fossil deer in the Dublin museum.

Much coarse woollen cloth was formerly manufactured throughout the county, but almost wholly for domestic use. Cotton-works were erected at St. John's, near Enniscorthy, upwards of twenty years since, but were only carried on for two or three years: at the latter place were also some iron-works. Linens, diapers, checks, and woollens were formerly wrought at Tintern, where the weaving and spinning business was carried on to such an extent that a yarn market and a market-house were built for the accommodation of the buyers and sellers, but both these buildings have fallen into decay, though there are still many weavers in the neighbourhood. The vicinity of the county to the great Nymph Bank renders its fisheries an important object of consideration. In addition to the supply of deep-water sea fish derivable from this source, the inhabitants along the whole coast are mainly employed in fishing: there are also numerous residents at every creek that affords shelter for a few boats, who derive their subsistence partly from their little farms on shore, but mostly from the sea. A valuable fishing ground lies near the shore, adjacent to the Saltee islands, but the want of a harbour adequate to the reception and shelter of a better description of craft prevents the fishery from being fol-

lowed, except in open boats. There are two small harbours, one at Fethard and the other at Cross-Farnogue, at the eastern extremity of Ballyteigue bay, which, inadequate as they are, enable the fishermen to go out in the summer season; but the want of a good harbour prevents them from partaking much in the profits of the cod and herring fishery, which is chiefly carried on in the winter. Shell fish are caught in great abundance along the shore. The oysters are much esteemed by some for their size and flavour, but they do not maintain that character in the Dublin market: the lobsters are also reckoned to be of a superior kind. Salmon, white trout, eels, and the pearl muscle are taken in the Slaney. The chief commerce of the county is in the export of agricultural produce, especially barley, to various ports on the British coast. The chief markets for grain are Wexford, Enniscorthy, and Castlebridge; the first is the port for the two others. New Ross has also a considerable trade in the same produce. The surplus butter is either taken to Gorey, and there sold for the Dublin market, or exported from Wexford and Waterford to Bristol, Liverpool, &c. There is also a considerable export of cattle, pigs, and poultry, which are shipped at Wexford and Waterford to be exported to England by steam.

The only large river is the Slaney, which enters the county at Newtown-Barry, and flows in a south-eastern course through Enniscorthy to Wexford; the tide flows to Enniscorthy, and the river is navigable so far by large boats: it receives the Bann near Fern, and the Boro south of Enniscorthy. The Bannow is a small stream falling into the harbour of the same name, and chiefly remarkable for the historical reminiscences connected with it. The Corug, another small stream, falls into the same harbour. The Owenvarra empties itself into St. George's Channel at the fishing port of Courtown, in the bay of Kilbride. The Barrow forms a small part of the western boundary from Blackstairs mountain to its confluence with the Nore, whence, assuming the name of the Ross river, it continues to skirt the county, passing by New Ross, and having depth of water sufficient for vessels of large burden; at Great Island it exchanges its new name for that of the Suir, with which it here unites, and the whole body of waters flows southwards, still skirting the county, and disembogues itself in the capacious and safe estuary of Waterford harbour.

The relics of antiquity anterior to the arrival of the English are very few, with the exception of monastic buildings. A fine tumulus or rath stands at Salville or Moatabeg, and another at Dónamore, both in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy. Near Old Ross there is also a rath or tumulus, and two of considerable extent near Dunbrody. Smaller raths are scattered in numbers through the southern baronies: one of the most perfect is at Ballytrent, near Broadway, which has a double mound, and has been lately laid out as a pleasure garden. There are remains of monasteries at Wexford town, Enniscorthy, St. John's to the south of it, Ferns, Dunbrody, Ross, and Clonmines. Tintern abbey has been converted into a residence of the Colclough family. The houses of Ballyhack, Carnsore, and Clonmore, are now parish churches; the remains of Glascarrig are still visible, part being used as a barn. The sites of

the other monastic buildings are either uncertain or wholly unknown: their names are Achadhabla, Airdne-coemhain, Arbensis, Ardladhrann, Camross, Disert-Cheandubhoin, Down, Drum-chaoín-chellaigh, Fionmagh, Horetown, Inverdaoile, Innisbeg, Innisfeal, Kilcloghan or Killogan, Maghere-nuidhe, Seanbhotha, and Taghmon. There were religious houses on each of the little islands of Beg Erin and Derinis. Near Carnsore are the ruins of a very ancient chapel, called St. Vaugh's.

The remains of castellated buildings are still more numerous. At Wexford is White castle, over against the entrance to the harbour, also a castle within the town, since taken down and a barrack erected on its site. Two miles north-west of the town is Carrigg castle, seated on the pinnacle of a rock over the Slaney. Two miles from Wexford is also the castle of Barntown; and that of Ferns is worthy of note both in an historical and architectural point of view. One of the noblest and earliest military structures of the English settlers is Enniscorthy castle. Another of these feudal structures is at Mackmine: Brown's castle, on a projecting point over the river Slaney, about two miles from Enniscorthy, is in ruins. At a short distance from Dunbrody abbey is a curious old fortress, called *Cuislan-na-Blahie*, or "Buttermilk Castle"; and in the same neighbourhood are the ruins of Killesk, Knockagh, and Kilhile castles. Of Ballykeroge or Sutton's castle, so called from its founder, Roger de Sutton, considerable ruins still exist; and in the same neighbourhood are a castle at Stokestown, another at Aldertown, a third at Priest's Haggard, and two in the Great Island. On the summit of Mountgarrett, a lofty hill that overlooks the town of New Ross, are the ruins of an ancient castle, from which a branch of the Butler family derives the title of Viscount. On the peninsula of Hook are the remains of Slade castle and Houseland castle; and on its extreme point is the old fort Hook tower, which has recently been converted into a lighthouse. Duncormuck or Cros-cormuck castle, on the inlet of Bannow, also owes its erection to the English settlers under de Montmorency. There are the remains, more or less perfect, of nearly sixty of these ancient castles, or towers, most of which are situated in the baronies of Forth and Bargy: the principal, not already enumerated, are Johnstown castle, near Wexford, now incorporated with the modern castellated mansion of H. R. G. Morgan, Esq.; Rathmacknee, in the same neighbourhood, which was inhabited by the Knox family within the last seventy years; Bargy, which gave name to the barony, also incorporated with some comparatively modern additions; Butlerstown, Lingstown, Ballycogley, and Cloest, in the barony of Forth; and Ballyhealy, Ballyteigue, Baldwinstown, Coolhull, and Dáne's castle, in that of Bargy. Not far from Duncormuck castle is Strongbow's fort, on the head of Bagenbon, where are yet visible the remains of strong intrenchments, attributed to that leader, though it is more probable that they were thrown up by the party under Fitz-Stephen, who landed there two years before, as Strongbow's debarkation took place in the county of Waterford. Duncannon fort, on the eastern bank of Waterford harbour, is modern in comparison with those hitherto noticed. The modern mansions of the nobility and gentry are described in their respective parishes.



Seal of the Corporation. WEXFORD, a sea-port, borough, market, post, and assize town, in the barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 74 miles (S.) from Dublin and 30½ (E. N. E.) from Waterford; containing 10,673 inhabitants. This town, which, as far as can be inferred from the earliest historical notices respecting it, was a maritime settlement of the Danes, is thought to have derived its name, which was anciently written Weisford, from the term Waesfiord (Washford), which implies a bay overflowed by the tide, but left nearly dry at low water, like the washes of Lincolnshire and Cambridge-shire. Nothing further is known respecting it till the time of the English invasion, when it was besieged by Fitz-Stephen and Harvey de Montemarisco, immediately after their landing at Bannow, aided by the Irish army of Dermot Mac Murrough. The townsmen at first marched out to give the invaders battle, but awed by their numbers and discipline they retired within their walls, after having set fire to the suburbs to check the enemy's pursuit: an assault of the besiegers was gallantly repulsed, but at the end of three days they surrendered on condition of recognising the sovereignty of Dermot. The town, with two adjoining cantreds, was then assigned to the two English leaders, conformably with a previous agreement; and Fitz-Stephen, to secure himself in his new possession, immediately commenced the erection of a castle in a position commanding the pass of the Slaney at Carrigg. After the main body of the English had proceeded to Dublin, the Wexford men invested the castle, and having in vain endeavoured to force an entrance, prevailed upon Fitz-Stephen and his garrison to surrender, by means of a fabricated account of the destruction of Strongbow and all his companions in arms. On the arrival of Strongbow, who, after the dispersion of the Irish army before Dublin, had hastened to the relief of Fitz-Stephen, the townsmen quitted Wexford and took refuge in Beg Erin, an island in the harbour, carrying their prisoners with them as hostages for their own good treatment. The plan succeeded: on the arrival of King Henry, they gave up their prisoners and were allowed to return peaceably to Wexford, which they now promised to hold under his authority. Henry, on his hurried departure from Ireland to suppress an insurrection in Normandy, gave the town in charge to William Fitz-Aldelm, Philip de Braosa, and Philip of Hastings, with a body of 50 knights. In 1174 he granted the town to Strongbow, who, during his residence in it, celebrated the marriage of his sister Basilea with Raymond le Gros and appointed him governor. In 1177, Raymond received Fitz-Aldelm here on his arrival as Custos or Governor of Ireland, who placed his kinsman, Walter Almain, in command of the place; but Raymond having been restored, soon after proceeded by sea with part of the garrison to the relief of the city of Cork, which was besieged by an Irish army. After the death of Strongbow, and of all the male issue of his only daughter, who had married William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and the subsequent

partition of his immense property among his five grand-daughters, Wexford was assigned to Joan, the second sister, who had married Warren de Mountchensey. In 1318 the town received its earliest charter extant from Adomar de Valence, into whose possession it and the lordship came by marriage with Warren's only daughter. In 1327, an Irish army under O'Brien was repulsed from the town with great slaughter. During the struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York it was seized in 1462, by Sir John Butler, whose brother, the Earl of Ormonde, had been just before beheaded by the Yorkists; but having rashly accepted a challenge from the Earl of Desmond, who had advanced to dispossess him, to decide the contest in the open field, he suffered a total defeat: the victorious earl held a parliament in the town in the next year. The lordship, which had been conveyed, through the female line, to Richard Talbot, who married the only daughter of Adomar de Valence, continued in the possession of his descendants, until forfeited in the 28th of Hen. VIII., under the act against absentees. By the charter of Jas. I., in 1608, the castle and borough were granted to the corporation at an annual rent. On the breaking out of the war of 1641, Wexford was one of the first places that fell into the hands of the insurgents, and was their chief port for receiving military supplies from other countries. On the approach of Cromwell, in 1649, the inhabitants at first refused to admit any troops on the part of the king, but afterwards consented to receive 2000 Catholics sent by the Marquess of Ormonde: but the aid was useless, for Cromwell's troops gained admission either by force or through the treachery of Stafford, the governor, and the town was given up to military execution, as had been the case with Drogheda. The castle and much of the corporation property was confiscated at this period. After the battle of the Boyne, the town declared for Wm. III., and was garrisoned by his troops. In 1793, a large body of the peasantry proceeded thither to rescue some Whiteboy prisoners: on their approach a detachment of the garrison was sent out to disperse them, the commander of which, Capt. Valloton, having ridden in advance of his men, for the humane purpose of expostulating with the insurgents on their conduct, was cut down by a scythe: a monumental obelisk erected on the Windmill hill commemorates this deplorable event. During the disturbances of 1798, Wexford was the chief position of the insurgents in the south of Ireland. After the defeat of a detachment of the King's troops, at the Three Rocks, on the 30th of May, on their march to the town, it was evacuated in a panic by the garrison, and immediately taken possession of by the insurgents, who made it their principal station, and kept it till the 21st of the following month, during which time they put to death 91 of their prisoners on the bridge. On the advance of the royal army, after the total defeat of the main body of the insurgents at Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, it was evacuated with such precipitation that a troop of yeoman-cavalry, which had galloped in advance of the main body, in the hope of preventing the apprehended ill-treatment of their wives and families from the paroxysms of despair of their opponents, entered without the smallest check or opposition. Medals of gold and silver were struck by order of the corporation, to commemorate

this event, and given to the officers and privates of the corps. In 1804, the walls underwent a thorough repair, at the expense of the corporation, on which occasion a piece of plate was presented to the mayor.

The town is situated on the lower part of a hill, close to the shore of the estuary of the Slaney, where it opens into the broad but shallow expansion of Wexford haven. Its extent from north to south within the walls is nearly a statute mile, or a mile and a quarter, including the suburb of Faithe at its southern extremity, the name of which is a corruption of Feagh, from the parish of St. Michael of Feagh, in which it is situated. The streets are narrow, partially and indifferently paved, and not lighted; two attempts, made in 1830 and 1833, to bring the town within the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV., for paving, lighting, and cleansing towns, failed; the proposal being each time rejected by a majority of a public meeting convened for its consideration. An arrangement recently made with a Scotch contractor to light the quay with gas will probably remove this inconvenience, by having the contract extended to the rest of the town. It contains 1820 houses, in general well built and of respectable appearance; the supply of water is partly by pipes laid down by the corporation for improving the quays, and partly from wells, or from the public conduit in the corn-market, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Ely.

The town is connected at its northern end with the grounds on the opposite bank of the Slaney by a bridge commenced in 1794, and opened in 1795; it was constructed wholly of American oak, at an expense of £17,000, by the late Emanuel Cox, an engineer from the United States, and the builder of the wooden bridge at Londonderry: its



Bridge Commissioners' Seal.

length was 1571 feet. The collection of the tolls and care of the bridge was committed to a corporation, consisting of the shareholders who contributed towards its erection and some *ex-officio* members. In consequence of its decayed state the corporation had it repaired, or rather re-constructed, at an expense of £6000, of which £4000 was raised by a mortgage of the tolls, which let, in 1832, for £700 per annum. The structure now consists of two causeways projecting from the opposite banks of the river, and of the respective lengths of 650 and 188 feet; the roadway of the bridge over the intervening space of 733 feet is of timber, supported on 23 sets of piers of the same material, with a draw-bridge, to permit the passage of vessels with masts. A quay extends for nearly half a mile from the bridge, having a general breadth of 60 feet, except near its middle, called the Crescent, where it widens to 80 feet. On the opposite shore has been raised the ballast quay, so called from being formed by the ballast deposited there by the shipping: it serves as a breakwater for the protection of the vessels moored on the side towards the town. The former of these quays has received a considerable extension to the south-west by an embankment raised by J. E. Redmond, Esq., which carries it on in a direct line to the end of Fishers'-row, whence a com-

munication with that part of the country will be opened by a road in the same direction to the rock of Maudlin-town, where it will form a junction with the Killinick road. A branch of the Bank of Ireland occupies a very neat structure faced with granite, forming the north-western angle of the Crescent. The Provincial Bank has also an establishment on the quay. A building, with an exterior corresponding with that of the Bank, is about to be erected on the Crescent-quay, for reading-rooms and a library; on the same quay a building is also in progress for the accommodation of the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1831; two reading-rooms have been already opened. The Wexford Union Club, formed in 1833, is held in a building erected for it on the quay. A small and neat theatre was built in the Back-street about four years since, as a private speculation, which not having succeeded, it is used as an auction and commission sale-room, without any alteration in its internal arrangements: a circulating library is kept in its lobby. Balls for public charities and on other occasions are given in the Assembly-rooms, a handsome suite of apartments belonging to the corporation. The castle and its surrounding grounds, granted by Cromwell to a person named Borr, were sold about a century since to the Government by that individual's representative, who contracted to convert it into a spacious barrack; but the transaction having been made the subject of parliamentary inquiry, the contractor, who was a member of the House of Commons, was obliged to vacate his seat and the treaty was put an end to. The present barracks, situated at the commencement of the Faithe, form a considerable range, capable of affording accommodation to 7 officers and 172 men, with an hospital for 12 patients. Several new streets have been opened within the last few years.

The inhabitants, in the time of the Danes, maintained themselves by commerce and piracy: afterwards the fisheries, and chiefly that of herrings, were their main source of subsistence: at present the staple trade of the town is the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, the herring and oyster fisheries, though still of some magnitude in the winter months, having declined considerably, from the withdrawing of the bounties, the poverty of those engaged in it, and the want of safety harbours. The principal manufacture is that of malt, for which there were 38 establishments in 1831, in which from 70,000 to 80,000 barrels of malt were annually made, by much the greater part of which was exported, chiefly to Dublin: the quantity has since decreased. A distillery, lately built on a large scale in the suburbs, consumed 25,000 barrels of grain in the same year: there are breweries, tan-yards and ropewalks in the town and suburbs. The magnitude of the export trade may be estimated by the fact that, in 1831, upwards of 300,000 barrels of grain were purchased by the merchants, chiefly for export either in the raw state or malted: that of cattle during the same period was very considerable, and 28,000 firkins of butter were exported: since the place has been made a bonding port the coasting trade has diminished, but that to Great Britain has increased proportionally; a store for bonded tea has been erected. The amount of customs' duties for 1835 was £4920. 13. 10.; and for 1836, £6306. 10. 9. The amount of the excise duties collected in the Wexford revenue district, for the former year, was £76,453. 19. 8½.

The port or haven is formed by two low sandy peninsulas approaching each other from the north and south, and separated by a narrow entrance half a mile broad between Rosslare and Raven points. On the outside is a bank of shifting sand, which has been for some years gradually increasing, so that in the part where it is lowest, and which therefore



Harbour Corporation Seal.

is the principal passage to the haven's mouth, there is only six feet of water at the ebb of spring tides; and as the rise of springs is but six feet, and at neaps from three to four, vessels of every size larger than fishing boats must ride outside exposed to the danger of shipwreck before there is a sufficient depth of water to float them in: the navigation of the interior of the harbour, a distance of five miles, is both intricate and shallow. Several expedients have been suggested by Sir John Rennie in a report on the subject, for the diminution of those obstacles to the safe navigation of the haven, but none of them have been yet acted upon. Notwithstanding these formidable obstacles the commerce is considerable; there are 110 registered vessels, of the aggregate burden of 6500 tons, and navigated by 600 seamen, belonging to the port; these are chiefly engaged in the British and coasting trade. The port is considered to be a great nursery for seamen, as there is always a considerable proportion of apprentices in the merchants' service there. There are two steamers on the Wexford and Liverpool station, one of which sails every week in winter and twice a week in summer, carrying live cattle, provisions, merchandise, and passengers. The shipping interests have been materially promoted by the construction of a patent slip and ship-building yard, by Mr. Redmond, at the southern extremity of his new embankment, from which a vessel of 70 tons has been already launched; the vessels belonging to the port had been previously built at Milford and Liverpool. The trade with the interior of the country is carried on chiefly by the Slaney, which is navigable to Enniscorthy; it is proposed to establish a line of steamers between the two towns. The principal market is on Saturday; there is one for poultry, butter, eggs, and small wares on Wednesday: meat, fish, and vegetables are exposed for sale daily. The shambles occupy one side of a street leading from the quay; the butter market is held underneath the Court of Conscience, the corn and potato market in a square named the corn-market; poultry is vended in the public street. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and the 29th of June, on the Windmill Hill; on the 24th of Aug. in the Faithe; and on the Saturday before Shrovetide, March 17th, May 1st, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 1st. in the town.

The first charter to Wexford on record is that of Adomar de Valence in 1318, already noticed, which was confirmed and extended by that of the 12th of Hen. IV., in 1411, and again confirmed by Elizabeth in 1558. The act of the 28th of Hen. VIII. for vesting the estates of absentees in the crown, under which that of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was confiscated, was followed by another specially confirming the liberties

and privileges of the corporation of Wexford. A third charter was granted by Jas. I., in 1608, which is the latest now in force; that subsequently granted by Jas. II., in 1688, having been annulled after the revolution. The corporation is one of those subjected to the new rules of the 25th of Chas. II. By the charter of Jas. I. the ground within the ancient limits of the town and its suburbs was made a free borough corporate, by the name of "the Town or Free Borough of Wexford," to consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, free burgesses and commonalty, and the body so incorporated was called "the Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town or Borough of Wexford;" the mayor to be a justice of the peace within the borough and county, also to be escheator, coroner, clerk of the market and master of the say; and a court to be held every second Monday before the mayor and bailiffs, with civil jurisdiction to any amount. It also grants a guild of the merchants of the staple, of which the retiring mayor and bailiffs are to be mayor and constables for the ensuing year. At present the mayor appoints a deputy; there are 23 other burgesses; no recorder has been appointed for many years and the mayor's court has fallen into disuse; but that functionary still exercises occasionally a right to attach the property of persons about to go beyond the limits of his jurisdiction. The corporation still possesses large portions of its original lands; but as many of them are let on long leases or in perpetuity, at very low rates, the income from this source does not exceed £270 per ann.; tolls were levied to the average amount of £900 per ann., but the demand for them has been discontinued for some years, in consequence of the right being disputed. A court of conscience is held by the mayor every week for debts under 40s. Irish; imprisonment for two months by this court cancels a debt under 20s. and for four months one under 40s. The mayor regulates the assize of bread. The assizes for the county are held in the town, and also the Epiphany and Midsummer general sessions for this district of the county, at which the mayor takes precedence of all the other county magistrates on the plea of his commission bearing date from the granting of the governing charter: petty sessions are held weekly and special road sessions twice in the year. Two minor corporations have been formed under an act of the 34th of Geo. III.; these are the Quay Corporation and the Bridge Corporation. The Quay Corporation, composed of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, town-clerk, port collector, and the members for the county and town, with 36 others elected by a majority of the persons attending (seven to be a quorum), is a corporation with power to levy rates on the vessels entering the port, to be applied towards making, maintaining, and improving the harbour, quays, and passages to them; it has also the regulation of the pilotage and of the supply of pipe water, and is invested with certain powers towards the cleansing and economy of the town. Under this authority the avenues to the quay are kept in repair by this body, and a pilot establishment has been formed, consisting of two smacks with a sail boat and row boat attached to each; the pilot station is near Rosslare fort. The receipts of the corporation, in 1834, were £2686; the expenditure £2677. The borough corporation repaired the streets up to the period of the interruption of the collection of tolls, since which the streets have been neither cleaned nor repaired;

all the thoroughfares up to the town are kept in order by the county grand jury. The Bridge Corporation consists of the subscribers to the fund for building the bridge across the Slaney at Wexford, who are empowered to levy tolls thereon for defraying the expenses of its erection and repairs, and to divide the surplus revenue among the subscribers rateably. The courthouse, situated on the quay, opposite to the end of the bridge, is a neat structure, erected at the expense of the county, and consists of a centre and two wings, with its entrance under a pediment supported by two columns. The county gaol and house of correction stands at the entrance of the town from New Ross, enclosed by a wall from 16 to 20 feet high, with an entrance between two turnkeys' lodges. It consists of a centre and two wings: the interior contains 58 sleeping-cells, 12 day-rooms, and 16 airing-yards, with a detached hospital: the male prisoners are employed at breaking stones or at the treadmill; the females in washing, spinning and knitting. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament by a prescriptive right exercised without interruption from 1374 till the Union, at which period the number of its representatives was reduced to one, whom it continues to return under the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88: the mayor is the returning officer. The present number of electors is about 330: the limits of the electoral boundary are fully detailed in the Appendix. The environs contain a number of handsome houses and neat villas, the residences of the gentry connected with the town. Within the last few years new roads have been opened between Wexford, Duncannon Fort, New Ross, and Enniscorthy, the last-named of which is now the mail coach road: a new approach to the town from the Carrigg bridge road is contemplated, as is the formation of a short canal of four miles to the bathing village of Curracloe.

The union of Wexford, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop, consists of the rectories of St. Patrick's, Maudlintown, Killilogue or Kerlogue, Drinagh, Rathaspick, Kildavin, and Ardcantrisk; the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary's, and the impropriate cures of St. Iberius (Wexford), St. Bridget's or Bride's, St. Selsker's or Sanctum Sepulcrum, St. Tullogue's or St. Euleck's, St. Peter's, St. Michael's of Feagh, and Carrigg: of these, the parishes of St. Patrick, St. Mary, St. Iberius, St. Bridget, St. Selsker and St. Tullogue are within the walls, and being entirely built upon, pay no tithes or dues of any kind; the rest, which are without the walls, are described under their respective heads. The glebe of St. Patrick's, now the site of the parochial school, contains 20 perches; that of St. Mary's, now a dwelling-house and offices, 2 roods; of St. Selsker's, now a garden, 20 perches; and of St. Tullogue's, now the site of five small houses, 1 rood; making a total of 1 acre of glebe land within the walls. By a return to a regal visitation made in 1615, it appears that there were then 20 churches in the town; at present there are but two, those of St. Iberius and St. Selsker. The former, erected in the latter part of the last century, is now the principal, though not the mother church of the union, that of Rathaspick being so considered, and the new incumbent being therefore inducted first into it and afterwards into each of the other churches. It is a plain structure with stone quoins and surmounted with a cupola; the interior has a gallery round three sides,

and the fourth, containing the altar, forms a semicircular recess separated from the body of the building by an open screen of two pilasters and two columns: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £252 for its repair. The church of St. Selsker is a small edifice, erected in 1818 at an expense of £1400, in the early style of English architecture, with pannelled buttresses at the angles, terminating in pinnacles, and plain buttresses between the lancet-shaped windows on each side and a combination of three similarly shaped windows at the east end; the body of the church is connected by a small vestibule with the massive ancient tower of the old church: the interior is fitted up with open seats instead of pews: there are several monuments of great antiquity in the church-yard. In St. John's church-yard is a handsome mausoleum erected by J. H. Talbot, of Talbot Hall, Esq., to the memory of his wife. In the R. C. divisions the union or district of Wexford extends over the whole of the town and suburbs, and includes 11 of the 16 parishes constituting the Protestant union: of the remaining five, Drinagh, Rathaspick, and Kildavin are included in the union or district of Piercestown; Carrigg and Ardcantrisk in that of Glynn. The chapel of the Franciscans has been long used as the principal chapel of the Wexford union. The conventual Franciscans settled here in the reign of Henry III.: about the year 1380 they obtained possession of the convent and church of St. Bridget and St. John, which had previously belonged to the Knights Hospitallers: at the dissolution the buildings and lands were granted in perpetuity to two laymen. The community at present consists of a guardian elected triennially at a general meeting of the Franciscan order in Dublin, and six friars. The building is a plain edifice, with the exception of a modern addition erected for a library, which contains a valuable collection of theological works, chiefly of the early Christian fathers, and also books in other departments of literature. The building, which is surmounted by a turret with a cupola and cross, and furnished with a clock, was erected under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Walsh, late guardian of the convent, who, with the aid of a subscription for the purpose, also collected the library, chiefly from the continent. The chapel, dedicated to St. John and St. Bridget, and supposed to occupy the site of that of the ancient monastery of the Franciscans, is a large unornamented pile: the burial-ground attached to it has been lately enlarged, and a commodious house for the clergyman has been built adjoining the chapel, at an expense of about £1000. The nunnery was established in 1818 for nuns of the order of the Presentation: their house, adjoining the Franciscan convent and erected principally at the expense of the late Mr. Carrol, of the Faithe, contains a small chapel elegantly fitted up at the expense of the Countess of Shrewsbury, who presented £200 for that purpose: it is open on Sundays as a public place of worship: beneath the chapel is a commodious school-room, in which the girls originally attached to the Lancasterian school, and those belonging to the Redmond female orphan-house, are gratuitously educated by the ladies of the order, and also instructed in useful and ornamental needle-work. The Wesleyan Methodists have two places of worship: a congregation in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society, and another, called the separatists, meet in private houses.

The diocesan school for the see of Ferns, situated to the north of the town, on the road from Ferry-Carrigg, was built in 1800, at the expense of the county, on a piece of ground leased by the late R. Neville rent-free for 30 years, with a right reserved of charging it with a rent not exceeding £50 per annum at the end of that period, which has not since been demanded by the present proprietor, Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart. The school has accommodation for 40 boarders and 6 daily pupils, and has a large play-ground attached: the master receives a salary of £70, paid by the bishop and the beneficed clergy of the diocese: an additional salary of £100 was paid by the corporation until the discontinuance of the payment of tolls. The parochial school, founded in 1824, and situated on the glebe of the parish of St. Patrick, is a neat building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and containing two school-rooms, in which 77 boys and 62 girls are instructed; it is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity and by voluntary contributions. St. Peter's college originated in a bequest by the Rev. Peter Devereux, P. P. of Kilmore, made during the existence of the penal code, which prohibited students for the priesthood from being educated at home. It consisted of a farm, the proceeds of which were to provide for the education of two ecclesiastical students in a foreign college: the continental war prevented the bequest being applied to its intended purpose, and a large sum accumulated, which, in 1818 was expended in the purchase of land and the erection of the buildings, which are vested in the R. C. bishop of the diocese and two clergymen as trustees. The college stands on Summer Hill, an elevated situation to the west of the town, and presents the appearance of a large mansion-house, containing accommodation for a president, six professors, and 30 resident pupils, with classrooms for 150 daily pupils: a large addition is now in progress of erection in the Gothic style, to contain a chapel, library, and accommodations for an additional number of professors and pupils; it is to form a quadrangle, the eastern front of which is completed and exhibits a square tower in its centre with octangular turrets at each angle, which will be surmounted with a spire 140 feet high; the interior will be surrounded by a colonnade in the cloister style, enclosing an open area of about 130 feet square. The course of studies comprises all the gradations of instruction from the rudiments to the highest departments in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, physics, logic, metaphysics and ethics; and, should the wants of the diocese require it, a course of theology to supersede the necessity of students finishing their education at Maynooth. The fees, the maximum of which is limited to £28 per annum, are at present £25 for resident and £6 for daily pupils. Protestant children are admitted without any interference with their religious principles: the profits of the institution are applied exclusively to charitable purposes. The Wexford poor school, founded in 1809 by Mr. W. Doran, is attended by upwards of 300 boys. An infants' school, founded in 1830, affords instruction to upwards of 70 children in a building erected for the purpose. The county infirmary, in the north-western part of the town, contains 10 wards and 35 beds; attached to it is a dispensary, with a house for the surgeon. The county fever hospital, erected in 1818 in the south-western suburb, has six wards, con-

taining 60 beds: during the prevalence of cholera it was used for the reception of patients labouring under that disease. The Earl of Shrewsbury has for the last seven years given £50 per annum to this institution. The house of industry and lunatic asylum was established in 1816 in the old gaol: the former contains two departments, one for the aged and infirm, the other for vagrants and prostitutes: all the inmates able to work are employed; the poor are allowed half of their earnings; vagrants, none. The department for lunatics is now very small, as most of the patients have been removed to the district asylum at Carlow. The Redmond female orphan house was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1900, being the accumulated proceeds of a bequest of £500 by the late Walter Redmond, of Bettyville, Esq., together with a donation of £200 by John H. Talbot, of Talbot Hall, Esq.; the institution, originally intended for 12 orphans, without religious distinction, but containing accommodations for 34, is maintained by a bequest of £120 per annum from the founder, and is under the superintendence of the R. C. bishop and five other trustees; the children are received at an early age and apprenticed at 16: the house stands on part of St. Peter's College lands. A savings' bank and a loan fund have also been opened. Some charitable bequests to the poor of Wexford and the adjoining parishes are distributed by the rector, under the names of Tottenham's fund, Browne's fund, and Tait's charity.

The ruins of the ancient monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul of Selsker, consisting of a tower, now forming part of the present church, and some of the arches, are still in existence. It is said that Cromwell, when he destroyed the church at the sacking of Wexford, carried away the ring of bells, and that they are now in one of the churches in Liverpool: according to tradition, the freedom of the town and exemption from the port dues of Liverpool were granted to the freemen of Wexford in lieu of these bells. There are no remains of the priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of the Magdalene leper house. Some portions of the town walls, with five of the towers, three square and two round, are still in a sufficient state of preservation to show that the walls were 22 feet high, and were supported on the inside by a rampart of earth 21 feet thick: ruins of most of the old churches are still visible. Near the west gate was a strong chalybeate spring, now closed up. Many coins have been found at different times, but none of great antiquity: among them are some of copper of the dates 1605 and 1615, evidently struck off for tokens by merchants or dealers to supply the deficiency of legal coin. Near the Windmill hill a rudely carved urn of unbaked clay, containing calcined human bones, was found in 1831. Nicholas French, author of "The Bleeding Iphigenia," and of several other political publications during the reign of Chas. II., was a native of this town. Wexford gives one of his titles of Earl, in the Irish peerage, to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

WHERRY, a parish, in the barony of GARRycastle, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Farbane, 3555 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Brosna, comprises 16,732 statute acres, of which 80 are woodland and more than 7000 are bog; the remainder

is divided in nearly equal portions between pasture and tillage. The arable land is of very good quality and favourable to the growth of corn; but the pasture, except the lowlands near the river, is indifferent, and the meadow land poor. The system of agriculture is slowly improving; there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for agricultural purposes and for building. The principal seats are Ballylen, the residence of the Rev. H. King, situated in a fine demesne; Killygally, of the Rev. H. Mahon; and Moyclare, of R. Lawder, Esq. Fairs are held at Farbane on Aug. 2nd and Oct. 20th: the Grand Canal passes within a quarter of a mile of the parish. It is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. J. Armstrong and the Rev. H. King; the vicarage forms part of the union of Tessaurean; and the perpetual curacy, which is also called Farbane, is in the patronage of the incumbent. The tithes amount to £276. 18. 5½, of which one-half is payable to the impropiator and the other to the vicar. The glebe-house, annexed to the curacy, was built in 1818 at an expense of £500, of which £450 was a gift and £50 a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres, valued at £21 per ann.; and the income of the curacy is £99. 7. 8½, arising from the glebe, a stipend of £55. 7. 8½, payable by the incumbent, and an augmentation of £14 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church of the perpetual curacy was built in 1804, at an expense of £461 British, of which £327 was raised by parochial assessment and the remainder by subscription; a belfry turret was added to it in 1819 by the same means. In the R. C. divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and is the head of a union, called Farbane, comprising also the parish of Tessaurean; in each parish is a chapel; that of Farbane is a handsome edifice lately erected. There are five private schools, in which are about 200 children; and a dispensary. There are remains of old castles at Cool and Kilcolgan.

WHIDDY ISLAND, in the parish of KILMACOMOGUE, barony of BANTRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Bantry; containing 714 inhabitants. It is situated near the inner extremity of the bay of Bantry, and extends from N. E. to S. W. nearly three miles, having an average breadth of about one mile, and comprising 1218 statute acres of excellent land, chiefly under an improved system of cultivation. It is remarkable for the variety of its soil, which in some places consists of a rich loam, and in others of rock, sand, and stiff clay: on the north side are extensive rocks of a black shaly substance, soft and unctuous, and much resembling black lead: it is called *Lapis Hibernicus*, and was formerly given medicinally in cases of inward bruises, but is now chiefly used by carpenters as black chalk. There are both a fresh and a salt water lake on the island. Three batteries, each consisting of a circular tower surrounded by a deep fosse, and together mounting 18 guns, were built subsequently to the descent of the French fleet here in 1796: there were barracks for seven officers and 188 non-commissioned officers and men of the engineer and artillery departments, but the whole are now entrusted to the care of one man. Along the eastern shore of the island are five small islets, between which and the mainland on the east is the best anchorage in the bay, in five or

six fathoms, quite landlocked, and secure from all winds. On an eminence near the eastern point of the island are the ruins of a castle, built by O'Sullivan Bear in the reign of Hen. VI. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was in the possession of Sir George Carew, Lord-President of Munster, and it was ultimately destroyed by Ireton during the civil war of the 17th century. There are also some vestiges of an ancient church, with a cemetery attached. The island forms part of the estate of the Earl of Bantry.

WHITEABBEY, a village, in the parish of CARMONEY, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Belfast, on the shore of Belfast Lough; containing 71 houses and 391 inhabitants. It takes its name from an old abbey, whose picturesque ruins consist of a chapel, the remains of which denote the early English style of architecture, but at what time or by whom founded is not known.

WHITECHURCH, or TEMPLEGALL, a parish, partly in the baronies of FERMOY and EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, but chiefly in the county of the city of CORK, province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Cork, on the road to Limerick; containing 2856 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,687 statute acres, of which 2512 are in the barony of Fermoy, 723 in that of East Muskerry, and 7143 in the north liberties of the city. The land is generally cold and the soil light, resting on a substratum of clay-slate: it is chiefly under tillage, but there are some large dairy farms; its proximity to the city affords the facility of procuring an abundant supply of manure, and from the spirited exertions of the Rev. Mr. Horgan and others the system of agriculture is rapidly advancing. A new line of road lately opened from Cork by the perseverance of A. Beale, Esq., proprietor of the Monard iron-works, has stimulated the farmers to clear their rocky grounds; and having established a trade with the city for flags and building-stone, they are deriving an immediate profit in preparing their waste land for future cultivation. This road was constructed at an expense of about £400, of which the Grand Jury gave £190, three gentlemen of the neighbourhood gave £25 each, and the remainder was defrayed by Mr. Beale. In a romantic glen on the western boundary of the parish are the Monard iron-works, an extensive manufactory for spades and shovels, to which is attached a dye-wood mill. A copious and powerful stream, which, after running for two or three miles in a line with the Mallow road, enters the glen, gives motion to the six water wheels of these works, which occupy three fine sites supplied by spacious ponds rising one above the other, the iron-works being attached to the first and second, and the dye-wood mill to the third fall; the glen is handsomely planted, and with the ponds, weirs, and buildings, presents a very picturesque and animated appearance. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £784. 12. 3¾. The church, rebuilt in 1800, is a spacious structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Garrycloyne, or Blarney: the chapel is a large and very neat edifice, and near it is a tower, erected in 1834 by the Rev. Mr. Horgan, in imitation of the ancient

round towers peculiar to Ireland. The male and female parochial schools are wholly supported by the rector; and about a mile from the village is a large and handsome school-house, built in 1835, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Horgan, P. P., and in connection with the new Board of Education. There are also some private schools and a Sunday school.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **HALF-RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.) from the General Post-Office; containing, with the villages of Whitechurch, Ballyboden, and Rockbrook, 1710 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2833 statute acres of very varied surface; the northern portion, though lying high with respect to the sea level of Dublin bay, is generally flat and of good quality, highly improved by continued cultivation; the southern rises into heights of considerable elevation, forming the base of the northern range of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, whence the Cruagh river and another of smaller size, both carrying down a considerable volume of water during the rainy season, though nearly dry in summer, irrigate the whole district from south to north, and after uniting their streams join the Dodder at Rathfarnham. Each of these has several mill sites, on which are paper-mills at present little used, though capable of executing much work, and cotton-factories that employ about 120 hands in the aggregate: attached to the works of Mr. Bewley are bleaching grounds and an extensive laundry. The mountain land produces only pasturage, and about 550 acres of it are a barren waste, but they supply inexhaustible stores of granite, which is in great demand for the public buildings and the more ornamented dwelling-houses in Dublin and the surrounding country. The military road through the county of Wicklow passes by the villages of Ballyboden and Rockbrook. The greater portion of the cultivated part of the parish is enclosed in the demesnes and grounds of the gentry who reside here, all of which, from the situation of the land that forms a gentle declivity from the mountainous parts to the shores of Dublin bay, command fine views of the beautiful and highly cultivated valley of the Liffey and the basin of the bay itself, with its back-grounds of Howth, Lambay, and the Carlingford and Mourne mountains in the distance. Marlay, the residence of John David La Touche, Esq., took its name from Bishop Marlay, whose daughter was married to the Rt. Hon. David La Touche, by whom the place was built: the demesne contains about 400 acres, and enjoys all the advantages which fertility, high cultivation, variety of surface, copious supply of water, rich and varied planting and extent of prospect can bestow: the gardens, containing about four acres, are stocked with a large selection of native and exotic plants and have extensive ranges of glass. In a sequestered spot is a mausoleum with a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, Countess of Lanesborough, sister to the present proprietor. Among the other seats are Hollypark, the beautiful residence of the late Jeffrey Foote, Esq., situated at the base of Stagstown Hill, and tastefully laid out, with a well-planted deer-park attached to it; Glen-Southwall, better known by the name of the Little Dargle, as being a miniature resemblance of the celebrated valley of that name at Powerscourt, the seat of C. B. Ponsonby, Esq., by whom the grounds are thrown open for the inspection of visitors; Larch Hill, the resi-

dence of J. O'Neil, Esq.; Hermitage, of R. Moore, Esq.; the Priory, now of G. Hatchell, Esq., and previously that of the celebrated Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran, who resided here during the latter part of his life; The Park, of John Davis, Esq.; Eden Park, of M. Harris, Esq.; Highfield, of John Whitcroft, Esq.; Somerville, of Fras. Sommers, Esq.; Grange Cottage, of J. Whaley, Esq.; Elm Grove, of P. Morgan, Esq.; St. Thomas, of Mrs. Unthank; Kingston, of Mrs. Jones; Cloragh, of Chas. Davis, Esq.; Tibbradden, of J. Jones, Esq.; and Harold's Grange, of C. Fottrell, Esq.

The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory is appropriate partly to the deanery of Christ-Church, Dublin, and partly to the incumbent of Tallaght: it was erected into a perpetual curacy in 1823, when it was separated from the union of Tallaght, and is in the alternate patronage of the Archbishop and W. Bryan, Esq. The tithes amount to £217. 11. 1., of which £52. 3. 10. is payable to the Dean of Christ-Church, and £165. 7. 3. to the incumbent of Tallaght, who allows the curate a stipend of £69. 7. 3.: 1089 acres of the parish are tithe-free. The new church was erected in 1826, at an expense of £2000, on a site in the grounds of Marlay, given by John David La Touche, Esq.; it is in the pointed style, with a tower and spire: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £283 towards its repairs. The old church, which has a burial-ground attached to it, and stands on an eminence about half a mile distant, forms a picturesque ruin. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Rathfarnham. There is a Moravian cemetery on the grounds of Marlay, not far from the church. Near it also is a school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1824: about 30 of the pupils are annually clothed. At the Little Dargle are the ruins of a cromlech, the three upright stones of which are still standing, but the table stone has been displaced and lies on the ground near them. At Larch Hill is a druidical circle, with an altar or cromlech in its centre; and on Kilmashogue mountain is a strong chalybeate spa.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **NORTH NAAS**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Naas, on the road to Celbridge; containing 279 inhabitants, and comprising 1875 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Kill; the rectory is entirely inappropriate in the Earl of Mayo. The tithes amount to £105, of which £45 is payable to the impropiator and £60 to the vicar. A priory of Carmelites is said to have stood here.

WHITECHURCH, or **CASTLANE**, a parish, in the barony of **IVERK**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 778 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Lingan, near its junction with the Suir, and comprises 1312 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, all arable and pasture land; there is abundance of limestone, and the system of agriculture has much improved. The seats are Castletown, the fine mansion of Michael Cox, Esq., situated in a well-wooded demesne and built by Archbishop Cox, grandfather of the present proprietor; Ballycaush-lawne Lodge, the residence of R. B. Osborne, Esq.; and Anneborough, of the late R. Sauce, Esq. The living

is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop; the tithes amount to £221. The church is a neat building with a spire, erected by Archbishop Cox, and to which, in 1766, the late Board of First Fruits gave £200, and in 1820 £300. The glebe-house was built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £316 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 16 acres. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Templeorum. The parochial school is supported by the Earl of Besborough and the rector, and two other public schools are maintained by Mrs. Cox; in these schools about 140 children are instructed: there are also a private school and a dispensary.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA WEST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cahir, on the road to Clonmel; containing 1218 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon a branch of the river Suir, and comprises 1378 acres, the greater part of which is arable and pasture land. A woollen manufactory was carried on here some years since, but from want of proper encouragement was given up. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and forms part of the union of Tubrid. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, called, from the village, Ballylooby, and comprising the parishes of Whitechurch, Tubrid, and Tulaghorton, in which union are two chapels; that in Whitechurch is a modern building. There are two private schools, in which about 150 children are instructed.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W.) from Dungarvan, on the mail coach road from Waterford, through Youghal, to Cork; containing 3176 inhabitants. This place was the scene of repeated hostilities during the parliamentary war: in 1645, Sir Richard Osborne, then proprietor of Knockmoan castle, notwithstanding his scrupulous observance of the cessation of hostilities which had been previously concluded, was closely besieged by the Earl of Castlehaven, to whom he was compelled to surrender. The castle was delivered up to Lord Lisle in 1646, and in 1649, while Cromwell was besieging Dungarvan, it was besieged and taken by a detachment of his army, by whom it was afterwards demolished. The parish comprises 9149 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture very much improved. Limestone abounds on the lowlands, and marl of rich quality is obtained in several places; on the high grounds brown freestone and green flag-stone are found in abundance; manganese is also found at Cappagh, but has not been worked to any extent, and at Carriglea is a stratum of pure black marble. Ballyntaylor, the property of J. Musgrave, Esq., formerly a seat of the Osborne family, is pleasantly situated in the southern part of the parish, within half a mile of the picturesque ruins of Knockmoan Castle. The other seats are Mount Odell, the property of J. Odell, Esq., of Carriglea, also in this parish, the latter a handsome mansion in the later English style, pleasantly situated in a highly improved demesne, commanding some fine mountain scenery; Cappagh, of R. Usher, Esq., a handsome residence embracing some picturesque and romantic scenery; and

Whitechurch, of R. Power, Esq., pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out. The farm-houses are of very superior character. At Cappagh is a lake from which a stream issues, and after turning a mill pursues a subterranean course for nearly two miles, emerging at Cauty, where it falls into the river Brickey. A fair is held on the 5th of August, and at Cappagh is a constabulary police station.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united to that of Lickoran, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithes amount to £525, of which £350 is payable to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross value of the benefice is £202. 12. 6. The church, towards the erection of which the late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600, is a neat edifice, built in 1831. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Aglish: the chapel is a spacious edifice. About 90 children are taught in the parochial school at Ballyntaylor, supported by J. Musgrave, Esq.; and there are two private schools, in which are about 130 children. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Kilmoan, said to have been originally built by a lady, whose tombstone was long shown here; they occupy the summit of a lofty limestone rock, surrounded by a deep morass, the only passage across which was a narrow causeway. Near Cappagh is an ancient building, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars; and near Ballylemon, when searching for marl, the skeletons of several moose deer were found. In the limestone rocks are two extensive caverns, situated near each other; one, called Oon-na-glour, or "the pigeon hole," is divided into two chambers, through the innermost of which runs a small stream that disappears at Ballymacourty, and after passing through this cavern emerges from its subterraneous course at Knockane; the largest chamber is of elliptical form, and about 150 feet in length, very beautifully ornamented with stalactites and crystallizations of various forms. The other cavern, which is called Oon-na-mort, contains numerous chambers, and has been repeatedly occupied as a place of religious retirement. Near the river Phinisk is another cavern called Oon-na-glour, about 100 feet square, of which the roof is very lofty in some parts; there is also a small cavern at Bewley, within a very short distance.

WHITECHURCH, a parish, partly in the barony of **BANTRY**, but chiefly in that of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from New Ross, on the road to Fethard; containing 1328 inhabitants. After the battle of New Ross in 1798, the insurgents under the command of the Rev. Philip Roche encamped on Slieve Kiltre, a lofty eminence partly in this parish, and during their continuance here a detachment from the main body destroyed a gun brig lying off Pilltown. The parish is situated on the Ross river, by which it is bounded on the west; it comprises 5017 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the soil is in some parts good, and the system of agriculture has in particular instances been brought to a high state of perfection; green crops, and an extensive system of drainage, introduced by the late Mr. Glascott, have been continued with great success on the estate of Pilltown, and are gradually being adopted on other estates; but in the central and inland parts of the parish, the soil of which is chiefly of a poor quality, the old

system of agriculture is still practised. Lime, and a testaceous sediment found on the banks of the river, are in general use for manure. There are some patches of bog on the sides of Slieve Kiltre, and on the summit of that eminence is an extended plain, forming a good sheepwalk, and serving as a common for the adjoining estates. A black mould resembling tin ore appears in veins in many parts of the parish, and there are quarries of roofing slate of an indifferent quality. The river, which abounds with the finest salmon, is here navigable for vessels of several hundred tons, and the inlets to Pilltown and Camlin are navigable for small vessels. At the village of Whitechurch is a station of the constabulary police. Pilltown, the seat of W. M. Glascott, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the Ross river, and surrounded by an extensive demesne embellished with thriving plantations. Landscape, now the residence of John Ussher, Esq., derives its name from the beautiful view it embraces of the river and the ornamental grounds of Castle Annaghs on the opposite bank; it is surrounded with a fine plantation of fir, sycamore, beech, and oak trees. Stokestown, now the residence of Jos. Deane, Esq., is similarly embellished; and Killowen is the pleasing seat of Capt. Glascott.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council, in 1723, to the rectory of Kilmokea, together constituting the union and corps of the prebend of Whitechurch in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £348. 18. 5½., and the entire tithes of the benefice to £646. 3. There is a glebe of 2 acres in this parish, and one of 12 acres in that of Kilmokea, on which is the glebe-house. The church is a plain building without either tower or spire; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £190 for its repair and improvement. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Horeswood; there is a neat chapel near the village of Old Court. At Stokestown is an excellent school-house with apartments for the master and mistress, built at an expense of £500 by the late Mrs. Erith Paul, who by her will, in 1810, endowed the school with £800, and with 2½ acres of ground for the use of the teachers; she also bequeathed a further sum, of which the interest was to be applied to the relief of such poor aged and infirm persons as her trustees should appoint. These legacies were paid over to the Commissioners for Charitable Bequests, but delays, occasioned by official difficulties, having occurred in their appropriation, the funds accumulated to about £6000, and are now vested in the 3½ per cents., and the interest regularly applied as follows: £50 per ann. to the master and mistress of the school, £50 for apprenticing the children, and the remainder, £107. 18., in annuities of £8. 6. per ann. to 13 aged and infirm persons. A parochial school-house was built in 1831 near the village of Whitechurch, on an acre of ground given by W. W. Glascott, Esq.; it was erected and is partly supported by subscription; and there is a national school attached to the R. C. chapel: in these schools about 140 children are educated.

WHITECHURCH-GLYN, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Taghmon, near the road to Enniscorthy; containing 1738 inhabitants. It comprises 6730 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe

act, partly in pasture, but chiefly in tillage: the new road from Wexford to New Ross passes through the southern part of the parish. It is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is partly impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth, and the remainder, which was formerly impropriate in the Colclough family, was, about the year 1740, purchased by the late Board of First Fruits for the endowment of the impropriate cure, which now forms part of the union of Killurin. The tithes amount to £260. 1. 1½., of which £45. 7. 4½. is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the R. C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Taghmon, but chiefly in that of Glyn.

WHITEGATE, a village, partly in the parish of AGHADA, and partly in that of CORKBEG, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cloyne; containing 496 inhabitants. It is situated upon the south-western side of the harbour of Cork, and on the road from Cloyne to Carlisle fort, containing 46 houses, which are all small, but neat and well built, and being white-washed have a pretty and cheerful appearance. A considerable fishery is carried on, in which 6 boats of from 15 to 20 tons' burden are regularly employed during the season in taking hake, mackerel, and herrings; and about 20 boats of from 5 to 10 tons are engaged in conveying sand to Cork, Middleton, and other places. Two boats occasionally ply from the village to the Cork and Cove markets during the summer season. A steam-boat from Cork comes every Tuesday to a small pier situated about one mile north-east from the village. Here are three schools under the superintendence of the Rev. John Gore, one for boys, founded and endowed by the late Col. Fitzgerald, of Corkbeg, in 1831; the others are a female and an infants' school, maintained by Mrs. Blakeney Fitzgerald, by whom the school-houses were erected. The country around is exceedingly fertile, and is embellished with several elegant mansions, the principal of which are Corkbeg House, the residence of R. M. Penrose Fitzgerald, Esq.; Whitegate House, of Mrs. Blakeney Fitzgerald; Trabolgan, of E. Roche, Esq.; Hadwel Lodge, of J. Penrose, Esq.; and Aghada House, of J. Roche, Esq. Close to the village are the ruins of the castle and church of Corkbeg, and near the ruins of the old church a new one is about to be erected.

WHITEHALL, a village, partly in the parish of SHANKILL, but chiefly in that of KILMOCAHILL, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Leighlin-bridge, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 33 houses and 212 inhabitants.

WHITEHOUSE, a village, in the parish of CARNMONEY, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Belfast, on the road to Carrickfergus; containing 132 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of Belfast lough, and is principally occupied by the proprietors and work-people of the cotton factories, to which it owes its origin: the first cotton-mill established in Ireland was erected here, in 1784, by Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, whose sons still carry on the manufacture in all its branches; the buildings are very extensive, and the spinning of yarn and weaving of cotton and muslin afford employment to above 1000 persons. Here are also some very large

print-works, erected by another of Mr. Grimshaw's sons, in which more than 200 persons are employed. The village is neatly built, and its inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances. It has a penny post to Belfast and Carrickfergus; petty sessions are held every three weeks, and there is a coast-guard station, being one of eight in the district of Carrickfergus. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May and Nov., principally for cattle.

WHITESTOWN, a village, in the parish of CARLINGFORD, barony of LOWER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from Carlingford; containing 370 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern coast and entrance to the bay of Carlingford, and comprises 58 houses, mostly inhabited by farmers and agricultural labourers.

WICKLOW (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by St. George's Channel; on the north, by the county of Dublin; on the west, by those of Kildare and Carlow, with detached portions of that of Dublin; and on the south, by that of Wexford. It extends from $52^{\circ} 35'$ to $53^{\circ} 16'$ (N. Lat.), and from $5^{\circ} 58'$ to $6^{\circ} 55'$ (W. Lon.); comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, 494,704 statute acres, of which 400,704 consist of improved lands, and 94,000 of unprofitable mountain and bog, &c. The population, in 1821, was 110,767; and in 1831, 121,557.

According to Ptolemy, the inhabitants of this part of the island, and also of the present county of Kildare, were the *Cauci*, supposed to have been of Belgic-Gaulish extraction. But it is chiefly celebrated as the country of the Byrnes and the O'Tooles, the former of whom occupied the northern and eastern parts, and the latter the south-western. The country of the Byrnes on the western side of the mountains was called the Ranelagh, or Kilconnell, and in Queen Elizabeth's time, Pheagh Mac Hugh's country, from the name of the chief of the Byrnes. Another sept of the Byrnes inhabited the eastern side, bordering on the sea; while the country of the O'Tooles was called Imale, and comprised the mountain regions surrounding the great glen of Imale. The O'Cullans possessed a tract along the northern confines, but they are scarcely mentioned after the Anglo-Norman invasion; and the Danes appear to have had some settlements on the coast. After the arrival of the English, the maritime portions of the county most easy of access were partitioned among the adventurers, and the Byrnes were compelled to retire to the mountains, as also were the O'Tooles, who had previously occupied part of the county of Kildare. On the division into counties by King John, this extensive region was included in that of Dublin; but the septs of the mountains did not acknowledge the English jurisdiction until many centuries after. Secured from successful pursuit by their mountain fastnesses, they waged an incursive warfare against the surrounding English settlements, and more particularly against the citizens of Dublin, of whom, on one occasion, they slaughtered three hundred at Cullen's-wood, where the latter had assembled for recreation at Easter. Besides several fortresses built for private protection, royal castles to keep the natives in check were erected at Newcastle and at Castle Kevin near Annamoe, but with little effect. Piers Gaveston, in the reign of Edw. II., drove back the septs

with considerable slaughter into their mountain fastnesses, after which they became so powerful that they were accustomed to make formal treaties with the English authorities. They were, however, so overawed by the first military expedition of Rich. II., that they agreed, with the rest of the native tribes, to evacuate Leinster; but in 1398, after this monarch's return to England with his army, the fulfilment of the agreement was refused; upon which Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, the king's lieutenant, attended by the Earl of Ormond, marched against the septs of Byrne, and drove them from their lands in Wicklow; but at the very moment of their triumph, while feasts were held and knights created in honour of this success, they were disturbed by the intelligence of a victory gained by the neighbouring sept of O'Toole, who slaughtered a considerable number of the king's forces. The Byrnes retired into Ossory, and there maintained the war with obstinacy; and Mortimer, pursuing them with more courage than circumspection, was surprised, defeated, and slain. About 1402, the septs of Wicklow were severely chastised by the arms of the magistrates of Dublin; and in later times they sued to become English subjects. In the 34th of Hen. VIII., the Byrnes of the mountains, who had lately sworn allegiance, earnestly desired that their country might be converted into a distinct county, and called the county of Wicklow; but this request was either neglected or refused. When the opponents of the English government had acquired increased strength by fomenting religious dissensions, the celebrated Pheagh Mac Hugh Byrne, in the years 1577, 1578, and 1580, in alliance with several disaffected lords, harassed the English pale; and in the last-named year obtained a sanguinary victory over the lord-deputy's forces at Glendalough, whither they had penetrated with great difficulty. In 1595, on a reverse of fortune, he made his submission at Dublin. In 1596, his sept was defeated by the British troops, after a sharp action; and in the following year, Pheagh Mac Hugh fell in an engagement with the lord-deputy, Sir William Russell. His son Phelim Mac Pheagh was chosen in his place as chief of the Byrnes, and in 1600 made a humble submission to Queen Elizabeth, together with several other Irish toparchs. An expedition was undertaken against him, however, in the same year; but the country was reduced to comparative tranquillity in 1605, in the reign of James I., and during the lieutenancy of Sir Arthur Chichester, by being erected into a county distinct from that of Dublin, under its present name. The Byrnes, in the wars of 1641, united with their neighbours of the same party in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, and extended their ravages to the very walls of Dublin. Notwithstanding the cruelties exercised by Sir Charles Coote in his expedition against them, they maintained their cause until Cromwell, after the siege of Drogheda, marched triumphantly through the county, and reduced every town and fort in it; thus terminating the war in this quarter. In the disturbances of 1798 the county was the scene of many acts of violence, and in the southern part of it several severe conflicts took place. Even after their general suppression, bands of insurgents found a refuge in its mountain recesses, and hence committed extensive depredations, which a large military force was unable to repress. Government at length entered into composition with the

principal leaders, in order to restore tranquillity to the country, and cut roads through the wildest districts, and erected barracks at different places in them, which have effected the object proposed, and also tended much to improve the country by facilitating the means of communication through a district previously almost impassable.

The county is partly in the diocese of Ferns, but chiefly in that of Dublin. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Arklow, Ballinacor, Newcastle, Half-Rathdown, Shillelagh, Lower Talbotstown, and Upper Talbotstown. It contains the incorporated sea-port, market and assize town of Wicklow; the incorporated market-town of Baltinglass; the sea-ports and market-towns of Arklow and Bray; the disfranchised borough, market and post-town of Blessington; the market and post-towns of Rathdrum, Carnew, Dunlavan, Tinahely, and Stratford-upon-Slaney; the post-towns of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Enniskerry, Ashford, Annamoe, Delgany, Glanealy, and Newbridge; and the disfranchised borough of Carysfort: the principal villages are Bolinolea, Rathnew, Donard, Kilcoole, Roundwood, and Redcross. It sent ten members to the Irish parliament; two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Wicklow, Baltinglass, Blessington, and Carysfort: since the union the two returned for the county at large to the Imperial Parliament have been its sole representatives. The constituency, as registered up to Hilary term, 1837, consists of 330 £50, 168 £20, and 1154 £10 freeholders; and 41 £20 and 156 £10 leaseholders; making a total of 1849 registered electors: the election takes place at Wicklow. The county is included in the Home circuit: the assizes are held at Wicklow, and there are general sessions held there and at Baltinglass. The county court-house and county gaol are at Wicklow, and there is a district bridewell at Baltinglass. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, and 71 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including 5 coroners. There are 24 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of 4 chief and 23 subordinate constables, and 116 men, with 5 horses. The District Lunatic Asylum is in the city of Dublin: there are infirmaries, with dispensaries attached, at Wicklow and Baltinglass; fever hospitals with dispensaries at Arklow, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Stratford-on-Slaney, and Enniskerry; and dispensaries at Bray, Kiltegan, Rathdrum, Blessington, Carnew, Collatin, Tinahely, Dunlavan, Delgany, Dunganstown, and Redcross. The Grand Jury presentments for 1835 amounted to £21,706. 16. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$., of which £744. 10. 4. was for roads, bridges, &c., being the county charge; £10,920. 0. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. for roads, bridges, &c., being the baronial charge; £5401. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. for public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and incidents; £3743. 13. 11. for the police; and £897. 9. 8. for repayment of advances made by Government. In the military arrangements the county is included in the eastern district; it contained several barrack stations for infantry, which have been converted to the use of the constabulary force and other purposes, except that at Baltinglass, which is still occupied as a military barrack, and contains accommodation for one officer and 25 men.

The county is somewhat of a rectangular form, about 40 English miles in length from north to south, and 33

in breadth. A vast tract of mountains, composing almost the whole of the baronies of Ballinacor and Upper Talbotstown, with parts of Lower Talbotstown, occupies its entire central portion from the confines of Dublin to those of Carlow, and nearly cuts off all communication between its opposite sides, where there are more fertile districts, thickly inhabited, as the barony of Newcastle on the east, bordering on the sea, and the vales of Blessington and Baltinglass, on the confines of Kildare and Carlow. Its natural divisions are four, the central mountain region, the fertile districts on the east and on the west, and the barony of Shillelagh to the south. The general direction of the mountain ranges is from north-east to south-west: the declivities towards the north and west are mostly abrupt; while on the south and east, where their ascent is commonly more gradual, basins and hollows are scooped out, forming the most romantic glens. These mountains constitute a splendid background to most of the extensive prospects in this and the adjacent counties, and some of their summits command views of superior magnificence. The mountains do not form extended chains, but are assembled in lofty groups separated by precipitous ravines, usually narrow and straight. The groups are eight, that of Kippure on the north; those of Djouce, Thonelagee, Comaderry, and Lugnaquilla in the centre; those of Slieve Gadoe and Cadeen on the west; and that of Croghan Kinshela to the south. The summit of Lugnaquilla, the highest in the county and in the south-east of Ireland, is 3070 feet above the level of the sea; that of Djouce is 2392; of Kippure, 2527; of Thonelagee, 2696; of Slieve Gadoe, 2200; of Cadeen, 2158; and of Croghan Kinshela, 2064. The interior of this large tract, though almost uninhabited, has been rendered accessible by the military road; and on its eastern side are the celebrated scenes of Lough Bray, Luggelaw, Lough Dan, Glendalough, and Glenmalur, all embosomed in mountainous recesses of vast depth, and characterised by wildness and sublimity. To the east of the mountain range, and at the northern extremity of the county, rise two conical mountains called the Great and Little Sugar-loaf, the former 2004 feet high; and Bray Head, a vast mass with a remarkable broken outline, 870 feet high, which projects into the sea to the south of the town of Bray. From the Little Sugar-loaf commences a mountain range of secondary elevation, cultivated in some parts to the very summit, and extending in a direction south by west to the rugged heights of Carrickmacreilly, near Glanealy; and thence sweeping eastward, it joins the range that, to the south of Wicklow, forms the elevated promontory of Wicklow Head. Between this range and the more elevated mountain chain is a cheerless table land, watered by the Vartrey river, and formerly entirely overspread with bogs and rocks, which yet occupy great portions of it, though cultivation has made considerable advances near the lines of road by which it is now intersected. The most conspicuous of the secondary range are the Downs mountain, Dunran, and the mountains above Glanealy. Encircled by these mountains from Bray Head to Wicklow Head, and extending to the coast between those promontories, lies a tract distinguished for its fertility and beauty, which justly entitles it to be called the garden of the county. At an elevation greatly below that of the sheltering range, it is diversified by extensive swells and fertile vales enriched

in every direction with fine seats, neat villages, and thriving plantations, opening to the sea on the east, towards which the surface gradually declines, until it reaches a flat tract of boggy marsh, extending along the shore from Wicklow to near Greystones, and protected from the sea only by a broad bank of sand and gravel called the Murrough, presenting at the back a beautiful smooth sward. The streams of the vale find their way through it to the sea at Wicklow and at a place called the Breaches, where the sea is making considerable encroachments. From this shore the view of the encircling amphitheatre of mountains is extremely grand, particularly to those sailing along the coast through the channel between the land and the range of dangerous banks running parallel with it at some miles distance. The encircling range last described displays some of the most splendid of the picturesque scenes of the county, in the Glen of the Downs, Hermitage, Dunran, and the Devil's Glen. Very extensive panoramic views are obtained from the summits of Lugnaquilla and Djouce. The celebrated valley of the Dargle intersects the elevated grounds between the Sugar-loaf mountain and the confines of Dublin county. The peaked cone of the Great Sugar-loaf appears prominent in every prospect on this side of the county, and commands views of great scope and grandeur, extending northwards to the mountains of Mourne in the county of Down, and eastward to those of North Wales. In the country east of the great mountain chain, and south of Wicklow, the only scenes of peculiar beauty are the celebrated vales of the Ovoca and the Avonmore. The general aspect of this part of the county is marked by extensive swells and ranges of elevated ground descending to vales of little picturesque beauty, though the road along the coast, from Wicklow to Arklow, presents many fine sea views. One of the southern extremities of the great central mountain tract is Askeaky, close to Aughrim, from which hill a range of mountainous heights stretches south-westward, by Tinahely and the western side of the Aughrim or Derry river, through Shillelagh, to the confines of Carlow and Wexford counties. The barony of Shillelagh, though much improved of late years through the exertions of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, still wears a rugged and forbidding aspect. The alluvial district to the west of the great mountain range consists for the most part of low, long, and flat hills, with intervening valleys, sometimes spread out into broad meadows of great fertility; the only hills of considerable elevation being those of Baltinglass, 1271 feet high; Brisselstown, 1330; and Spynan's, 1351. This district is enriched with numerous gentlemen's seats, though some parts exhibit a neglect of improvement, such as the great glen or valley of Imale, between five and six miles long and three to four broad, extending from Stratford-upon-Slaney to the foot of Lugnaquilla mountain, and presenting an appearance of desolate wildness, though containing every inducement to cultivation.

The climate of the mountains, though remarkably mild for their elevation, is necessarily moist, and rain frequently falls among them when the low lands on the east side are free from it; the vapours, carried by the prevailing westerly winds, following the summits of the mountains to the sea at Bray Head and Wicklow Head. Although these low lands are exposed to the chilling effect of the east winds in spring, yet, being completely

sheltered on every other side, the climate is more genial than that of any other part of the county; and the vigour with which the arbutus, laurestinus, and other delicate shrubs flourish even in elevated situations is very remarkable. The soils of the county are various. A great part of the mountain tract is covered with heath and peat to a considerable depth, underneath which is found a coarse gravel, consisting of decayed granite; and where not encumbered with rocks, it is commonly a deep bog. The table land of the Vartrey has for the most part a thin mould interspersed with bogs, and encumbered with vast masses of granite. The soil of the marsh along the coast is a black peat, but that of the firm land bordering on it is commonly a deep loam of the greatest fertility. Beyond Wicklow to the south, the soil changes into a variety of thin loams and poor gravels on slate rock, extending to the southern confines of the county; marl, however, has been found in one or two places near the Ovoca. Along the banks of the Liffey and the Slaney, on the western side of the mountains, are alluvial strata of limestone gravel, pebble limestone, and loose marl; and in the glen of Imale these are found as high as the base of Lugnaquilla. These strata give a character of fertility to the entire district, except on the border of the county of Dublin, where there is a considerable extent of low hills covered with heath and dwarf furze on a wet and boggy soil, producing very poor herbage in summer, and in winter wholly unprofitable. These soils acquire their unproductive character from a stratum called "the curb" or "griddle," occurring within a few inches of the surface, totally impervious to water, and, though but from four to six inches thick, so hard as to resist the plough and spade: when broken with the pick-axe, however, and intermixed with the substrata of argillaceous earth and limestone gravel, it forms a productive soil: these hills extend from those of Tallaght to Dunlavan. The barony of Shillelagh, like the south-eastern part of the county, is covered with various thin soils, based on clay-slate, and much interspersed with rocks and stones, often of granite. The soils in these lower districts are generally of an argillaceous nature, becoming gradually gravelly and heathy in the vicinity of the mountains.

Cultivation has for many years been rapidly extending up the more improvable mountains, and in the richer districts has undergone considerable amelioration, to which the liberal measures of Earl Fitzwilliam, one of the largest proprietors, have greatly contributed. Tillage is the chief object of husbandry. The only crops in the more elevated situations are potatoes and oats in exhausting succession; wheat and barley, and occasionally green crops, are also cultivated in the lower districts, but the land is commonly left to recover itself under pasture. Turnips are cultivated in the south; and rape is grown by a few agriculturists. Artificial grasses are seldom sown. The enclosed pastures are chiefly fields on which grasses have been left to grow naturally after having been worn out with corn crops; in the eastern part of the county these pastures are luxuriant, particularly near the sea, where cattle are fattened on them. On the banks of the Liffey and Slaney are also many excellent pastures. The upland and mountain pastures, devoted entirely to rearing and feeding store cattle and sheep, are also remarkably good of their kind, and even where bogs most abound there are

spots covered with soft grasses. Lugnaquilla, to the very summit, which is nearly flat and clothed with a dry green sward of velvet softness, is a good sheep pasture. The cattle reared in the northern part of the county are chiefly for the Dublin market; in the southern, for those of Ross and Waterford. The milk in the former is chiefly applied to the feeding of lambs for the Dublin market; and in the vicinity of Rathdrum some butter is made that is in high esteem in that city. But the common application of grass lands is to the feeding of store cattle and the produce of hay. Both cattle and sheep are commonly small; and the sheep of the mountains are usually very wild and active. Lime is one of the principal manures; the cultivation of the land in Shillelagh entirely depends on the use of lime brought from Carlow county. It is also imported to Bray, Wicklow, and Arklow from Sutton, on the south side of Howth, as no limestone is found in the county, except in the alluvial beds, the pebbles of which have sometimes been burned. Marl and limestone gravel are used very extensively. Oxen are employed by many in the labours of husbandry, sometimes in teams by themselves, but more frequently yoked with horses. The agricultural implements are of the ordinary improved construction, and the carriages one-horse cars. In the great vale of Newcastle the country is enriched and enlivened with hedgerows of various growth, interspersed with timber trees, but badly plashed; most other parts exhibit an appearance of nakedness from the fences being commonly composed of rough mounds of earth, covered here and there with furze. Walls are sometimes formed by piling the stones on the mountain lands, but so loosely that breaches are constantly occurring. Frequently the land is so encumbered with rocks as to be utterly valueless until these have been blasted or undermined, and buried. The gardens in the barony of Newcastle are generally very productive. There are a few orchards. Owing to the nature of the country, there is more natural wood than perhaps in any district in Ireland of the same extent: it consists chiefly of coppices, usually cut at 30 years' growth, which enrich some of the most romantic glens. But the finest timber is that in gentlemen's demesnes, with which this county is so much embellished; that in Powerscourt Park and Rosanna is perhaps unequalled in grandeur by any in the island. Large tracts adapted to the growth of timber remain neglected, although Dr. Frizell, of Castlekevin, Hen. Grattan, Esq., M.P., and some other proprietors, by their extensive and flourishing plantations on mountains of considerable elevation, have proved the capabilities of such situations. The natural growth of the country is chiefly oak, birch, and hazel. Of the vast extent of bog and mountain, the greater portion forms the wild region in its centre. The mountainous and uncultivated lands of the entire range were estimated by the surveying engineer, who examined the district with the view of developing its capabilities, at 329,967 acres, of which 97,190 are black bog, and the remainder a moory soil, commonly producing coarse sedgy grass or heath, interspersed in many parts with tracts of pasture land, on some of which large numbers of sheep and young cattle are fed, while others, now unproductive, might be brought into a state of profitable cultivation by draining and manuring. The bogs on the outskirts of the mountains are in some

places becoming exhausted by the constant digging for turf; the barony of Newcastle is now beginning to apprehend a deficiency of that valuable article in the marsh extending along the coast northward from Wicklow. The peat of this tract, from its maritime situation, is found to be impregnated with salt, which gives its slight flame a blue colour. To make it fit for use, it is necessary to reduce it to a soft mud and spread it upon the surface to dry, in which state it is divided into lumps of convenient size, and when dry is carried home at the approach of winter; its superior durability compensates for the greater trouble in preparing it than in digging for that of the mountains. In the barony of Shillelagh is a tract several miles in length, called the Derry bog, the principal of the kind south of Lugnaquilla. The ordinary fuel is everywhere peat, though much coal is imported to Bray, Wicklow, and Arklow from Whitehaven, for the gentry and farmers of the surrounding districts.

Wicklow is not less remarkable for the variety and importance of its minerals than for the wild and picturesque beauties of its scenery; it comprises the greater portion of the south-eastern mountain chain of Ireland, composed of formations of granite, mica slate, quartz rock, clay-slate, grauwacke, trap, and porphyry. Nearly the whole of the most elevated and wildest part of the mountain range, in a line from north-east to south-west, is composed of granite, which supports, in geological position, all the other beds, and occupies a tract which, to the north of Lugnaquilla, is about seven miles in breadth; but to the south-west of it, where it descends towards the plains of Carlow, it is greatly expanded. The granite is in general remarkably pure. The size of the grain varies much; some of the largest and most beautifully grained is found at the Scalp and in Glencree; the finest-grained, at the northern foot of Cadeen, in the glen of Imale. It is sometimes porphyritic, as in Glenismaule, Glencree, and the head of the waterfall is Glenmacanass. Numerous other minerals are found imbedded in the granite, and in the veins of quartz that sometimes traverse it, but so small in quantity as to be considered merely adventitious. The mica slate occurs in direct contact with the granite range on each side, and is found in an uninterrupted range along its eastern border from Shillelagh, by Glenmalur, Glendalough, and Luggelaw, to the Scalp, where it is seen distinctly resting on the granite, as in many other places. It is usually fantastically contorted, on a small scale, and of a dark grey hue; and consists of alternate layers of quartz and mica of various thickness: in some places strata of quartz and of granite, and irregular masses of the latter are imbedded in it. In the lower part of Glenmacanass it contains a bed of talc slate, easily worked with the chisel, and hardening in the fire; which qualities fit it for chimney-pieces, hearth-stones, grave-stones, and troughs. Lugnaquilla, though composed chiefly of granite, is capped with mica slate, with some alternating strata of granite. On the western side of the granite range is a similarly incumbent series of mica slate strata, extending no farther south than Balinglass; nor is it so regular and continuous in its range from the point where it enters from the county of Dublin, north-east of Blessington. Although the glen of Imale is entirely based on granite, this slate is seen forming the summits of many of the high surrounding

mountains on the north, east, and south. Brisselstown hill, and its lateral extension to the west, called Spynan's hill, consist of mica slate, fine and minute granular greenstone, and greenstone porphyry: the mica slate in the western part is porphyritic, containing numerous crystals of felspar; and similar translations, as also into greenstone porphyry by an intimate intermixture of hornblende, are observed in various surrounding localities. Garnet, in general so constant a companion of mica slate, is seldom seen in the strata of this county, but hollow spar occurs in some places. The low range of hills west of Blessington, and the rest of the north-western border of the county, are based on clay-slate.

On the eastern side of the county, between the mica slate range and the sea, the prevailing rock is clay-slate, but in detached situations are found granite rising from beneath it, and quartz and trap rocks associated with it. The granite of this tract is very remarkable, as seldom comprising quartz; the chief ingredients being simply felspar and mica, forming in one part pure felspar porphyry. The central and south-eastern parts of Dunganstown hill are composed of greenstone; but the prevailing rocks to the south are clay-slate and quartz, extending down the Avonmore and Ovoca, and the varieties which they display are very numerous. The varieties of clay-slate, which are here all quartzose, abound in contemporaneous veins of pure quartz, which are more or less metalliferous: the western extremity and the brow of Croghan Kinshela mountain consist of granite, with broad veins of quartz towards the east, succeeded by alternations of granite and clay-slate, terminating in interstratifications of clay-slate and greenstone, beyond which is found only the clay-slate, traversed by veins of quartz, sometimes metalliferous. Beds of granular felspar in the prevailing clay-slate are worked for building on the right bank of the Avonmore, north-west of Rathdrum. Bordering on the Derry or Aughrim river, and likewise near the Ovoca, in its course from Newbridge, are numerous beds of greenstone. Arklow rocks, on the coast, south of the mouth of the Ovoca, present ill-defined columns of greenstone, with four, five, or six sides: the northern part of the hill consists in general of greenstone: on the north-western side is a variety of the character of basalt. Quartz rock forms a prominent naked ridge on Coollattin hill, in Shillelagh, and constitutes also a very extensive mountain range from the banks of the Avonmore above Rathdrum to those of the Vartrey, comprising the high naked ridge of Carrickmacreilly and the picturesque rock of Cronroe. In the northern extremity of the county it forms the Great and Little Sugar-loaf, Bray Head, and a great part of the neighbouring hills. In no part of the county have organic remains been found in its rocks. It is also remarkable that there is a total absence of metallic ores on the western side of the great granitic mass, while on the eastern they are found in abundance. A vein of lead has been worked and apparently exhausted in the granite brow of Carrigeenduff, on the banks of Lough Dan; another, called the Luganure vein, wholly in granite, intersects the mountain of Comaderry, and is now very productive. Another great vein which has been worked crosses the upper part of Glendalough; and in the alternating beds of granite and mica slate on the northern side of Glenmalur is the great vein on

which are the lead mines of Ballinafinchogue, and which comprises, besides, galena, white lead ore, blende, and copper pyrites. The above minerals are found at all these places, in true veins; but in the only other metalliferous tract, situated in the clay-slate district, they are found only in beds, in contemporaneous veins, or in alluvial deposits. This tract is about ten miles in length, from Croghan Kinshela, across the northern end of the vale of Ovoca, towards Rathdrum. Its most celebrated produce has been the alluvial gold, found in the gravelly deposits of the streams descending from the eastern side of Croghan Kinshela, and discovered in 1796: of this a further notice will be found under the head of Arklow, in the union of which place it is included. As no trace of auriferous veins could be found in the mountain by the most persevering efforts, the works necessarily ceased when the stream ore was exhausted. Trials were also made in Croghan Moira mountain, but without effect. Metallic substances, however, are diffused through the whole district in disseminated particles, in slight layers, in contemporaneous veins and strings, and in massy beds, which latter are principally composed of copper pyrites and iron pyrites. The rocks have been perforated in various directions by the works of the associated Irish Mine Company, the line of which, extending into Connery and Tigrony hills, occupies more than one thousand fathoms. These are on the north side of the Ovoca, and there are other productive works on the opposite side, especially in Ballymurtagh. In Kilcashel some trials have been made, and copper-ore has been met with; and indications of copper in Avondale, and of lead in Knockanode, have also been found in the form of slight strings. The abundance of building stone in every part of the county appears from the previous detail: the granite used in the building of the Bank of Ireland, the library of Trinity College, Nelson's Pillar, and several other of the public buildings of Dublin, was raised from the Golden quarry near Blessington, but the clay-slate is seldom found in layers sufficiently thin for roofing; there are, however, good slate quarries in the parishes of Carnew and Dunganstown.

The flannel and frieze manufactures were formerly of considerable extent, the chief market for their produce being Rathdrum, where a handsome flannel-hall was erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, but they have entirely declined, and their only vestige is the manufacture of a little frieze for domestic use. The principal fishery is that of herrings at Arklow, which, however, has much declined. They are also taken by a few fishermen at different places along the coast, but the extension of this branch of industry is checked by the want of safe harbours for the boats. Oysters are also taken at Arklow, and carried to Liverpool and Dublin. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exportation of its agricultural and mineral produce, and in the importation of the various supplies of foreign articles and manufactured goods necessary for its inhabitants. Although Dublin is a principal market for the northern part of the county, Wicklow is a very improving port, where there are several stores; and grain and cattle are sent from the southern part of the county to New Ross. This branch of the trade is entirely carried on by ordinary land carriage, as the county is devoid of river or canal navigation, or rail-road communication.

The rivers are numerous, but their courses rapid and short, except some of those which flow westward: the principal are the Liffey, the Slaney, the Ovoca, the Vartrey, and the Derry, Daragh, or Aughrim. The principal lines of road are of first-rate excellence: the new mail-coach road to Wexford, through the Glen of the Downs and the Vale of Ovoca, constructed by Grand Jury presentments, is a noble line. A new line of turnpike road on the western side of the county to Carlow, Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, by Blessington and Baltinglass, has also been opened. The cross roads, too, are generally good and in sufficient number: so much has of late years been done in the cutting of new lines of road as to be a popular subject of complaint; but the result is the formation of excellent toll-free lines in every direction. The Military Road, which commences near Rathfarnham, a few miles south of Dublin, and extends southward through the midst of the mountain region, in a line selected with great skill, was planned in 1799, by order of Government, with the view of opening a direct and easy line of communication between the city of Dublin and the barracks of Glencree, Laragh, Drumgoff, and Aughavanagh, which were built after the insurrection in the preceding year: it obtained its name from having been made by some Scotch fencible regiments then quartered in the county.

The vestiges of remote antiquity are comparatively few. Near Enniskerry is a small cromlech, and another on the summit of Lugnaquilla. Rathes are numerous: there are a druidical circle and a cromlech in Donoughmore; a cromlech at Baltinglass, and a curiously sculptured stone at Old Court, near Bray. Besides Glendalough, a collection of monastic ruins of peculiar antiquarian interest, there were 11 religious establishments; those of which any remains exist are at Rathdrum, Baltinglass, and Wicklow. Ruins of ancient churches are to be seen on Slieve Gadoe near Donard, at Kilcoole, Killeskey, Kilmacanogue, Aghold, Kilbride near Arklow, Kiladreeny, Kilpipe, and Templemichael: besides slight vestiges of several others, all situated in ancient burial-places. The native septs do not appear to have erected any strong fortresses; those of which any remains exist were built by the English, and serve now to mark the districts in which they had secured any permanent footing. The most remarkable are, the Black Castle at Wicklow, Newcastle, Castlekevin, Dunganstown, Bray, Old Court near Fassaroe, Kindlestown and Rathdown near Delgany, Carnew, Arklow, Kiltimon, Ballivolan in the parish of Killeskey, Kilcommon and Knockrath near Rathdrum, Grange near Baltinglass, and Castlekevin near Annamoe. The present residences of the nobility and gentry are very numerous, and render the county the most richly adorned and the most peaceable in the island: they are all noticed in the parishes or places in which they are respectively situated. The farm-houses of the principal tenants in the northern and eastern parts are built in a style of superior accommodation, with roomy and convenient offices: those in the southern and western parts were mostly destroyed in the year 1798, but have been rebuilt in an improved mode, with slated roofs. In the vicinity of gentlemen's demesnes are many pretty cottages, and those of the north-eastern part of the county generally have an appearance of superior comfort; but the habitations of the lower tenants and cottiers are for the most part extremely

wretched, being roughly formed of sods or stones supporting a thatched roof not impervious to the weather. The squalid misery of these in some of the mountain districts is extreme; in some places even the roof is formed of sods taken from the mountain side. The character of the peasantry is the same as in the country generally; with regard to their language, it is remarkable that while the Irish is often spoken in the contiguous counties, it is never heard here, and scarcely a peasant even of the wildest districts understands it. Natural curiosities of a minor character, such as mineral springs, are very few; but those of the highest order, exhibited in its mountains and glens, their fantastic rocks and picturesque waterfalls, present a greater variety of sublime features than any tract of equal extent in the island. The most celebrated spots are, the waterfall of Poul-a-Phuca, near Blessington; Luggelaw, included in the modern parish of Calary; the Vale of the Avonmore and the Meeting of the Waters below Rathdrum; the Vale of Ovoca, with its contiguous seats and demesnes, extending by Castle-Mac-Adam towards Arklow; the Glen of the Downs, near Delgany; the Scalp near Enniskerry; the recesses of Glendalough; the Devil's Glen, that of Dunran, and those of Kiltimon and Ballyvolan, in the parish of Killeskey; the Dargle, the Waterfall, and Lough Bray, near Powerscourt; Glenmalur, with its waterfalls, in the parish of Rathdrum; Lough Dan, near Roundwood; and Hermitage and Altadore near Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. The abrupt rocks of vast size at Kilcoole and Cronroe are worthy of especial notice. Wicklow gives the titles of Viscount and Earl to the family of Howard.



Seal.

WICKLOW, a sea-port, assize, borough, market, and post-town, partly in the parish of RATHNEW, barony of NEWCASTLE, but chiefly in that of KILPOOLE, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 24 miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the coast road to Arklow; containing 2963 inhabitants. Its ancient name *Wykinglo*,

or *Wykinglogh*, is derived from its situation at the southern extremity of a narrow creek shut out from the sea by a long narrow peninsula called the Murragh. It is supposed to have been one of the maritime stations occupied by the Danes previously to the landing of the English in 1169, and to have been called by them *Wigginge Lough*, "the Lake of Ships." Afterwards it formed part of the extensive possessions granted by Strongbow to Maurice Fitzgerald, who commenced the building of a castle here for the protection of his property, the execution of which was discontinued in consequence of his death in 1176. His sons were subsequently dispossessed of their inheritance by William Fitz-Aldelm, and compelled to accept in exchange for it the decayed and defenceless city of Ferns. In 1301 the town was burned by the Irish, but the castle was subsequently put into a state of defence, in 1375, by William Fitzwilliam, a descendant of one of the early English settlers, in whose family the constablenesship continued for several generations. From its vicinity to the

Irish mountain septs it was a frequent subject of contention. In the early part of the 16th century it fell into the hands of the Byrnes, the chieftains of the northern part of the county, by whom the castle and town were surrendered to Hen. VIII. in 1543. In 1641, Luke O'Toole invested the castle, but was forced to raise the siege on the approach of Sir Chas. Coote, who sullied his victory by an unauthorised and indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of the town.

Wicklow is situated on a piece of elevated rugged ground backed by hills of considerable height, over the point at which the river Vartrey, or Leirim, after flowing through the narrow creek already noticed, discharges itself into St. George's Channel; this river is crossed by a bridge of eight arches. The houses are irregularly built and of very inferior appearance: the streets are narrow and neither paved nor lighted, but there is an ample supply of water from springs: the town is a place of resort for sea-bathing during the summer months, and would be much more frequented for this purpose were suitable accommodations provided for visitors. Races occasionally take place on the Murragh, a portion of which is kept as a race-course, on which a small stand has been erected. This border of low land, which extends nearly six miles northwards, slopes down gradually to the strand, which, at low water mark, sometimes consists merely of fine sand, but at other times of layers of small pebbles, three or four feet in height and of considerable breadth, varying according to the changes of the weather; many of these pebbles are so much esteemed for their beauty as to be bought up by the jewellers in Dublin to be wrought into necklaces and other ornaments. Several neat houses have been lately built on the Murragh, and hot and cold baths are in progress of erection. The market is held on Saturday, for butchers' meat, poultry and vegetables, which are exposed for sale in the market-house and the shambles. There are no regular markets for corn, that article being delivered at the merchants' stores on any day of the week. The fairs are held on March 28th, May 24th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 25th. The trade is confined to the exportation of grain and of copper and lead ore, of which 400 tons from the neighbouring mines are shipped weekly, and to the importation of coal, culm, limestone, timber and iron. The narrow estuary of the Vartrey, which forms the harbour, is accessible only to vessels of small burden, in consequence of a bar at its entrance, on which there is only eight feet of water at spring and not more than four or five at neap tides, but vessels may ride in the bay in three or four fathoms of water during the prevalence of western winds. Some attempts were made, about the year 1760, to diminish this obstruction, when sums to the amount of £800 were granted by parliament, but did not produce any beneficial result. In 1835 an application was made to the Irish government from the merchants and traders of the port, pointing out the advantages of having a large and secure artificial harbour formed here, which has not been acceded to, in consequence of the expense that must be incurred, as, according to the reports of scientific men, the construction of such a harbour would require an outlay of £80,000. In the same year the number of vessels belonging to the port was 20, varying in burden from 35 to 100 tons, and about 30 small craft.

Two lighthouses have been erected on Wicklow Head, a promontory of considerable height boldly projecting into the sea, about a mile to the south of the town. The lantern of one of these lighthouses is 250 feet above high water mark, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of 21 nautical miles; the other, 540 feet distant, is but 121 feet above the same level, and spreads its light only to 16 miles distance: both are fixed lights. Under the Head are several caverns, scooped out by the incessant working of the waves, in which seals frequently take shelter. A coast-guard is fixed here, being one of the eight stations which constitute the district of Glynn.

The limits of the borough, which are fixed by prescription, include the town of Wicklow and a space of a mile from it in every direction on the land side. The corporation was constituted by a charter granted in the 11th of Jas. I., according to which it consists of a portreeve chosen annually from among the burgesses, 12 burgesses elected for life from among the freemen, and an unlimited number of freemen, who are admissible by birth, apprenticeship, marriage, or special favour, and enjoy an exemption from tolls and harbour dues and a right of commonage on the Murragh: there has been no recorder for several years. The charter also granted the portreeve and burgesses the power of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised by them until the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The landed property of the corporation consists of 200 or 300 acres, all let on terminable leases: the rental is on the increase. Market tolls have been relinquished for some time; a barrel of coal is taken from each vessel discharging in the port; harbour dues are levied on all vessels above 20 tons' burden. The corporation exerts the power of regulating the pilotage. The portreeve holds a court every Tuesday, in which debts to the amount of five marks, or £3. 6. 8. Irish, can be recovered; he is not, however, a justice of the peace for the borough, which is, in this respect, under the control of the county magistracy: the town is a station for the county constabulary police. The castle, called in public documents "The King's Castle of Wicklow," is specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the borough: from an inquisition held in 1620 it appears that every person selling beer in the town should pay to the use of the castle four sextaries (pints) of ale for every bushel of malt brewed; and that several parcels of land, amounting to 45 acres, belonged to it. The assizes for the county and the general sessions for its eastern district are held here: petty sessions are held at Rathnew, as being more central for the surrounding district. The representatives for the county are elected here. The county court-house, erected in 1824, is a plain but commodious edifice, with sufficient accommodation for all requisite purposes. The gaol, which adjoins it, contains 6 wards, having in all 36 cells, of which 30 are for males, and 6 for females, besides a debtors' ward; it has also an infirmary and a treadmill: the building stands on 1½ acre, enclosed with a high wall.

The benefice of Wicklow extended over a district comprehending several chapelries and parochial churches, and on the annexation of the church of Newcastle-Lyons to the archdeaconry of Glendalough, in 1467, it was separated from that dignity and erected into a

distinct prebend. In a terrier, dated 1781, the vicarage of Wicklow comprised what are called, in the ecclesiastical return, the chapelries; and in the civil return, the constablewicks of Rathnew, Killeskey, Glanely and Kilcommon. It is a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and a vicarage, in the archdiocese of Dublin and Glendalough, episcopally united in 1795, the whole comprising the rectory and vicarage of Drumkey, the vicarage of Kilpoole, and the chapelries of Glanely, Kilcommon, Rathnew, Killeskey, and Kilmoughter, and in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithes of the four chapelries amount to £1150, and those of Drumkey and Kilpoole to £185, £60 of which is payable to Earl Fitzwilliam; the tithes of the whole union are £1335. There is a glebe-house in the chapelry of Glanely, and in the union there are three glebes, containing in all 40a. 2r. 19p. The church, which is locally in Drumkey, is a neat edifice with a tower and a copper cupola, which were added to it in 1777, by a bequest of a member of the Eaton family, formerly resident in the town: over the south door is a fine Saxon arch which belonged to a more ancient church; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £670 for its repair. There are also churches in the chapelries of Glanely and Killeskey, the latter of which was built partly at the expense of the late Francis Synge, of Glenmore, Esq. The R. C. district is nearly co-extensive with the Protestant Union: the chapel, which is a plain cruciform edifice with a tower, forms, with the schools annexed to it, an extensive pile near the entrance to the town; there are also chapels at Ballynahinch, near Ashford, and at Glanely. There are in the town places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends. The diocesan school for the archdiocese of Dublin was established here under an act of the 12th of Elizabeth; a grant of ten acres of land near the town to encourage a Protestant clergyman to keep a classical school remained inoperative for some years, until the land was recovered by the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, head-master of the diocesan school, who now enjoys it. The Wicklow parochial schools were built in 1827, at an expense of £656 late currency, of which £200 was granted from the Lord-Lieutenants' fund; and an infants' school was established in 1830, by the Hon. Martha Stratford: in these schools are about 60 boys, 60 girls, and 60 infants. Sunday schools have also been established. Among the sources from which these schools are maintained are a bequest of £37. 6. 8. per ann. from a member of the Eaton family, £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and an allowance varying from £40 to £50 from the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin, for instructing and clothing some of its children: there is also a school of industry, chiefly supported by a bequest of £25. 5. per ann. by the late Miss Catherine Eaton. The county infirmary and fever hospital was erected in 1834, at a cost of £2000, defrayed by subscription and Grand Jury presentments: each of the two departments is divided into four wards: it is a neat building, situated in an airy part of the town: the infirmary is supported by county presentments, the petty sessions' fines of the whole county, and subscriptions; the fever hospital by subscriptions only. A parochial almshouse for 15 aged men and widows is supported by subscription and by the weekly collections at the church. There

are also a coal and sick-clothing fund, a fund for supplying the poor with blankets, and a loan fund. A sum of about £500 per ann. is thus expended on the poor, of which £82. 18. 8. proceeds from a bequest of the late Miss Eaton, £11. 1. 4. from a bequest of Mr. Boswell, and £21, a bequest from Mr. Morrison. On a rocky projection overhanging the sea may still be seen a small fragment of the walls of the ancient castle, the masonry of which is so excellent that it appears to be a portion of the natural rock: it is called the Black Castle. There are also some remains of a Franciscan convent, founded by the Byrnes and O'Tooles in the reign of Hen. III., near the entrance of the town from the Dublin and Wexford road; they are inclosed in the grounds of the parish priest, for which a nominal rent is charged. In the grounds are a number of fine old yew trees.

WILLESTOWN.—See CARRIGPARSON.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village, in the parish of BOORERSTOWN, barony of HALF-RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Dublin, on the road to Kingstown and Bray: the population is returned with the parish. This village is situated upon the southern shore of the bay of Dublin, close to the Dublin and Kingstown railway, with which it communicates for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers. It is much frequented in the summer months as a bathing-place, from its fine, smooth, sandy beach and its baths. Here is a station of the metropolitan police. The twopenny post has three deliveries daily from the city, and a constant communication is kept up with Kingstown. In the immediate vicinity are several neat villas, which embrace a fine prospect of the bay: the principal are Ruby Lodge, the residence of T. Bradley, Esq.; Belleview, of Hickman Kearney, Esq.; Seafort Lodge, of E. Tring, Esq.; Caroline Lodge, of R. Doyle, Esq.; Westfield, of M. Dunphy, Esq.; and Williamstown Castle, of J. Boyd, Esq. Here are two eminent boarding schools; Castledawson, conducted by the Rev. A. Leney; and Seafort, by the Rev. D. W. Cahill.

WITTER, or GRANGE-OUTER, a parish, in the barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Portaferry; containing 1116 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast, forming a peninsula round which is the entrance to Strangford Lough, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, $2529\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres, of which the greater portion is good land in an improved state of cultivation. On the north side of the entrance of Lough Strangford is Ballyquintin Point, in lat. $54^{\circ} 19' 30''$ (N.), and lon. $5^{\circ} 28' 20''$ (W.), from which the coast extends (N. E.) 4 miles to Carney Point, and within this distance of coast are two creeks, which afford occasional shelter to fishing craft. About half a mile to the east of Tara Hill, on which is a moat or earthen fort, is Tara bay, which is spacious and sheltered from all winds except the north-east, but it is dry at low water; and about half a mile farther is Quintin bay, affording good anchorage in four fathoms in off-shore winds, and having a tolerably well-sheltered cove. At Tara there is a coast-guard station belonging to the Donaghadee district. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the union of Inch; the rectory is inappropriate in John Echlin, Esq. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the unions of Upper and Lower Ardes.

At Ballygilgat is a R. C. chapel for the parishes of Slane, Ardkeen, and Ballytrustin, and the liberty of Castlebuoy, called the parish of Lower Ardes. On the shore of Quintin bay are the ruins of a very strong castle, built by De Courcy in 1184.

WOODFORD, a town, in the parish of BALLYNAKILL, barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Portumna, on the road from Loughrea to Killaloe: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the Rossmore river, which flows into Lough Derg on the Shannon, and is here crossed by a bridge, and about two miles below the town by Rossmore bridge, to which latter the river is navigable at present for boats of about 20 tons' burden. It has been proposed by the Government engineers to improve the navigation of the river, to form a good road from Woodford to Rossmore bridge, and at the latter place to construct a quay and other accommodations for the shipment of agricultural produce. About 60 years since an extensive iron-foundry was carried on here, and, 20 years subsequently, the manufacture of salt; iron ore is supposed to exist extensively in the neighbouring mountains, and evidence of the old iron-works may still be seen adjoining the town, where there is a stratum of cinders from three to four feet deep. Here is a mill for grinding corn. Fairs are held on March 18th, May 12th, June 25th, and Dec. 26th. There is a good barrack, at present occupied by one company of infantry; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. A seneschal's court for the recovery of small debts is occasionally held. Here are the parochial church, a neat building; and the R. C. chapel of the district of Woodford. Marble Hill, the seat of Sir John Burke, Bart.; and Eagle Hill, of Capt. Pigott, are in the vicinity. On Benmore mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town, is a quarry of fine freestone, capable of furnishing blocks of large dimensions, adapted both for useful and ornamental purposes; and should the proposed improvements be carried into effect, it is likely to be worked to a considerable extent. Near the town is a chalybeate spa, formerly used with success for medicinal purposes.

WOODS-CHAPEL, or CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS, a district parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Magherafelt, on the road from Belfast to Londonderry, by Toome bridge; containing 7471 inhabitants. Prior to the Reformation this district was a parish, called in ecclesiastical records the parish of Ross-Aglish, with a church, glebe, and glebe-house, as appears by the return made to Hen. VIII. in 1540. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, together with Ardtrea and Kiltinny, now called Upper Aglish, to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, when the three were united into a single parish under the name of Ardtrea, and so continued until 1823, when this district was severed from it, and constituted a perpetual curacy, according to the ecclesiastical, and a distinct parish according to the civil, arrangements. The district, which consists of 15 townlands taken from the parish of Ardtrea, extends from near Moneymore, along the shore of Lough Neagh, by Ballyronan, Castledawson, and Toome, to the neighbourhood of Bellaghy, on the shore of Lough Beg; comprising an extent of $10,440\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The soil in general is light, with

an occasional intermixture of rich land; that in the neighbourhood of Ballyronan is very fertile and highly cultivated, well fenced and planted. The crops most usually raised are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and flax; mangel-wurzel, clover, and vetches sometimes form part of the rotation. In the neighbourhood of Toome, between the lakes and towards Bellaghy, it consists altogether of low marshy meadow, mostly covered with water during winter, but in summer yielding excellent and abundant pasturage. The Lough Neagh Improvement Company proposes to draw off the surplus waters of that lake through this tract, and thus not only to effect the thorough drainage of this extensive tract of rich land, but, by reducing the waters of Lough Neagh to their summer level, to reclaim many thousand acres now under water, and consequently unprofitable during a great portion of the year. The soil rests mostly on a substratum of basalt, which shews itself frequently above the surface in knolls of rock, much broken and decomposed; some veins of the coal formation from Castledawson appear near Warwick Lodge, and a few scattered fragments of the limestone formation from Springhill: but in neither case does the appearance of the seams hold out encouragement for an expenditure of capital to work them. The proposed line of railway from Armagh to Coleraine is intended to pass through the parish, but no progress has yet been made towards its accomplishment beyond the marking out of the line. Close to the shore of Lough Neagh is the village of Ballyronan, *which see*. The houses of the farmers, though generally small, are well built, comfortably furnished, and for the most part surrounded with small orchards and gardens. The plantations about Lakeview, the seat of D. Gaussen, Esq., being arranged partly in hedge-rows and partly in clumps or groves, give the neighbourhood a lively and prosperous appearance. Warwick Lodge is the residence of W. Bell, Esq.; Lisnamorrow, of T. Dawson, Esq.; and Ballyneil House, of the Rev. L. Dowdall, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Geo. Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, whose opposition to the orders of Hen. VIII. respecting the changes of the liturgy gave rise to the long-continued controversy between the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, as to the right of each to the primacy of the Church of Ireland.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Ardtrea: the income of the perpetual curate amounts to £89. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$., of which £69. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}$. is payable by the rector of Ardtrea, and £20 from the augmentation fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the glebes appear to have been comprised in the grant by Jas. I. to the London Society, or they have since merged into the estate of the Salters' Company, which has an extensive and valuable property there. The church, at Lisnamorrow, ten miles distant from the mother church, and between two and three east of Magherafelt, was built in 1730, and enlarged in 1825, at an expense of £415 British, by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £183 for its repair. The ruins of the old church still remain; and its yard is used as a burial-ground. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Moneymore, and has a chapel, a small plain edifice, at Derrygarve. At Ballymaguigan, or

Gracefield, there is a small Moravian settlement, with a chapel, burial-ground, and school attached to it. The male and female parochial schools, at Lisnamorrow, close to the churchyard, are chiefly supported by the rector; one at Ballyronan is supported by the Marquess of Londonderry, Sir R. Bateson, Bart., and D. Gausen, Esq.; and there are others at Aughrim, Anahorish, Ballymuldey, Ballymuldeymore, Creagh Moyola, and Derrygarve, in connection with different societies: these schools afford instruction to 320 boys and 250 girls, and there are also five Sunday schools.

WOOLLEN-GRANGE, or MOLLGRANGE, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Gowran, on the river Nore; containing, with Blackrath grange, 373 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Jerpoint: it is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, being one of the several denominations that form the union of Burnchurch; the tithes amount to £188. In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Danesfort.

Y

YAGOE, or YAGOESTOWN, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Ballymore-Eustace, on the road to Kilcullen; containing 612 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called St. Jago, from its church being dedicated to St. James, is situated upon the confines of the county of Wicklow. The advowson anciently belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and was granted in 1230 to the Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a compact between him and Archbishop Henry, by which the Earl confirmed to him the church of Moncolumbkil, which had been granted by his father, on the condition that he and his heirs should present to a prebend of the value of fifty marks. On the failure of issue male in the family of the Earl, it became the property of Agnes De Vesey, from whom it passed to the Earl of Kildare, whose family have ever since presented to it. It had two dependent chapels, Inchebrislane and Brethnockstown; the former, from an extensive grange belonging to the abbey of Baltinglass, obtained the name of Grangia Monachorum; that of Brethnockstown is now within the demesne of R. La Touche, Esq. The seats are Ardenode, the residence of W. Brownrigg, Esq.; Annefield, of F. Homan, Esq.; Enfield, of Capt. Dias; and Bollabeg, of Mr. Kilbee. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, the rectory being the corps of the prebend of Yagoe, in the patronage of the Duke of Leinster; the vicarage is part of the union of Ballymore-Eustace. The tithes amount to £83. 1. 6., of which £27. 13. 10. is payable to the prebendary and £55. 7. 8. to the vicar. In the R. C. divisions it is also part of the union or district of Ballymore-Eustace. The ruins of the old parochial church, in a burial-ground, are within the demesne or Annefield.

YELLOW-FURZE, a village, in the parish of PAINSTOWN, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Slane, on the road from Dublin by Stackallen bridge to Nobber; containing 28 houses and 146 inhabitants. Here is a chapel belonging to the R. C. union or district of Batterstown, a handsome modern building in the Gothic style.



Seal.

YOUGHAL, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, and a parish, in the barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29 miles (E.) from Cork, and $124\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 11,327 inhabitants, of which number, 9608 are in the town. The place derived its name, signifying "a wooded place," from its situation at the base

of a range of hills, which, at the period of its erection, was a dense forest. The town is of very remote antiquity, having so early as the year 1209 received from King John a charter of incorporation which is still preserved among the archives of Lismore Castle. In 1224, Maurice Fitz-Gerald founded a Franciscan monastery on the south side of the town, which was the first religious foundation of the order in Ireland. It is recorded that he originally intended the building for a castle, but that, in consequence of some harsh treatment which the workmen received from his eldest son, he changed his design and determined to devote it to religious uses: but, dying in 1257, it was completed in 1260 by his second son, Thomas, whose son, in 1263 or 1271, founded a Dominican monastery, called the Friary of St. Mary of Thanks. At this time the town had attained some commercial eminence, for in 1267 the amount of customs paid was £103. In 1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, who had been appointed Lord-Justice, landed here in Easter week with 38 knights, and in a short time compelled Edward Bruce to retreat from the neighbouring country and take refuge in Ulster; and in the year following, Alexander Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, also landed at this port. In 1579, the Earl of Desmond, on being proclaimed a traitor, led his forces to this place, plundered the town, and carried off the property of the inhabitants to his castles of Strancally and Lisfinry, in the county of Waterford, at that time occupied by the Spaniards. The Earl of Ormonde, receiving intelligence of this attack, sent a ship from Waterford with troops which entered the town, but, being overpowered by the forces of the seneschal of Imokilly, most of them were killed, and the remainder escaped with difficulty to their ships. The mayor had before this perfidiously refused to receive an English garrison, promising to defend the place to the last extremity; but, having made no effort for that purpose, he was tried by a court martial, found guilty, and hanged before his own house. The devastation to which the town was subjected during this rebellion compelled the inhabitants to abandon it; but on the retreat of the insurgents in 1580, they were invited to return, and in order to inspire them with confidence a garrison of 300 foot was left for their defence. In 1582 the

seneschal of Imokilly, with all the forces he could muster, came suddenly to Youghal and scaled the walls; the alarm however being given, he was repulsed by a portion of the garrison, with the loss of 50 of his men.

In the war of 1641 the town again became an important military station, and was defended against the insurgents by the Earl of Cork, at his own expense, with 1000 foot and 60 horse, in addition to which the townsmen maintained 15 companies without any other supply than what the earl might furnish. Sir Chas. Vavasour, with his regiment of 1000 men, came to their assistance in February 1642, and landed with some difficulty; soon after the earl held a session in the town, at which the principal insurgent leaders were indicted for high treason; this powerful nobleman died in the following year. In 1644 the native Irish were expelled from the town and their property was seized. In 1645 the place was besieged by Lord Castlehaven: although the town was in a very weak state of defence and the garrison small, the besiegers were several times repulsed and on the arrival of Lord Broghill with assistance, were compelled to abandon the enterprise. On the approach of Cromwell in 1649, the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament, and that general made Youghal his head-quarters till the spring; after the siege of Clonmel he returned and embarked here for England. By letters patent under the privy seal, dated Feb. 14th, 1660, their estates and franchises were restored to the inhabitants, being "innocent Papists", who had been deprived of them during Cromwell's usurpation. On the 2nd of August, 1690, after the reduction of Waterford, Youghal surrendered to a few dragoons of King William's army; and on the 9th the governor marched at the head of a small army to Castlemartyr, where he defeated a large number of the Irish, and seized the castle for the king's use. In 1696 the inhabitants manned a boat with 40 seamen and soldiers, and captured a French privateer which had put into the harbour to obtain supplies, and lay at anchor under Cable island. His late Majesty William IV., when Prince William Henry, visited Youghal as commander of the ship Pegasus, in 1787; and honoured the corporation with his company to dinner, on which occasion he was presented with the freedom of the borough.

The town is pleasantly situated on the western shore of the harbour to which it gives name, and which is enclosed between two bold eminences called Blackball Head and Knockvarry, leaving a channel of about half a mile in breadth for the confluent streams of the Toragh and the Blackwater, which discharge themselves into the bay. The Toragh is a boundary between Cork and Waterford for about two miles before it falls into the Blackwater, and then makes a bold sweep to the east and south, forming in appearance a fine lake, environed by an amphitheatre of verdant and gently sloping hills, which terminate abruptly on the south in the two bold eminences previously noticed. Knockvarry, rising immediately over the town, is in many places well planted. The principal street, from which diverge several smaller streets, is nearly a mile in length, and is divided by the clock gate into the north and south main-streets: the houses are irregularly built, but generally of respectable appearance, though occasionally intermixed with a few of the more ancient, which are

in a ruinous and dilapidated state; the total number, in 1831, was 1249. The streets are pitched, but neither paved nor flagged; they are lighted with gas, and cleansed under the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pumps erected in various parts; but the supply in dry seasons being deficient, and the water, from an admixture of sea water, being rendered unpalatable, it is in contemplation to bring water of a better quality to the houses by pipes from the extremities of the town, where there is an abundant supply. Within the last half century the town has extended itself in all directions; the ancient walls have been entirely removed, and a valuable piece of slab having been reclaimed by the corporation and their tenantry, Catherine-street, the Mall, and numerous extensive warehouses have been built on it. At the southern extremity of the town, near the old abbey, two ranges of spacious and handsome houses have been erected and an elegant and commodious hotel built by the Duke of Devonshire; on the west side of the town is Nelson-place; and a neat row of houses has been built on the east side. Most of the houses in the principal streets are either new or have been modernised; many of the ancient houses have been newly fronted, but may still be distinguished by their gable ends fronting the street, and their pointed doorways of stone. The town is much frequented during the summer for sea-bathing, for which it is well adapted, having a fine, smooth, and level strand extending nearly three miles along the western shore of the bay; but as a watering-place it is deficient in the accommodation of good lodgings, which might be easily supplied by the erection of marine villas and lodging-houses at the Cork entrance to the town, along the declivity of the hill, which would command a pleasing prospect of the bay, the strand, and Capell island. This would not only increase the number of visitors during the season, but induce many persons to take up their permanent abode in the town, which, among other advantages, enjoys the benefit of cheap and well supplied markets, salubrity of atmosphere, central situation, and excellent society.

The bridge over the Blackwater, a mile and a half north-east from the town, was erected in 1830, after a design of the late Alex. Nimmo, by George Nimmo, Esq., under the provisions of an act passed in 1828, which empowered certain commissioners to take ground and to erect a bridge from Foxhole, in the parish of St. Mary, Youghal, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Clashmore, county of Waterford. The expense of its erection, exclusively of £8509 paid to the corporation for the ferry, was £22,000, towards which Government advanced £10,000 as a loan: it was carried into execution by proprietary shareholders of £100 each, but the speculation has not remunerated them. This structure is built of Memel fir and is remarkably light and elegant: it is 1787 feet in length, including a draw-bridge 40 feet long; its uniform breadth is 22 feet within the railings, which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height; and the whole is supported on 57 sets of piers of five pillars each. The gas-works, on the strand adjoining the northern entrance to the town, were built in 1830 under the provisions of the act of the 9th of Geo. IV.; the establishment is managed by 21 commissioners.

A public library was established in 1825 by a pro-

prietary of 30 shareholders of 5 guineas, who also annually subscribe half a guinea each; the subscription for non-proprietors is a guinea, and it is open to strangers on introduction by a proprietor, on payment of half a crown monthly; the number of volumes is about 800, exclusive of a copy of Rees's Cyclopædia, presented by the Duke of Devonshire. There are two public reading-rooms, one in the Mall-house and the other in the national school-rooms, both well furnished with English and Irish newspapers, periodicals, and works of reference. The Youghal Literary and Scientific Institution, for the diffusion of knowledge by lectures on subjects capable of practical illustration, was founded in 1833, and is supported by annual subscriptions of half a guinea each, which entitle the subscriber and his family to admission to the lectures: a library and museum are in course of formation. Balls and concerts are held during the summer season at the Mall-house. A savings' bank has been established, and a large and handsome building, in which the business is now conducted, was erected in 1831, the expense of which was defrayed from the accumulated surplus fund: the management is remarkably good and the deposits numerous. On an eminence north of the town are infantry barracks for the accommodation of 6 officers and 180 men.

The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but has long since been discontinued; that of porcelain and fine delf was likewise carried on for a time: but the only manufactures at present are those of bricks, of which some of a very fine quality are sent coastwise to Cork; a coarse kind of pottery made for the use of the neighbourhood, and an extensive rope-manufacture. A large porter and ale brewery was established at the northern end of the town by Messrs. Deaves and Eustace, the machinery of which is of the most improved kind; a malting concern is connected with it. Messrs. Keays and Messrs. Ronayne have each establishments for the purchase and export of salmon in ice; the annual amount of export is valued at about £2500. At the north end of the town is a quarry of good clay-slate, used as building stone, which produces an abundant supply; it is the property of the corporation, who generously give it to the quarry men working it, by whom the produce is disposed of to great advantage. The trade of the port is very considerable, especially the coasting trade; it consists chiefly of the export of agricultural produce and the import of coal, culm, timber, Staffordshire ware, porter, and groceries for the supply of the neighbourhood. In 1835 there were sent from this port 156,653 barrels of oats, 12,827 of wheat, and 16,973 of barley, 13,123 sacks of flour, 832 barrels of rye, 8593 firkins and 419 kegs of butter, 641 sacks of biscuit, 2190 bales of bacon, 6429 live pigs, 866 head of cattle, 434 sheep, 40 hogsheads of lard, 613 gallons of whiskey, and a large quantity of dried salmon. The number of vessels that cleared outwards was 420 with cargoes and 46 in ballast; and the number that entered inwards was 459 with cargoes of coal, culm, and timber, and 26 in ballast. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 28, of the aggregate burden of 2998 tons, of which two were engaged in the foreign trade: the duties paid at the custom-house amounted to £561. 15. 2.

The harbour is safe and commodious, and at spring

tides is accessible to vessels of 500 tons' burden; ships not drawing more than 12 feet of water may ride afloat off the town; but there is a bar across the entrance, extending about a mile to the south, on which are only five feet at low water, and thirteen feet at high water of neap tides; the sea is consequently rough when the wind blows on the shore or against the tide. The quays are extensive and commodious, and on one of them is the custom-house, a building well adapted to its purpose; but Youghal being only a creek to Cork, most of the large vessels discharge at the latter port. Here is a coast-guard station, consisting of one officer and nine men under a resident inspecting commander, forming the head of the district of Youghal, which comprises the subordinate stations of Helwick Head, Ardmore, Knockadoon, and Ballycotton. The market is daily, but the principal market is on Saturday, which is large and well supplied, particularly with fish, meat, and vegetables; and a fair is held on Ascension-day. There is a convenient market-place for butchers' meat and another for fish. A mail coach from Cork to Waterford passes through the town every evening, and another to the latter city is despatched every morning; besides which, there are several stage coaches every day to Cork.

The earliest charter to Youghal on record, exclusively of those of a temporary nature, is that of the 49th of Edw. III., directing that the dues hitherto paid at Cork for certain staple articles should henceforward be paid in the port of Youghal. Another charter of the 2nd of Edw. IV. granted to the sovereign and provosts the cognizance of pleas to any amount, both real and personal, and appointed the sovereign clerk of the market, with power to regulate the weights and measures and the assize of bread, also escheator and admiral of the port, which was made a petty limb of the cinque ports of Ireland. A charter of the 2nd of Rich. III. changed the titles of Sovereign and Provosts into those of Mayor and Bailiffs, and incorporated the town by the name of "the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty of the Town of Youghal," with cognizance of all pleas real and personal, and a court of record every Friday, the freemen to be free of tolls throughout England and Ireland, and the corporation to have the customs and cocquet from the headland of Ardmore and Capell island to the island of Toureen. The charter of the 12th of Hen. VII. granted the corporation a ferry at Youghal and a mease of herrings from every fishing boat. That of the 7th of Jas. I., which is considered to be the governing charter, after confirming all the privileges in former grants, and licensing two weekly markets and two fairs, granted a corporation of the staple, as in Dublin, the retiring mayor and bailiffs to be mayor and constables of the staple for the ensuing year; the mayor, deputy mayor, recorder, and bailiffs to be justices of the peace and of oyer and terminer for the borough, and for the county of Cork; and licensed the mayor to have a sword borne before him. The charter granted by Jas. II., in the fourth year of his reign, is not considered valid. The borough appears to have exercised the elective franchise by prescription, as, though no notice of that privilege appears in any of its charters, it continued to send two members to the Irish parliament from the year 1374 till the Union, since which period it has returned one member to the imperial par-

liament; the right of election was vested solely in the members of the corporation and the freemen, whether resident or not; but by the act of the 2nd of Wm. IV., cap. 88, it has been granted to the £10 householders, and the non-resident freemen have been disfranchised. A new boundary has been drawn round the town, including an area of 212 statute acres, the limits of which are minutely detailed in the appendix. The number of electors registered up to the beginning of 1836 was 333: the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor is elected from among the burgesses annually; the bailiffs are elected annually at the same court out of the freemen; the aldermen are those burgesses who have been mayors; the burgesses, those freemen who have been bailiffs: the number of each class is unlimited: the freemen are chosen at the court of D'Oyer Hundred, but must be proposed by the mayor; no qualification on the part of the candidate is required. The court of D'Oyer Hundred is an assemblage of all the members of the corporation, and exercises the right of admitting freemen, disposing of the corporation property, and performing all other corporate acts except the election of officers. There is a class of freemen, called freemen of trade, arising from a power given to the corporation to license foreigners to trade in the town, but they exercise no political functions. The recorder is elected for life at a special meeting of the corporate body, called a court of election. The court of quarter sessions, held by the mayor, bailiffs and recorder, has jurisdiction in all cases, but confines its proceedings to larcenies and misdemeanours punishable by fine and imprisonment. The court of pleas or record, held before the mayor and bailiffs, or one of them, assisted in special cases by the recorder, takes cognizance of pleas to any amount. The police consists of a chief constable (who is also sword-bearer), and 8 constables: a party of the county police is stationed in the town, under the control of the mayor. The property of the corporation consists of lands and tenements, yielding about £900 per ann.; of tolls and customs, producing an uncertain amount; and of an annuity from the commissioners of the Blackwater bridge, being the interest on £8500, the purchase money of the ferry. The Mall-house, in which the borough courts are held and the public business of the corporation is transacted, is a handsome structure, built by the corporation in 1779, on a site reclaimed from the slab: it contains, besides the court-rooms, an assembly-room, a reading-room, and the Mayor's offices: adjoining it is an agreeable promenade. The borough gaol is a lofty square building of four stories, called the Dockgate, surmounted by a lantern and cupola containing the town clock; it was rebuilt in 1777, but is defective in several of the accommodations essential to the health of the prisoners and the proper regulation of the place.

The parish comprises 9000 acres, as apportioned under the tithe act: the surface is exceedingly undulating, and the lands are mostly under cultivation or planted; the substratum is clay-slate, the soil light but productive, and the system of agriculture is rapidly improving: there is a small portion of waste land, which is chiefly composed of marsh and turbary, comprising about 400 acres; it is being reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The surrounding scenery is varied, bold, and interesting, and is embellished with numerous gentle-

men's seats and flourishing plantations. Among these are Myrtle Grove, built in 1586 by Sir Walter Raleigh, and for some time the residence of that distinguished person, since whose death it has experienced but little alteration: it is the property of the representatives of the late Walter Hayman, Esq., and is now inhabited by Col. Faunt. The house is situated in a secluded spot near the church, and, with the exception of some of the windows which have been modernised, preserves its antique character of pointed gables and spacious chimneys, and is considered a perfect specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. The drawing-room is panelled with polished oak superbly carved; the mantel piece is an elaborate and exquisite specimen of carved work in the richest designs, the lower cornice resting upon three beautiful figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the whole embellished with a profusion of richly carved figures and emblematical devices. In removing the panelling of one of the rooms, some years since, an aperture in the wall was discovered in which were found several old books; one bound in oak, and printed at Mantua in 1479, consisted of two parts, one in black letter, a history of the Bible, with coloured initials; the other an ecclesiastical history by John Schallus, professor of physic at Hernfield, dedicated to Prince Gonzales; it is now in the possession of Mathew Hayman, Esq., of this town. The demesne of Myrtle Grove was remarkable for the luxuriant growth of myrtles, bays, the arbutus and other exotics in the open air, but all the largest myrtles have been cut down by the present tenant. On a hill above the town the potatoe, brought by Sir W. Raleigh from America, was planted; but from an erroneous opinion that the apple which grew on the stalk was the sole produce of the plant, it was gathered and rejected; and it was not till some time after, when the ground was dug for another crop, that the potatoes were discovered and the value of the plant appreciated: from these few plants the whole country was in course of time stocked. College House, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is a handsome modern edifice, the ancient house built in 1464, having been taken down; it is a quadrilateral building with a circular tower at each angle; in the great hall is preserved one of the ancient mantel-pieces of the old house, of the same character but not of such elaborate workmanship as that at Myrtle Grove; the grounds are ornamented with myrtles, bay-trees, and the arbutus. The other gentlemen's residences are Green Park, that of Capt. H. Parker, R. N.; Clifton, of Sir Wm. Homan, Bart.; Bellevue, of J. Power, Esq.; Nelson Hill, of Mrs. Green; Muckridge, of Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq.; Brooklodge, of Mrs. Marsden; Healthfield, of Capt. Cotter; Rockville, of Thos. Fuge, Esq.; and the Cottage, of Thos. Seward, Esq.; besides numerous large and handsome houses in the town.

The living is a rectory, formerly annexed to the Wardenship of the College of St. Mary, Youghal, as united in perpetuity to the see of Cloyne, by act of council in 1639, but separated from it by an act obtained by the late Dr. Brinkley; it now forms a distinct living, but the wardenship is still annexed to the bishoprick, and the Bishop is patron of the rectory. The tithes amount to £521. 3. 3. The collegiate establishment was founded in 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and consisted of a warden, eight fellows, and

eight singing men : it was endowed with the parsonages of Aghem, Moyallow, Newtown, and Oletion, to which were subsequently added those of Ardagh, Clonpriest, Garrivoe, Ightermurragh, Kilcredan, and Killeagh, and the vicarage of Kilmacdonough, in the diocese of Cloyne, and four others in that of Ardfert, of all which the duties were performed by the warden and fellows. The collegiate church was a magnificent structure in the enriched Gothic style of architecture, with a lofty tower on the north side : it consisted of a nave, choir, transepts, and north and south aisles ; the nave and aisles have been fitted up for the parish church : the chancel or choir is a splendid ruin, the north transept is used as a vestry, and the south contains some ancient monuments of the founder, and also of the Earls of Cork and other branches of that family ; the latter transept is considered the private property of the Duke of Devonshire ; it is much neglected and fast going to decay. The edifice is remarkably handsome and contains a throne for the bishop, as Warden of Youghal, and a state pew for the corporation. Near the south end of the town is a chapel of ease, a neat plain building, erected in 1817 on the cemetery of the ancient Dominican friary, at an expense of £1200, of which £900 was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits and £300 was raised by subscription. The R. C. district comprises the whole of the parishes of St. Mary Youghal and Clonpriest : the chapel is a handsome structure, 100 feet in length and 50 in breadth, built by subscription, aided by a donation of £700 from Dr. Coppinger, late R. C. bishop of Cloyne, under whose patronage it was erected ; above the altar is a fine painting of the Crucifixion, brought from Lisbon. At the south entrance of the town a handsome convent for nuns of the Presentation order has been erected, towards the expense of which £2000 was received from Miss Gould, of Doneraile ; attached to it are a small chapel and the female national schools. There are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

There are 19 schools in the parish, affording instruction to 1785 children. Of these, the male and female general free schools are supported by subscription and collections after annual sermons in the churches ; the master and mistress have each a residence. The Youghal united schools are upon a novel but very interesting plan ; they are self-supporting institutions, managed by a committee, and the children obtain a good English education. The national school is supported by an annual grant of £30 from the Board of Education and collections at the R. C. chapel ; it is attended by 527 boys, who are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and the mathematics by four monks of the Augustinian order, being a filiation of the parent house (the Presentation monastery, Cork), and one lay brother. The convent school, in which are 600 girls, is conducted by the ladies of the convent ; and an infants' school is supported by subscription among Protestants. The ancient school, founded by the Earl of Cork in 1634, has an endowment of £30 per annum, paid by the Duke of Devonshire, and affords instruction to 18 boys ; the master has a house and some excellent land. The remainder are private boarding and day schools, and are wholly supported by the pupils. The Earl of Cork's alms-

houses for poor widows, founded in 1634, adjoin the free school ; they have been recently rebuilt in their original style, with the arms of the founder in front ; they contain apartments for six poor widows, who are supplied with fuel and receive £5 per annum from the Duke of Devonshire. The alms-houses founded by Mr. Ronayne have fallen into decay, there being no endowment for their maintenance. A Protestant almshouse was established in 1834 by subscription, in which are maintained 22 aged persons, who receive religious instruction every day from a minister of the Established Church ; and there is a parochial poor establishment, in which 40 poor persons are supported chiefly by collections made in the church. The infirmary, fever-hospital, and dispensary are situated in a healthy and retired spot just without the town, and have the benefit of a resident medical attendant ; they are under the direction of a committee of management, and are conducted with the strictest attention to economy and usefulness in every department. The lying-in hospital, established in 1824, is supported by donations and subscriptions, and affords relief also to patients at their own houses. A Ladies' Association for improving the condition of poor females, by affording employment in spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, and hackling, was established in 1823, and is supported by subscription. The Tuscan plat institution, which grew out of the former, was commenced in 1829, under the patronage and personal direction of the lady of the Rev. H. Swanzy, who established a platting school for the instruction and subsequent employment of destitute females, whose moral improvement was to be promoted by a perusal of the Scriptures. This establishment affords employment to more than 30 females, and since its commencement has paid upwards of £800 to the most destitute class of society. John Perry, Esq., bequeathed a sum now producing £22 per annum ; Dr. Hayes left £100, which has accumulated to £217, and now produces £13. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per annum ; John Spencer, in 1690, gave a rent-charge of £1 ; Mr. Cozens bequeathed a house, in 1783, which is now let for £18 per annum ; Mr. John Rea, in 1795, bequeathed £100 ; Mr. W. Mannix, a rent-charge of £6 ; and Mr. Hobson, one of £3 ; producing altogether £66. 6. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per annum for distribution among the poor. Thomas Croker, in 1718, left a rent-charge of £4, the payment of which has been latterly discontinued.

The western gable and some of the eastern portions of the Dominican friary, at the north end of the town, still remain. The chancel of the collegiate church of St. Mary, now in ruins, affords a good specimen of its former magnificence ; the east window of six lights is richly embellished with flowing tracery ; on the north side of the altar is a canopied niche with crocketed finials of elegant design, in which was formerly a tomb, now removed, but there is still remaining the inscription, " Hic jacet Thomas Fleming : " on the south side of the altar is another ancient tomb. On the south side is a chapel, formerly called the chantry of our Blessed Saviour, which was purchased from the corporation by the first Earl of Cork, and contains the remains of that nobleman and of several of his family, to whose memory is a handsome altar-tomb, bearing his effigy recumbent under a splendid arch, with those of his two wives kneeling ; on either side, and around, are the

effigies of his children: over the monument is a large mural tablet of black marble, with the genealogy of the family; there is also the monument of the founder of the chapel, which having been defaced in the Desmond rebellion was restored by the Earl; and a splendid monument of white marble to the memory of Lord Broghill. The south transept or chapel, now used as a vestry, contains some ancient monuments, among which is one to the Uniacke family, with a cross fleury and inscription, both in relief, but much injured by exposure to the damp; it bears the date 1557. At the west entrance into the church are two monuments found, a few years since, in digging the foundations of the new buildings on the site of the ancient Franciscan monastery at the south end of the town, one bearing a male and the other a female effigy, supposed to be husband and wife, with an inscription in Norman French nearly obliterated: on the north side of the altar is a very chaste and beautiful monument of white marble, to the family of Smith, of Ballinatra. In the churchyard, which is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, are also many curious ancient monuments deserving of notice. Of the ancient walls little remains excepting on the western side of the town, where they are tolerably perfect, and one of the old round towers is remaining. The gates have all been removed, except the Water gate leading out to the quay, which is extremely dilapidated; and the Dock-gate, which has been recently rebuilt. In the north main street is Tynte's castle, which is in the style of those erected in the reign of Elizabeth; it was built by a powerful family of that name, from one of whom Smith relates that the Lord-President was obliged to seize £4000 for the supply of his army. At the north-eastern extremity of the parish, near the river Toragh, are the remains of the castle of Kilnatoragh, a noble structure formerly belonging to the great Earl of Desmond. Several of the ancient houses are still remaining in the town, some of them having the staircases in the walls, which are of extraordinary thickness: among them is one said to have been that of Coppinger, the mayor who was hanged before his own door, and also one in which Cromwell took up his residence during his stay here. A great quantity of silver coins was found here in 1830; the number could not be ascertained, but more than 400 oz. were sold as old silver in Cork; they were mostly pence and half groats of Edw. I., and also some halfpennies of the same reign. In 1818, several pieces of stamped pewter of the size of half-crowns and shillings were found near the walls, which had evidently been made and passed as money. Many remains of crosses, croziers,

and other ornaments worn by the monks and friars have been found. On the old Cork road, near Mary Ville, the residence of Mr. Taylor, are the remains of an ancient Danish fort, which runs under ground nearly a mile. There are two chalybeate springs, one on the Spa road near the fever hospital, and the other at the quarry near the Waterford road, which are but seldom used. The Earl of Cork and Orrery, among his inferior titles in the peerage of Ireland, enjoys that of Baron Boyle, of Youghal.

YOUGHAL-ARRA, a parish, in the barony of OWEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Nenagh, on the river Shannon; containing 4247 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the junction of the counties of Clare and Galway, where the Shannon expands and forms Lough Derg; it comprises 4,515 plantation acres, as apportioned under the tithe act. The land is of inferior quality, much of it being moist and unprofitable, and there is a considerable quantity of mountain, but capable of being reclaimed. There are three extensive slate quarries of the Mining Company of Ireland at work, situated at Curraghbally, Corbally, and Clonebrien, where large quantities of slate are raised, for the exportation of which the steam navigation of the river affords every facility. The small rivers Newtown and Youghal run through the parish and afford sites for mills. On the north and east boundaries of the parish, between it and that of Dromineer, is the bay of Youghal, said to be one of the safest in the river. The seats are Kilcoleman, the residence of Mrs. Finch, in a handsome and well-planted demesne containing some very fine oak timber; Monroe, the neat cottage residence of R. Power, Esq.; and a similar seat surrounded by thriving plantations, the residence of W. Smithwick, Esq. Fairs are held on March 6th, June 27th, Sept. 30th, and Dec. 13th. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Castletown-Arra: the tithes amount to £416. 6. 2. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising the parishes of Youghal-Arra and Burgess or Burgesbeg, in each of which is a chapel; that of Youghal-Arra is a remarkably neat building of modern erection in the Gothic style, pleasantly situated on an eminence. On the lands of Monroe are the remains of a square tower, much dilapidated. Here are also the ruins of an oratory, supposed to have been a place of worship of the O'Brien family; and on a part of the wall of the old church is the figure of a head, with the inscription "St. Coonna, 434." A well near it is called St. Coulan's.

STATEMENT of the Extent, Value, and Population, of the several COUNTIES in IRELAND, as laid before the Tithe Committee in the House of Lords, 1832, by R. GRIFFITH, Esq. Civil Engineer in connection with the Ordnance Survey in Ireland.

Name of County.	Cultivated Land, in Statute Acres.	Unimproved Mountain and Bog, in Statute Acres.	Lakes, in Statute Acres.	Total Contents in Statute Acres.	Contents in Square Miles.	Estimated Value.	Population *.
Antrim	466,564	225,970	49,790	742,324	1,159	£556,743	316,909
Carrickfergus, County of the City of, }	16,542	..	..	16,542	25	12,406	8,706
Armagh	267,317	42,472	18,394	328,183	512	178,955	220,134
Carlow	196,833	23,030	..	219,863	343	164,895	81,988
Cavan	421,462	30,000	21,987	473,449	739	307,741	228,050
Clare	524,113	259,584	18,655	802,352	1,253	441,293	258,262
Cork	1,024,340	700,760	..	1,725,100	2,695	1,137,242	700,359
Cork, County of the City of, }	44,463	..	..	44,463	69	66,694	107,007
Donegal	520,736	644,371	..	1,165,107	1,820	349,501	291,104
Down	502,677	108,569	158	611,404	955	489,123	352,012
Dublin	229,292	10,812	..	240,104	375	216,093	183,042
Dublin, County of the City of, }	8,527	..	..	8,527	13	34,108	204,155
Fermanagh	320,599	101,952	48,797	471,348	736	259,241	149,555
Galway	945,212	464,957	75,364	1,485,533	2,321	850,000	381,564
Galway, County of the City of, }	10,501	12,000	2,558	25,059	39	18,894	33,120
Kerry	581,189	552,862	14,669	1,148,720	1,794	344,616	263,126
Kildare	325,988	66,447	..	392,435	613	255,082	108,424
Kilkenny	394,830	96,569	..	491,399	767	393,119	169,945
Kilkenny, County of the City of, }	22,287	..	..	22,287	34	44,574	23,741
King's	394,569	133,349	248	528,166	825	317,019	144,225
Leitrim	266,640	128,167	25,568	420,375	656	210,187	141,303
Limerick	548,640	91,981	..	640,621	1,000	544,527	248,201
Limerick, County of the City of, }	34,162	..	..	34,162	53	85,405	66,554
Londonderry	372,667	136,038	9,565	518,270	809	310,962	222,012
Longford	192,506	55,247	15,892	263,645	411	151,595	112,558
Louth	185,568	14,916	..	200,484	313	150,363	107,481
Drogheda, County of the City of, }	5,777	..	..	5,777	9	14,402	17,365
Mayo	871,984	425,124	57,940	1,355,048	2,117	550,018	367,956
Meath	561,527	5,600	..	567,127	886	510,414	176,826
Monaghan	309,968	9,236	7,844	327,048	511	212,581	195,536
Queen's	335,838	60,972	..	396,810	620	277,767	145,851
Roscommon	453,555	131,063	24,787	609,405	952	379,628	249,613
Sligo	257,217	168,711	8,260	434,188	678	227,443	171,508
Tipperary	819,698	182,147	11,328	1,013,173	1,583	886,439	402,363
Tyrone	555,820	171,314	27,261	754,395	1,178	528,065	302,943
Waterford	343,564	118,034	..	461,598	721	276,958	148,233
Waterford, County of the City of, }	9,683	..	..	9,683	15	18,366	28,821
Westmeath	313,935	55,982	16,334	386,251	603	251,063	136,872
Wexford	545,979	18,500	..	564,479	881	395,134	182,991
Wicklow	400,704	94,000	..	494,704	772	296,822	121,557
Totals	14,603,473	5,340,736	455,399	20,399,608	31,855	£12,715,478	7,771,972

* The Census for some of the Counties being incomplete when the original table was laid before the Tithe Committee, the amount of population has been corrected from the Report, since published. A few arithmetical inaccuracies have also been rectified.

APPENDIX;

SHEWING the Boundaries of the Cities and Boroughs in Ireland, as adopted and defined by the Act passed in the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 89, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the Limits of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs in *Ireland*, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament "

ARMAGH.

From Mr. Carroll's Windmill on the West of the City in a straight Line in the Direction of the Spire of Grange Church to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the new Dungannon Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Eastern Dome of the Observatory to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Boundary of the Grounds attached to the Observatory; thence, Eastward, along the boundary of the Grounds of the Observatory to the Point at which the same meets the Road to the Deanery; thence in a straight Line to the Magazine near the Infantry Barracks; thence in a straight Line, through a Point on the Rich Hill Road which is distant 25 Yards (measured along the Rich Hill Road) to the East of the South-eastern Corner of the Infantry Barracks, to a point which is One hundred and thirty Yards beyond the said Point on the Rich Hill Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the South-eastern Angle of the Palace to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Demesne Wall; thence, Northward, along the Demesne Wall to the Point at which the same leaves the Boundary of the Corporation Land; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the Corporation Land to the point at which the same meets the Monaghan Road; thence in a straight Line to Mr. Carroll's Windmill.

ATHLONE.

From the Point at which the Southern End of the Canal joins the River Shannon, along the Canal, to the Point at which the Northern End thereof joins the River Shannon; thence along the River Shannon to the Point at which the same is met by the North-western Inclosure Wall of the Barracks; thence in a straight Line to the Angle in the Hare Island Road at which the same turns Northward, and at which there are Two Gateways with Pillars opposite each other; thence in a straight Line to a Gateway with Pillars on the Ballymahon Road, about Twenty Yards to the East of the Glebe Wall; thence in a straight Line to the North-eastern Corner of the Wall of the Townland called Anchor's Bower; thence, Southward, along the Wall of Anchor's Bower to the Point at which the same meets the old Dublin Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of Mr. Dawson's House in Bunavally to the Point at which such straight Line cuts a small Bye Road which runs into the Dublin Road; thence along the said small Bye Road to the Point at which the same joins the Dublin Road; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Brideswell Bog Road is joined by a Bye Road leading thereto from the East, about Three hundred Yards from the Point at which the Brideswell Bog Road leaves the Dublin Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Chimney of Mr. Robinson's Distillery to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the River Shannon; thence along the River Shannon to the Point first described.

BANDON.

From the Point at which the Eastern Road to Macroom leaves the old or Northern Road to Cork, in a straight Line in a Westerly Direction, to the North-western Corner of Mr. Swanson's Garden; thence along the Wall of the said Garden to the South-western Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line across the River Bandon, and across the Enniskane Road, to the Point at which the old Road to Clonakilty is joined by a Bye Road which runs thereto from the new Road to Clonakilty; thence along the said Bye Road to the Point at which the same joins the new Road to Clonakilty; thence towards Bandon, along the new Road to Clonakilty, to that Point thereof which is nearest to the Northern Pillar of the Gate of Mr. M'Creight's House; thence in a straight Line to the said Northern Pillar; thence in a straight Line across the centre Kilbritten Road to the Point at which the Eastern Kilbritten Road is joined by a small Bye Road running Westward to the Fields, about Three hundred and thirty Yards to the South of the Point at which the Eastern Kilbritten Road leaves the Innishannon Road; thence in a straight Line to the Southern Corner, on the Ballinade Road, of the Premises of Mr Ormond's Distillery; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Premises of Mr. Ormond's Distillery to the Point at which the same meets the Southernmost Road to Innishannon; thence in a straight Line across the River Bandon to the Point at which the old Innishannon Road is joined by a Bye Road which runs North-west in the Direction of the Kilbrogan Chapel; thence in a straight Line to the Northern Pillar of a Gateway on the old Cork Road, about Four hundred and thirty Yards to the North of the Point at which the same leaves the Innishannon Road; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

BELFAST.

From the Point on the South-east of the Town at which the Blackstaff River joins the River Lagan, up the Blackstaff River, to the Point at which the same is joined by a small Stream which washes the Wall of Mr. Campbell's Cotton Works; thence up the said small Stream to the Point at which the same would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the Chimney of Mr. Campbell's Cotton Works to an old Fort on the West of the Town, in a Field belonging to Mr. Elliot, near a Brickfield on the Left of the old Lodge Road; thence in a straight Line to the said old Fort; thence in a straight Line to the South-western Angle of the Grave-yard which is to the West of the Infantry Barracks; thence along the Southern Wall of the said Grave-yard to the Point at which the same makes an Angle; thence in a straight Line to the South-western Angle of the Enclosure of the Infantry Barracks; thence along the Western Enclosure Wall of the Infantry Barracks to the Northern Extremity thereof; thence along a Ditch which is the Boundary of the Ordnance Land to the Point at which the same reaches the South-western Angle of the Enclosure of the Artillery Barracks; thence along the Western Enclosure Wall of the Artillery Barracks, and along a Ditch in continuation of the Direction thereof, to the Point at which such Ditch meets a Road which leads from the Ballynure Road into the old Carrickfergus Road; thence along the Road so leading into the old Carrickfergus Road to the Point at which the same joins the old Carrickfergus Road; thence, Northward, along the old Carrickfergus Road to the Point at which the same meets the Mile Water; thence down the Mile Water to the Point at which the same joins the River Lagan; thence along the River Lagan to the Point first described; also beyond the Lagan, the Townland of Ballymacarrett.

CARLOW.

From the Point below the Town at which the River Barrow is met by the Southern Wall of the Grounds of the House belonging to Mr. Carey, Adjutant to the Carlow Militia, Eastward, along the said Wall to the Point at which the same meets the Kilkenny Road; thence in a straight Line to the Southern Corner of the Infirmary; thence in a straight Line to the Point a little above the Barracks at which the River Burren is joined by a small Stream; thence up the said Stream, and across the Tullow Road, to the Point at which the same Stream is met by a Hedge which runs down thereto from opposite the Southern End of the Plantation attached to the House on the Baltinglass Road which belongs to Mr. Hunt and is occupied by Mr. Butler; thence along the said Hedge to the Point at which the same meets the Baltinglass Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Cupola of the Lunatic Asylum to the Point at which such straight Line cuts a Road which runs between the Baltinglass Road and the Dublin Road; thence in a straight Line to a Gate on the Eastern Side of the Dublin Road which is distant about One hundred Yards to the North of the North-eastern Corner of the Enclosure Wall of the Lunatic Asylum; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Road to Athy is met by the North Boundary of the Demesne of the Roman Catholic Bishop; thence along the said Boundary till it meets the River at the Point; thence along the River to the North Corner of the Wall of the Burial Ground; thence in a straight Line to the Spire of Graigue Church; thence in a straight Line to the Summer House in Mr. Wilson's Garden; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

CARRICKFERGUS.

The County of the Town of Carrickfergus.

CASHEL.

The whole of the District under the Jurisdiction of the Mayor; and in addition thereto,

The Space which lies between the Boundary of the said Jurisdiction and a straight Line to be drawn from the North-eastern Corner of the Enclosure Wall of the Charter School on the Dublin Road, in a South-easterly Direction, to the Point at which the Southernmost Killenaule Road is met by a Wall which runs thereto from the Northernmost Fethard Road, and which Point is about One hundred and seventy-six Yards North-west of the Point at which the Southernmost Killenaule Road leaves the Northernmost Fethard Road;

And also the Space which lies between the Boundary of the said Jurisdiction and the following Boundary; (that is to say,) From the Point on the West of the Town at which the Boundary of the old Borough is met by a Wall which runs therefrom, first Westward and then Northward, to the Golden Road, Westward, along the said Wall to the Point at which the same meets the Golden Road; thence, Eastward, along the Golden Road (for about Twenty-two Yards) to the Point at which the same is met by a Ditch and Wall at the End of a Porter's Lodge; thence along the said Ditch and Wall (which bend Eastward) for about Seventy Yards; thence along the Continuation of the last-mentioned Ditch, Northward, for about One hundred Yards; thence along a Garden Wall continuing in the same Direction, Northward, for about One hundred and thirty Yards, to the Point at which the same meets a Wall which runs Westward therefrom; thence, Westward, along the last-mentioned Wall (for about Fifty-five Yards) to the Point at which the same meets a Wall which bends round Eastward to the Camas Road; thence along the last-mentioned Wall to the Point at which the same meets the Camas Road; thence along the Road which leads from the Camas Road into the Armel Road to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the old Borough.

CLONMEL.

From the Point at which the Western Enclosure Wall of the House of Industry meets the River Suir, along the said Western Wall to the Point at which the same meets Marl Street; thence along Saint Stephen's Lane to the Point at which the same meets the old Cahir Road; thence, Eastward, along the old Cahir Road to the Point at which the same is met by a Lane running Northward; thence, Northward, along the said Lane to the Point at which the same is met by the first Bank on the Right; thence, Eastward, along the said Bank to the Point at which the same is met by a Lane coming from the North and turning to the East; thence, Eastward, along the last-mentioned Lane to the Point at which the same meets Heywood Street; thence along a Bank which runs Eastward from a House a little to the South of the Point last described to the Point at which the said Bank meets

a small Bye Lane leading into the Cashel Road; thence along the said Bye Lane to the Cashel Road; thence, Southward, along the said Cashel Road to the Point at which the same is met by the Southern Boundary Wall of the Park or Pleasure Grounds of Mr. David Malcolmson; thence along the said Boundary Wall to the Point where the said Wall meets Upper Johnson Street; thence, Eastward, along Backbone Lane to the Extremity thereof; thence to a Point in the new Road to Fethard, which Point is Sixty-four Yards to the North of the Spot at which the said Road is crossed by Bonlie Lane; thence, Southward, for Sixty-four Yards, to the said Spot where the Fethard Road is crossed by Bonlie Lane; thence, Eastward, along Bonlie Lane for about Six hundred and forty-four Yards, to a Point at which the same is met by a Bank on the Right opposite a small House; thence, Southward, along the said Bank for the Distance of about Two hundred and nine Yards to the Point where it is met by another Bank running Eastward; thence, Eastward, along the last-mentioned Bank for about Fifty Yards to a Point where the same makes an Angle in turning to the South; thence, Southward, for about Fifty Yards along a Bank which leads to a Bye Road to Powers Town until the said Bank reaches the said Bye Road; thence, Eastward, along the said Bye Road for the Distance of about Two hundred and seventeen Yards to the Spot where it is met by the first Bank on the Right; thence in a straight Line to the most Northern Point of a Bank on the Southern Side of the Dublin Road, which Point is distant about Four hundred and sixty-four Yards from a Stone in Barrack Street which marks the South-eastern Corner of the Ordnance Land; thence along the last-mentioned Bank to the Point at which the same meets the River Suir; thence along the Southernmost Channel of the River Suir as far as Moore's Island; thence along the Channel of the same to the North of Moore's Island to the Point first described.

COLERAINE.

East of the River Bann.—The Townland called “Coleraine and Suburbs.”

West of the River Bann.—From the Point at which the Northern Bank which bounds the Plantation of Jackson Hall meets the River Bann, Westward, along the said Bank to the End thereof; thence along another Bank which runs nearly in continuation of the before-mentioned Bank to the Point where the same meets the Ballycairn Road; thence in a straight Line to the Point where the Downhill Road leaves the old Road to New Town Limavady; thence to the Point where the Three Townlands of North Ballinteer, Church-land, and Lismurphy meet; thence along the Boundary between the Townlands of Church-land and Lismurphy to the River Bann.

CORK.

The County of the City of Cork.

DOWNPATRICK.

The Demesne of Down.

DROGHEDA.

The County of the City of Drogheda.

DUBLIN.

The County of the City of Dublin, and such Parts of the County at large as lie within the Circular Road.

DUNDALK.

From the Point on the East of the Town, about Eight hundred Yards from the Enclosure Wall of the Cavalry Barracks, at which a Road which runs from the Sea-shore through the Marshes to Black Rock leaves the Sea-shore, along such Road to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Lower Marsh Townland; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Lower Marsh Townland to the Point at which the same reaches the Bridge on the Dublin Road; thence in a straight Line for about One hundred Yards in a South-westerly Direction to the nearest Point of the Boundary of the Town Parks; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Town Parks to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of Lord Roden's Demesne; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of Lord Roden's Demesne to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary between the Parishes of Dundalk and Castletown, excluding the whole of the Demesne; thence, Northward, along the Boundary between the Parishes of Dundalk and Castletown to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Town Parks at the River; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Town Parks to the Bridge on the Newry Road; thence along the Southern Shore of the Bay of Dundalk to the Point first described.

DUNGANNON.

From the Point on the South of the Town at which the Boundary between the Drumcoo Townland and the Ballynorthland Demesne meets the Boundary of the Parish of Drumglass, Northward, along the Boundary of the Drumcoo Townland to the Point at which the same meets, close by the Gate leading to Mr. Shiel's House in Killymeal, an old Road which leads Westward into the Store Road; thence along such old Road to the Point at which the same joins the Store Road; thence, Northward,

along the Store Road to the Point at which the same meets the Cookstown Road; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the Gallows Hill Road which is distant Two hundred and twenty Yards (measured along the Gallows Hill Road) to the West of the Point at which the same leaves the Donaghmore Road; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Tower of Derrygortreavy Church to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Boundary of the Parish of Drumglass; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Drumglass to the Point first described.

DUNGARVAN.

The present Borough or Manor of Dungarvan, with the Exception of such Parts of the same as lie entirely detached from the rest; also, in addition to the present Manor, all those Portions of Land, which, though not belonging to the same, are locally situate within it, or entirely surrounded by the Lands of the Manor.

ENNIS.

From the Clareen Bridge, in a straight Line in a South-westerly Direction, to the Point at which the Road round the Hill from Inch Bridge meets the Road to the Hermitage; thence along a Bye Road which runs Southward from the Point last described to the Point (about Two hundred and twenty Yards from the Point last described) at which such Bye Road is met by an Orchard Wall; thence in a straight Line to the Eastern Pier of a Gate on the Inch Bridge Road which is the Entrance to Mr. Crow's Farm; thence in a straight Line to the Eastern Pier of a Gate on the Kilrush Road about Two hundred and thirty Yards to the East of the Point at which a Road branches from the Kilrush Road to join the Inch Bridge Road; thence in a straight Line in a South-easterly Direction to the South-western Corner of Mr. Healy's Garden; thence along the Southern Wall of the same Garden to the Point at which the same meets the Clare Road; thence, Northward and Eastward, along the Mail Coach Road from Clare (for about Three Quarters of a Mile) to the Point at which the same is met by a Wall on the Northern Side thereof near a Well; thence in a straight Line to the North-western Corner of the Wall which surrounds a Distillery on the Banks of the River Fergus, but not now in use; thence along the last-mentioned Wall, including the Distillery, to the Point at which the same Wall meets the River Fergus; thence in a straight Line in a North-easterly Direction to the Point at which the Spancel Hill or Southern Gort Road is joined by a Cross Road from the Northern Gort Road, and which Point is distant about Four hundred Yards from the Bridge over the River Fergus; thence along the last-mentioned Cross Road to the Point at which the same joins the Northern Gort Road; thence along the same Northern Gort Road for twenty-five Yards beyond the Point last described; thence in a straight Line in a North-westerly Direction to the Windmill Stump; thence in a straight Line to the Clareen Bridge.

ENNISKILLEN.

The Island of Enniskillen, and also the Spaces included between Lough Erne and the Two following Boundaries, respectively denominated East and West:

EAST.—From the Westernmost Point of the Townland of Toneystick in a straight Line to the salient Point of the North-western Bastion of the East Fort; thence in a straight Line to the salient Point of the North-eastern Bastion of the same; thence in a straight Line, in the Direction of the South-western Angle of the County Infirmary, to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Boundary of the Townland of Toneystick; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Townland of Toneystick to the Point at which the same meets Lough Erne.

WEST.—From the Point at which the Boundary between the Townlands of Cole's Hill and Windmill Hill meets Lough Erne, Westward, along the said Boundary to a Point which is distant One hundred Yards (measured along such Boundary) beyond the Point where that Boundary crosses the Florence Court Road; hence in a straight Line to the salient Angle of the South-western Bastion of the West Fort; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Boundary between the Townlands of Windmill Hill and Portora meets the Eastern Bank of Lough Galliagh; thence, Northward, along the Eastern Bank of Lough Galliagh to the Point at which the same meets the Church Hill Road: thence, towards the Town, along the last-mentioned Road to the Lodge Gate of Portora School: thence along a Hedge which runs at the foot of the Lawn of Portora School, Northward, to Lough Erne, to the Point at which the same meets Lough Erne.

GALWAY.

The County of the Town of Galway.

KILKENNY.

The County of the City of Kilkenny.

KINSALE.

From the Point on the North-east of the Town at which the new Cork Road crosses the old Cork Road, in a straight Line to the Northern Extremity of Mr. Hurley's Stables; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Road to Bandon River leaves the Road to Bandon; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Blindgate Road meets the Compass Hill Road; thence in a straight Line over Compass Hill to the Westernmost House at the place called "The World's End;" thence along the Coast to the Point at which the same is met by the first Bank which runs up the Hill to the East of and beyond the Village of Scilly;

thence along the said Bank to the Point at which the same meets the Road from Scilly to Charles Fort; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the Harbour Hill Road which is distant One hundred and eighty Yards (measured along the Harbour Hill Road) to the East of the Barrack Wall; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

LIMERICK.

The County of the City of Limerick.

LISBURN.

The several Townlands of Lisnagarvy, Tonagh, and Old Warren, in the Parish of Blaris; also that Portion of the Townland of Lambeg, that lies to the West of the River Lagan, and is bounded as follows; namely, on the South and West by the Townland of Lisnagarvy, on the North between the Belsize Road and the old Belfast Road by a small Stream which is the Boundary of the Townland of Maghreleave, and on the East by the old Belfast Road from the Point where the same crosses the above-mentioned small Stream to the Point where it is met by the Lower Road near Lambeg Glebe; thence along the said Lower Road to the Point where the same is met by "Wheeler's Ditch;" thence along Wheeler's Ditch to the River Lagan.

Also the Space contained between the River Lagan and the following Boundary; (that is to say,)

From the Bridge along the Drumbo Road for about Five hundred Yards to the Point at which the same is met by another Road coming out of the Suburb; thence, Eastward, along a Ditch, on the North Side of which Fir Trees are planted for about Two hundred and sixty Yards, to the Point at which the said Ditch meets a Lane running to the River; thence along that Lane to the River.

Also the small Island on the River Lagan in which are situated the Vitriol Works.

Also that Portion of the Townland of Knockmore which has hitherto formed a Part of the Borough.

LONDONDERRY.

From the Point on the South-west of the City at which Mary Blue's Burn joins the River Foyle, up Mary Blue's Burn to the Point at which the same crosses Stanley's Walk; thence, Westward, along Stanley's Walk to the Point at which the same meets a Road which runs nearly parallel to Mary Blue's Burn; thence, Northward, along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same reaches the Entrance Gate to the Bishop's Demesne and Deer Park; thence, Westward, along the Road which proceeds from the said Entrance Gate to the Point at which the same turns South-westward; thence, Northward, along a small Stream for about Seventy Yards to the Point at which the same meets a Bank which skirts the South-eastern Bank of a circular Plantation, and runs up to the Creggan and Burt Road; thence along the Bank so running to the Creggan and Burt Road to the Point at which the same meets the Creggan and Burt Road; thence along a Ditch which runs from the Northern Side of the Creggan and Burt Road, and nearly opposite to the Point last described, to the Point at which the same meets a small Stream; thence in a straight Line to the North-western Corner of the Enclosure Wall of the Lunatic Asylum; thence along the Northern Enclosure Wall of the Lunatic Asylum, and in a Line in continuation thereof, to the Point at which such Line cuts the River Foyle; thence, Southward, along the River Foyle to the Point at which the same is met, on the Eastern Side, by a Ditch or Bank which forms the Southern Boundary of the Pleasure Grounds of Mr. William Bond; thence along the last-mentioned Ditch or Bank to the Point at which the same meets the Newtown Limavady Road; thence, Southward, along the Newtown Limavady Road for about Ninety Yards to the Point where the said Road joins the old Strabane Road; thence along the old Strabane Road for about Three hundred and ninety Yards to the Point where the same is met by a narrow Road running therefrom to the Tank; thence, Westward, along the last-mentioned narrow Road for about Thirty Yards to the Spot where the same is met by a Bank, now planted with Bushes, running Southward; thence along the last-mentioned Bank to the Spot where the same is met by a Lane running from Waterside up a steep Hill to the old Strabane Road; thence to the nearest Point of a small Stream which is the Boundary between the Townlands of Clooney and Gobnascale; thence down the said Stream for about Seventy Yards to the Point where the same is met by a Lane running South-westward to the Fields; thence along the last-mentioned Lane to the Point where it cuts the Boundary between the Townlands of Gobnascale and Tamneymore; thence, Westward, along the Boundary between the Townlands of Gobnascale and Tamneymore to the Point at which the same meets the River Foyle; thence, Southward, along the River Foyle to the Point first described.

MALLOW.

From the Easternmost Gate Post (opposite the Park Wall of Mr. Purcell) of a Field on the Kanturk Road, the Entrance to which is distant about One hundred and seventy-six Yards (measured along the Kanturk Road) from the Seneschal's House, in a straight Line to the Gate Post nearest the Turnpike in a Wall on the Southern Side of the old Road which runs a little to the North of the Limerick Road, and which Post is distant about Two hundred and forty-two Yards (measured along the said old Road) to the North-west of the Turnpike; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which a Bye Lane joins the Fair-lane Road, about One hundred and fifty Yards to the North of the Entrance to the Lime and Salt Works; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Carrigoon Road, which passes under Mr. Jephson's Park Wall, is met by a Fence which divides a Field occupied by Mr. Lynch from a Field occupied by Mr. Carmichael, and which Point is also about Three hundred and seventy-five Yards to the North of a small Door in the Park Wall; thence in a straight Line across the Park to the Westernmost Point at which the Boundary of Mr. Delacour's Pleasure Grounds meets the Fermoy Road; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of Mr. Delacour's Pleasure Grounds to the Southernmost Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Garden attached to the Water Mill; thence in a straight Line to a Point in the old Cork Road which is distant Two hundred and twenty-five Yards (measured along the old Cork Road) to the South of the old Turnpike thereon; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the new

Cork Road which is distant about Two hundred and ninety Yards (measured along the new Cork Road) to the South of the said old Turnpike, and which Point is at the Commencement of a Nursery Ground; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Eastern Corner of Captain Davis's House to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Blackwater River; thence in a straight Line to the Gate Post first described.

NEWRY.

The present Borough of Newry.

PORTARLINGTON.

From the Bridge over the Grand Canal on the Monastereven Road, along the Canal to the Bridge over the same on the Maryborough Road; thence in a straight line to the Point called Butler's Ford, at which a small stream crosses the Mountmellick Road; thence in a straight Line to a small Bridge on the Cloniquin Road which is distant about Five hundred Yards (measured along the Cloniquin Road) to the West of the Point at which the same leaves the Mountmellick Road; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the Bog Road which is distant Five hundred Yards (measured along the Bog Road) to the West of the Point at which the same leaves the Rathangan Road; thence Eastward, along the Bog Road to the Point at which the same joins the Rathangan Road; thence, Southward, along the Rathangan Road to the Bridge on the same over the River Barrow; thence along the River Barrow to that Point thereof which would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn thereto due North from the Bridge over the Canal on the Monastereven Road; thence in a straight Line to the said Bridge on the Monastereven Road.

NEW ROSS.

From the Point on the South of the Town at which the Lower Ballyhack Road is met by the Southern Fence of the Garden of Belle Vue Cottage along such Southern Fence to the Eastern Extremity thereof; thence in a straight Line up a steep Hill to the Point at which the Middle Ballyhack Road is joined by a Bye Road which runs Eastward therefrom, and at which Point there is a Gateway and One Pillar; thence along the said Bye Road to the Point at which the same turns to the South, and which is marked by a Gateway and Two Pillars; thence in a straight Line in an Easterly Direction to the Southern End of the Barn which stands in a Straw Yard on the Eastern side of the Upper Ballyhack Road; thence, Northward, along the Upper Ballyhack Road to the Point at which the same meets the Wexford Road; thence, Eastward, along the Wexford Road to the Point at which the same is joined by a Road from Irish Town; thence in a straight Line to the South-western Corner of the Burial ground at the Eastern Extremity of Irish Town; thence along the Western Boundary of the said Burial Ground to the Point at which the same meets the Irish Town Road: thence, Westward, along the Irish Town Road to the Point at which the same is met by a Lane which runs Northward therefrom on the Eastern side of Mr. Sutton's House and Brewery; thence, Northward, along the said Lane for about One hundred and Thirty Yards to the Point at which the same reaches a Stone Stile; thence in a straight Line to a Gateway on the Mountgarret Road which is the first on the Eastern Side thereof, to the North of the Point at which the same is joined by a road from Irish Town; thence in a straight Line in a North-westerly Direction to the ruins of a Quay or Wharf on the Western Side of the River Barrow; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Kilkenny Road is joined by the first Bye Road to the West of the Roman Catholic Chapel; thence in a straight Line in a Southerly Direction to the South-western Corner of the Garden of the House attached to the Mill on the Western Bank of the River Barrow; thence along the Southern Boundary of the last-mentioned Garden to the South-eastern Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

SLIGO.

Such Part or Parts of the Town or Precincts of the Town of Sligo as lie or are situate within the Distance of One Mile, Irish Admeasurement, of a certain Spot in Market Street in said Town on which a Building or Erection formerly stood, called the Market Cross, being the Space defined in the Seventeenth Section of an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for repealing so much of an Act made in the Third Year of the Reign of King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for cleansing the Ports, Harbours, and Rivers of the City of Cork, and of the Towns of Galway, Sligo, Drogheda, and Belfast, and for Erecting a Ballast Office in the said City and each of the said Towns,' as relates to the Port and Harbour of the Town of Sligo; and for repealing an Act made in the Fortieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving the Streets, Quays, Lanes, and Passages in the Town of Sligo in the County of Sligo, for establishing a nightly Watch in the said Town, for supplying the said Town with Pipe Water, and for improving and regulating the Port and Harbour thereof,' and for making better Provision for the paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving of the said Town of Sligo, and for regulating the Porters and Carmen employed therein, and for the better Regulation and Improvement of the Port and Harbour thereof," as the Part or Parts of the Precincts of the Town of Sligo which shall be or be deemed to be within the Intent or Purview of the said Act of the Forty-third Year of the Reign of King George the Third, for the several purposes in the said Seventeenth Section specified.

TRALEE.

From the Milestone on the Killarney Road opposite a Lane which runs Eastward therefrom, in a straight Line to the South-eastern Angle of the Garden Wall of a House which is situated at the South-western Corner of the Barrack Wall; thence, Westward, along the said Garden Wall to the Point at which the same meets another Wall which runs Westward to the End of Mr. Benner's Brewery; thence, Westward, along the last-mentioned Wall to the Brewery; thence along the Southern Side of the

Brewery to the Mill Race which is beyond it; thence, Northward, along the Mill Race to the Point at which the same meets the Road which leads from the Brewery to Miltown; thence, Westward, along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same meets the Ballymullen River; thence, Northward, along the Ballymullen River to the Point at which the same meets the Miltown Road; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the Blennerville Road which is distant Four hundred and forty Yards (measured along the Blennerville Road) to the North of the Point at which the Spa Road leaves the same; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the Spa Road which is distant Three hundred and seventy-five Yards (measured along the Spa Road) to the North of the Point at which the same leaves the Blennerville Road; thence in a straight Line to the Northernmost Point at which the new Listowell Road is met by a small Stream which runs alongside thereof from a Pond towards the Town; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the old Listowell Road is joined by the Road which leads to Mr. Bateman's Demesne; thence along the old Listowell Road to the Bridge on the same over the Canal; thence in a straight Line to the Milestone first described.

WATERFORD.

The County of the Town of Waterford.

WEXFORD.

From the Point on the South-east of the Town at which the Sea-shore is met by a Wall and Footpath which run a few Yards to the North of the Burial Ground which is near the Country House belonging to Mr. Talbot, along the said Wall to the Point at which the same meets the Fayeth Road; thence in a straight Line to the Flagstaff at the Signal Station; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Eastern Corner of Cromwell's Fort House to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Wall of the Pleasure Grounds of Cromwell's Fort House; thence, Northward, along the Wall of the said Pleasure Grounds to the Duncormick Road; thence, Westward, still along the Wall of the said Pleasure Grounds, to the Westernmost Point at which the same leaves the Duncormick Road, thus excluding the whole of the said Pleasure Grounds; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the South-western Corner of the Distillery to the Point at which such straight Line cuts the Road which runs in front of the Distillery; thence along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same crosses the Johnstown Road near the Bridge over the Bishop's Water; thence in a straight Line to the Point close to the Female Orphan House, at which the Northern Duncannon Road is met by a Road which leads therefrom into the New Ross Road; thence along the Road so leading into the New Ross Road to the Ruins of the Southernmost of Two old Windmills; thence in a straight Line to a Point on the New Ross Road which is distant One hundred and sixty Yards (measured along the New Ross Road) to the North-west of the Obelisk; thence in a straight Line to the Northernmost Point at which the Boundary of the Premises of Mr. Scallen, a Brewer, meets the Enniscorthy Road; thence, Westward, along the Enniscorthy Road to an Iron Gate in a Stone Wall distant about Three hundred and sixty Yards from the Centre of the Diocesan School; thence along the Road or Path which leads from the said Iron Gate to the Point at which the same meets the Sea-shore; thence along the Sea-shore to the Point first described.

YOUGHAL.

From the Point to the South of the Town where the new Road to Cork quits the Sea-shore, Northward, in a straight Line to the Point in Windmill Lane where the same is joined by a Bye Road from the North, about Two hundred Yards to the West of the House occupied by Mr. Flyn; thence in a straight Line to the South-western Angle of the Ordnance Ground on which the Barracks stand, near the old Cork Road; thence along the Western Fence of the Ordnance Ground to the North-western Angle of the same; thence, Northward in a straight Line to the Spot where the upper Edge of the great Quarry near Counsellor Feuge's House is cut by a Road which runs through the same to the Mount Uniacke Road; thence along the Road so running through the Quarry to the Point where the same meets the Mount Uniacke Road; thence, Northward, in a straight Line to the Point where a Bye Road which leads from the Mount Uniacke Road to the Waterford Road makes a Turn almost at Right Angles a little to the South of the House called Eustace's Folly; thence, Northward, along the same Road, passing to the West of Eustace's Folly, to the Spot where the same Road meets the Waterford Road; thence in a straight Line to the nearest Point of the Sea-shore; thence along the Sea-shore to the Point first described.

THE END.

LONDON:
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING IRISH MILES INTO BRITISH.

IRISH		BRITISH.			IRISH		BRITISH.			IRISH		BRITISH.			IRISH		BRITISH.			IRISH		BRITISH.			
Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.
—	1	—	1	10	7	—	8	7	10	39	49	5	3	93	118	2	36	147	187	—	29	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	2	21	7	1	9	—	21	40	50	7	10	94	119	5	3	148	188	2	36	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	3	32	7	2	9	1	32	41	52	1	18	95	120	7	10	149	189	5	3	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	5	3	7	3	9	3	3	42	53	3	25	96	122	1	18	150	190	7	10	—	—	—	—
—	5	—	6	14	7	4	9	4	14	43	54	5	32	97	123	3	25	151	192	1	18	—	—	—	—
—	6	—	7	25	7	5	9	5	25	44	56	—	—	98	124	5	32	152	193	3	25	—	—	—	—
—	7	1	—	36	7	6	9	6	36	45	57	2	7	99	126	—	—	153	194	5	32	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	2	7	7	7	10	—	7	46	58	4	14	100	127	2	7	154	196	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	3	18	8	—	10	1	18	47	59	6	21	101	128	4	14	155	197	2	7	—	—	—	—
1	2	1	4	29	8	1	10	2	29	48	61	—	29	102	129	6	21	156	198	4	14	—	—	—	—
1	3	1	6	—	8	2	10	4	—	49	62	2	36	103	131	—	29	157	199	6	21	—	—	—	—
1	4	1	7	10	8	3	10	5	10	50	63	5	3	104	132	2	36	158	201	—	29	—	—	—	—
1	5	2	—	21	8	4	10	6	21	51	64	7	10	105	133	5	3	159	202	2	36	—	—	—	—
1	6	2	1	32	8	5	10	7	32	52	66	1	18	106	134	7	10	160	203	5	3	—	—	—	—
1	7	2	3	3	8	6	11	1	3	53	67	3	25	107	136	1	18	161	204	7	10	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	4	14	8	7	11	2	14	54	68	5	32	108	137	3	25	162	206	1	18	—	—	—	—
2	1	2	5	25	9	—	11	3	25	55	70	—	—	109	138	5	32	163	207	3	25	—	—	—	—
2	2	2	6	36	9	1	11	4	36	56	71	2	7	110	140	—	—	164	208	5	32	—	—	—	—
2	3	3	—	7	9	2	11	6	7	57	72	4	14	111	141	2	7	165	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	3	1	18	9	3	11	7	18	58	73	6	21	112	142	4	14	166	211	2	7	—	—	—	—
2	5	3	2	29	9	4	12	—	29	59	75	—	29	113	143	6	21	167	212	4	14	—	—	—	—
2	6	3	4	—	9	5	12	2	—	60	76	2	36	114	145	—	29	168	213	6	21	—	—	—	—
2	7	3	5	10	9	6	12	3	10	61	77	5	3	115	146	2	36	169	215	—	29	—	—	—	—
3	—	3	6	21	9	7	12	4	21	62	78	7	10	116	147	5	3	170	216	2	36	—	—	—	—
3	1	3	7	32	Miles.					63	80	1	18	117	148	7	10	171	217	5	3	—	—	—	—
3	2	4	1	3	10		12	5	32	64	81	3	25	118	150	1	18	172	218	7	10	—	—	—	—
3	3	4	2	14	11		14	—	—	65	82	5	32	119	151	3	25	173	220	1	18	—	—	—	—
3	4	4	3	25	12		15	2	7	66	84	—	—	120	152	5	32	174	221	3	25	—	—	—	—
3	5	4	4	36	13		16	4	14	67	85	2	7	121	154	—	—	175	222	5	32	—	—	—	—
3	6	4	6	7	14		17	6	21	68	86	4	14	122	155	2	7	176	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	7	4	7	18	15		19	—	29	69	87	6	21	123	156	4	14	177	225	2	7	—	—	—	—
4	—	5	—	29	16		20	2	36	70	89	—	29	124	157	6	21	178	226	4	14	—	—	—	—
4	1	5	2	—	17		21	5	3	71	90	2	36	125	159	—	29	179	227	6	21	—	—	—	—
4	2	5	3	10	18		22	7	10	72	91	5	3	126	160	2	36	180	229	—	29	—	—	—	—
4	3	5	4	21	19		24	1	18	73	92	7	10	127	161	5	3	181	230	2	36	—	—	—	—
4	4	5	5	32	20		25	3	25	74	94	1	18	128	162	7	10	182	231	5	3	—	—	—	—
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4	6	6	—	14	22		28	—	—	76	96	5	32	130	165	3	25	184	234	1	18	—	—	—	—
4	7	6	1	25	23		29	2	7	77	98	—	—	131	166	5	32	185	235	3	25	—	—	—	—
5	—	6	2	36	24		30	4	14	78	99	2	7	132	168	—	—	186	236	5	32	—	—	—	—
5	1	6	4	7	25		31	6	21	79	100	4	14	133	169	2	7	187	238	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	6	5	18	26		33	—	29	80	101	6	21	134	170	4	14	188	239	2	7	—	—	—	—
5	3	6	6	29	27		34	2	36	81	103	—	29	135	171	6	21	189	240	4	14	—	—	—	—
5	4	7	—	—	28		35	5	3	82	104	2	36	136	173	—	29	190	241	6	21	—	—	—	—
5	5	7	1	10	29		36	7	10	83	105	5	3	137	174	2	36	191	243	—	29	—	—	—	—
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5	7	7	3	32	31		39	3	25	85	108	1	18	139	176	7	10	193	245	5	3	—	—	—	—
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6	2	7	7	25	34		43	2	7	88	112	—	—	142	180	5	32	196	249	3	25	—	—	—	—
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6	5	8	3	18	37		47	—	29	91	115	6	21	145	184	4	14	199	253	2	7	—	—	—	—
6	6	8	4	29	38		48	2	36	92	117	—	29	146	185	6	21	200	254	4	14	—	—	—	—
6	7	8	6	—																					

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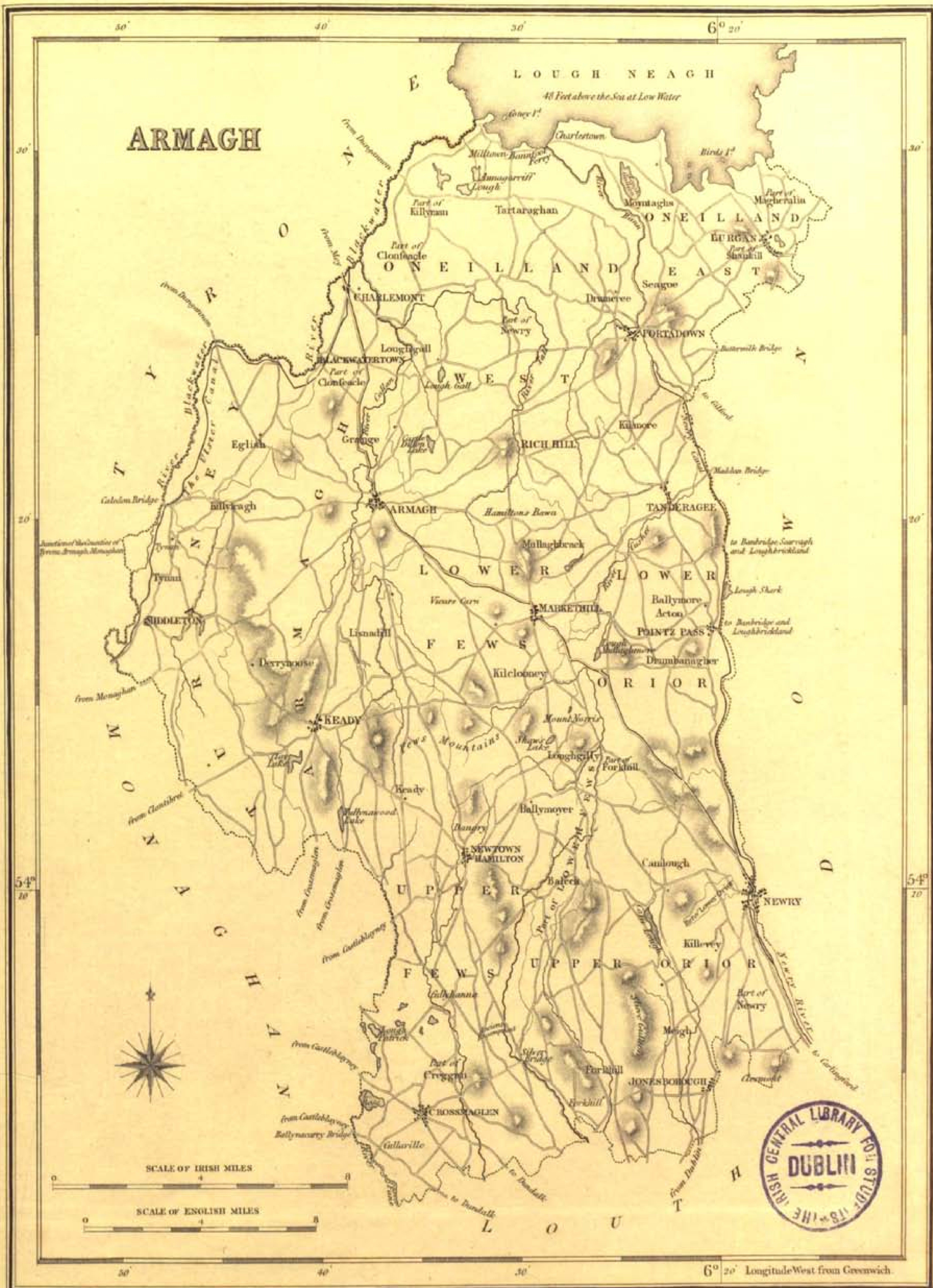
London.
Published by L. Lewis & Co. 87, Aldersgate Street.
Sept. 27th 1837.

Map of IRELAND,
Divided into Provinces & Counties
Shewing the
Principal Roads, Railways, Rivers & Canals,
& the distance in Irish Miles & Parishes
of each City & Post Town from
DUBLIN.
For Lewis, Atlas of Ireland.



Explanation

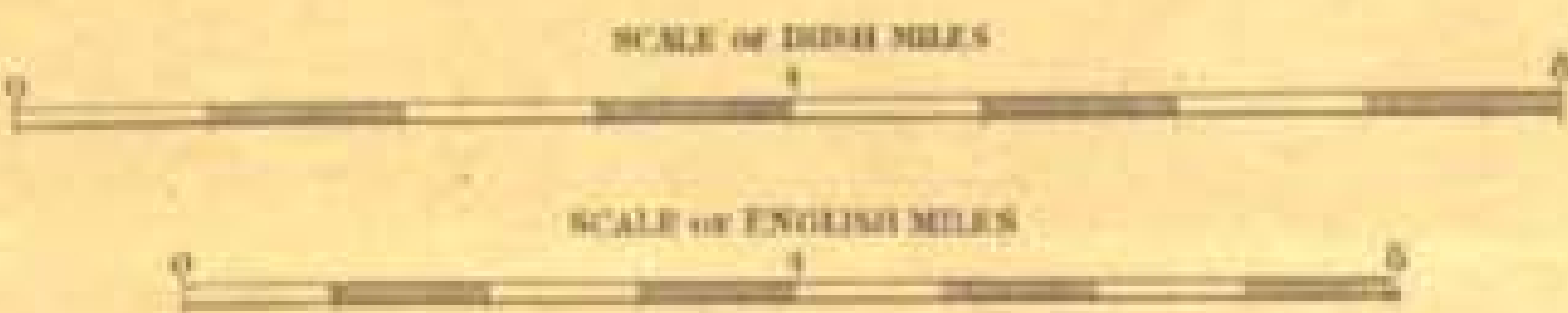
Cities		DUBLIN	Rivers & Loughs	
Post Towns		Tullaghan	Canals	
Villages		Black Rock	Railroads	
Mail Roads			Boundaries of Rivers	
Other Roads			Do of Counties	



53°

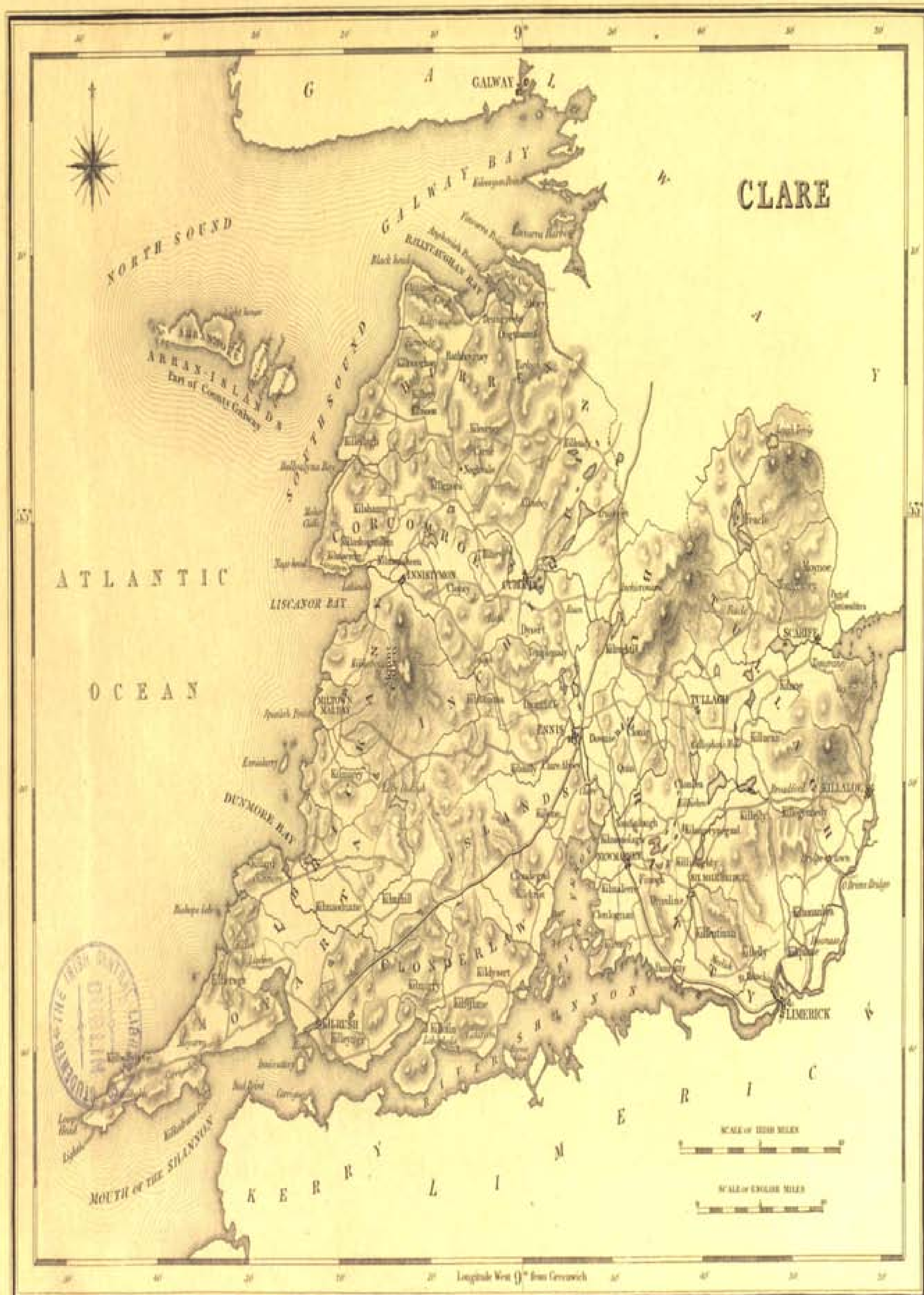
6° 20'

CARLOW



Longitude West from Greenwich.

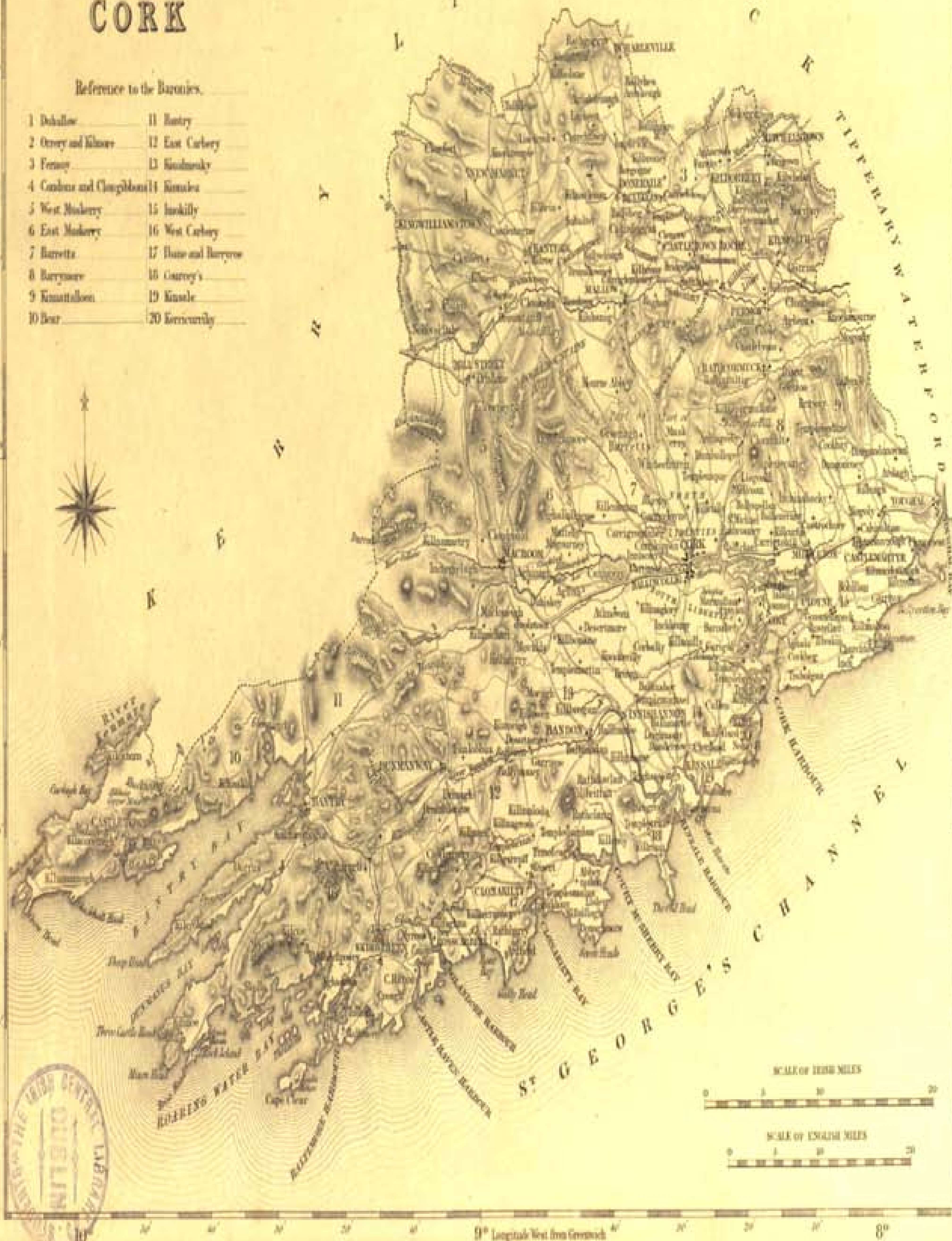




CORK

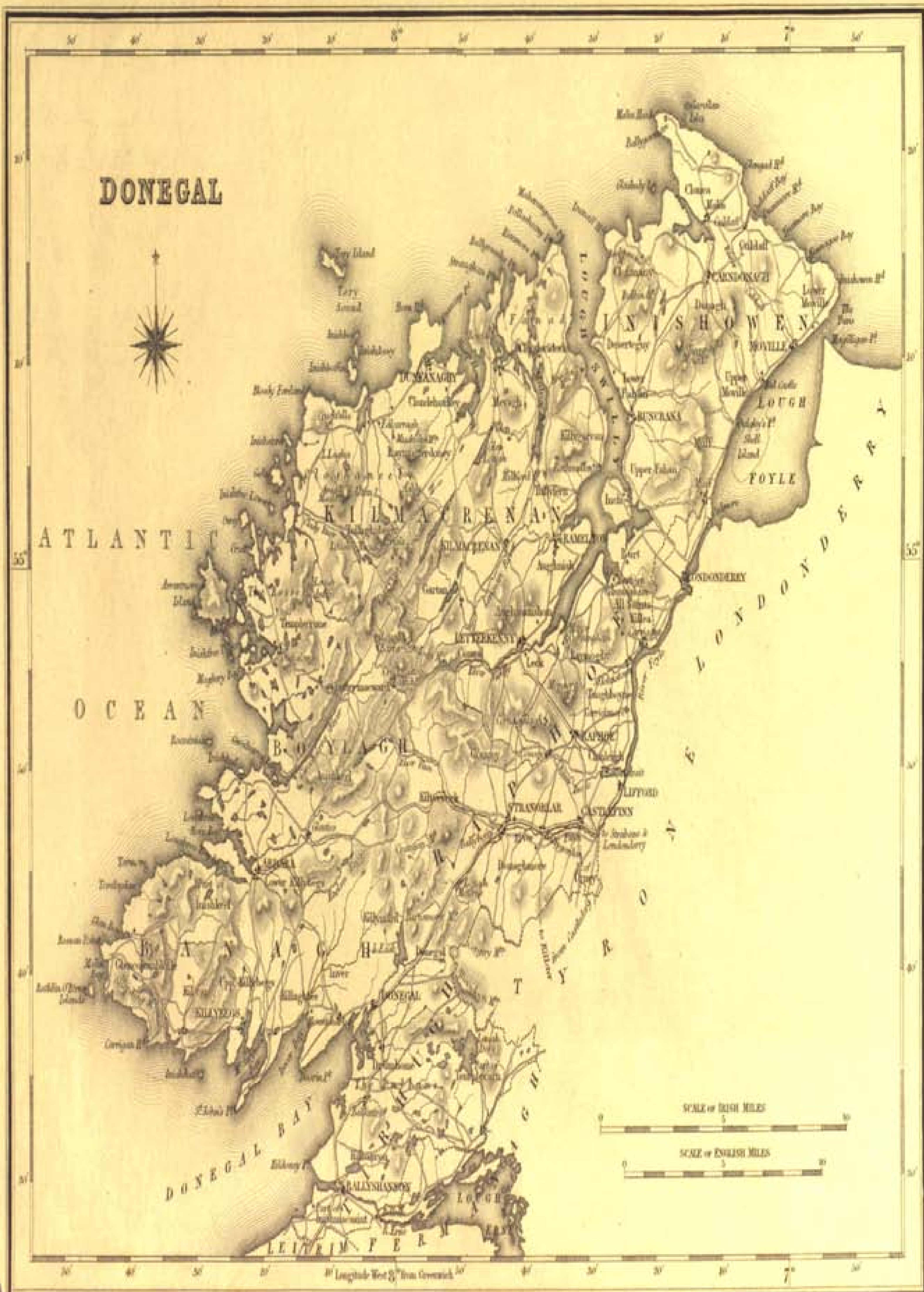
Reference to the Registrar

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Dehallow | 11 Bostary |
| 2 Overy and Simeon | 12 East Carbery |
| 3 Ferrygo | 13 Goodenough |
| 4 Carbons and Claydibbons | 14 Simula |
| 5 West Muckery | 15 Inskilly |
| 6 East Muckery | 16 West Carbery |
| 7 Barrett | 17 House and Berrymore |
| 8 Barrymore | 18 Courty's |
| 9 Kinnatallone | 19 Kinale |
| 10 Bear | 20 Korrucurilly |



Revised by J. Conaghan.

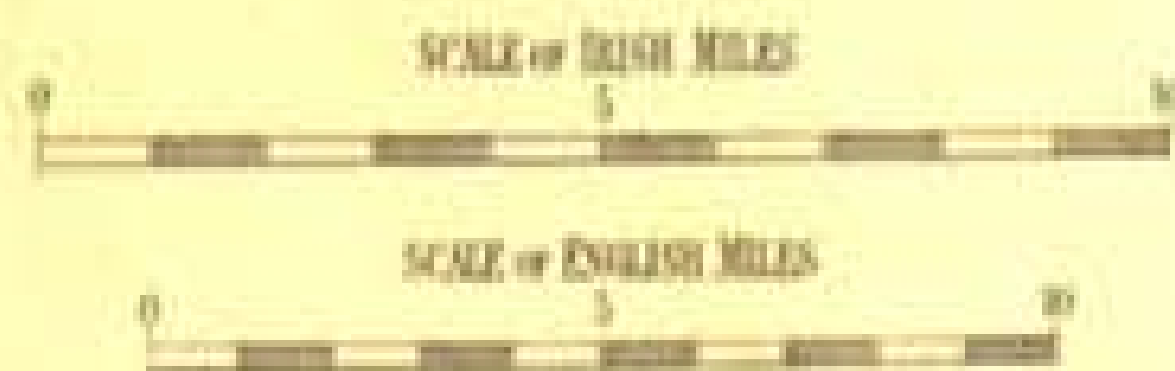
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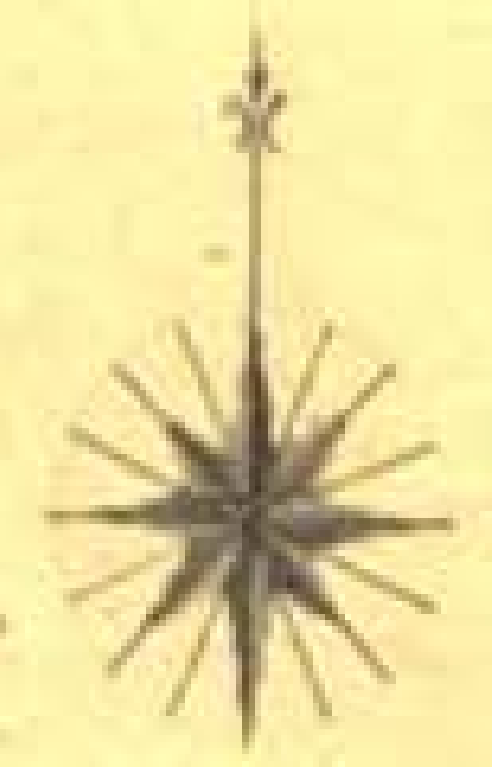
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OCEAN



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6° Longitude West from Greenwich

30°

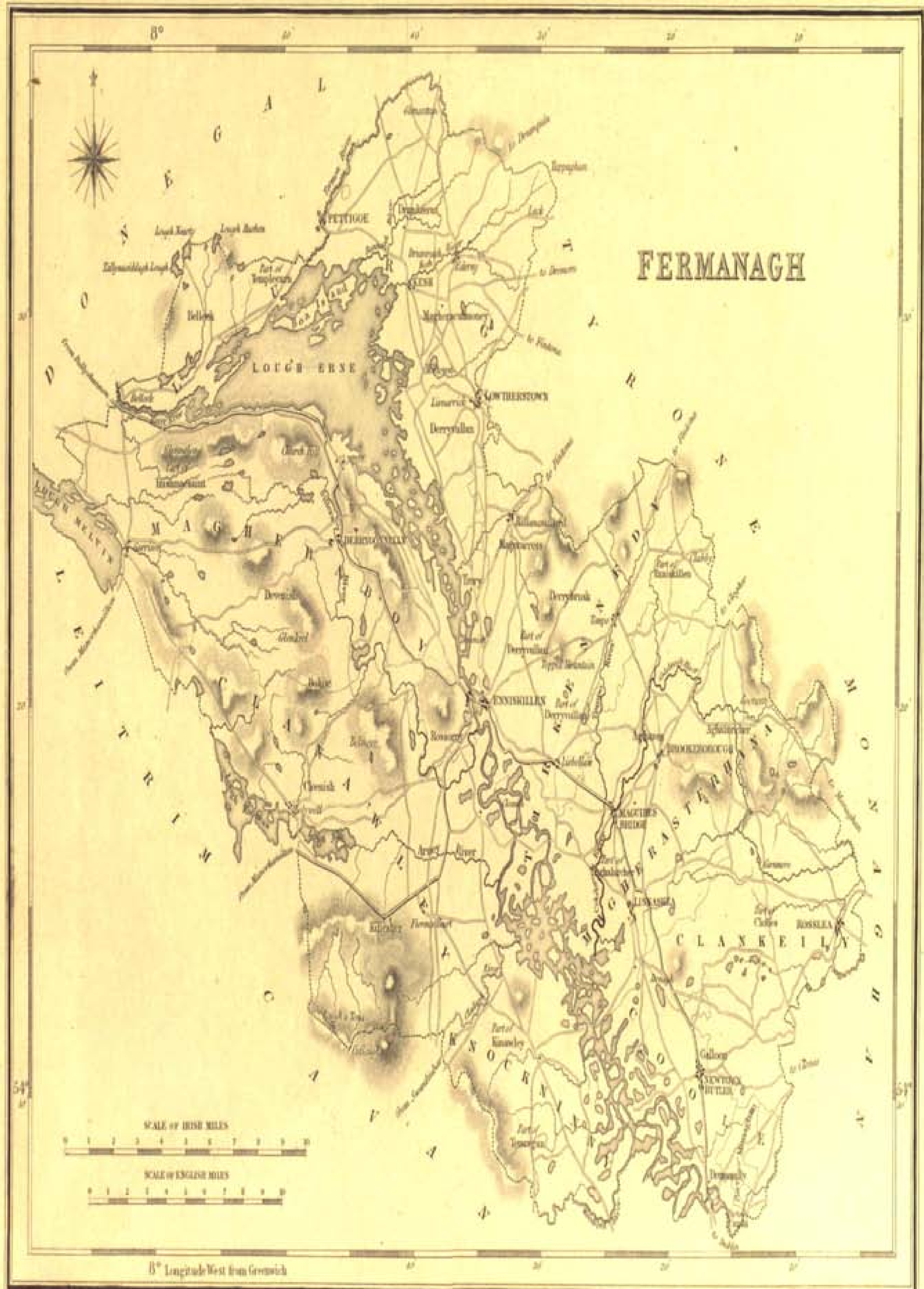
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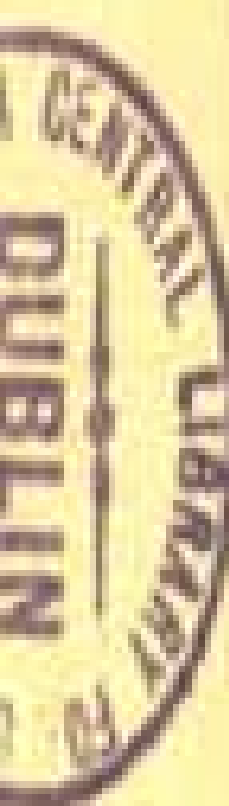
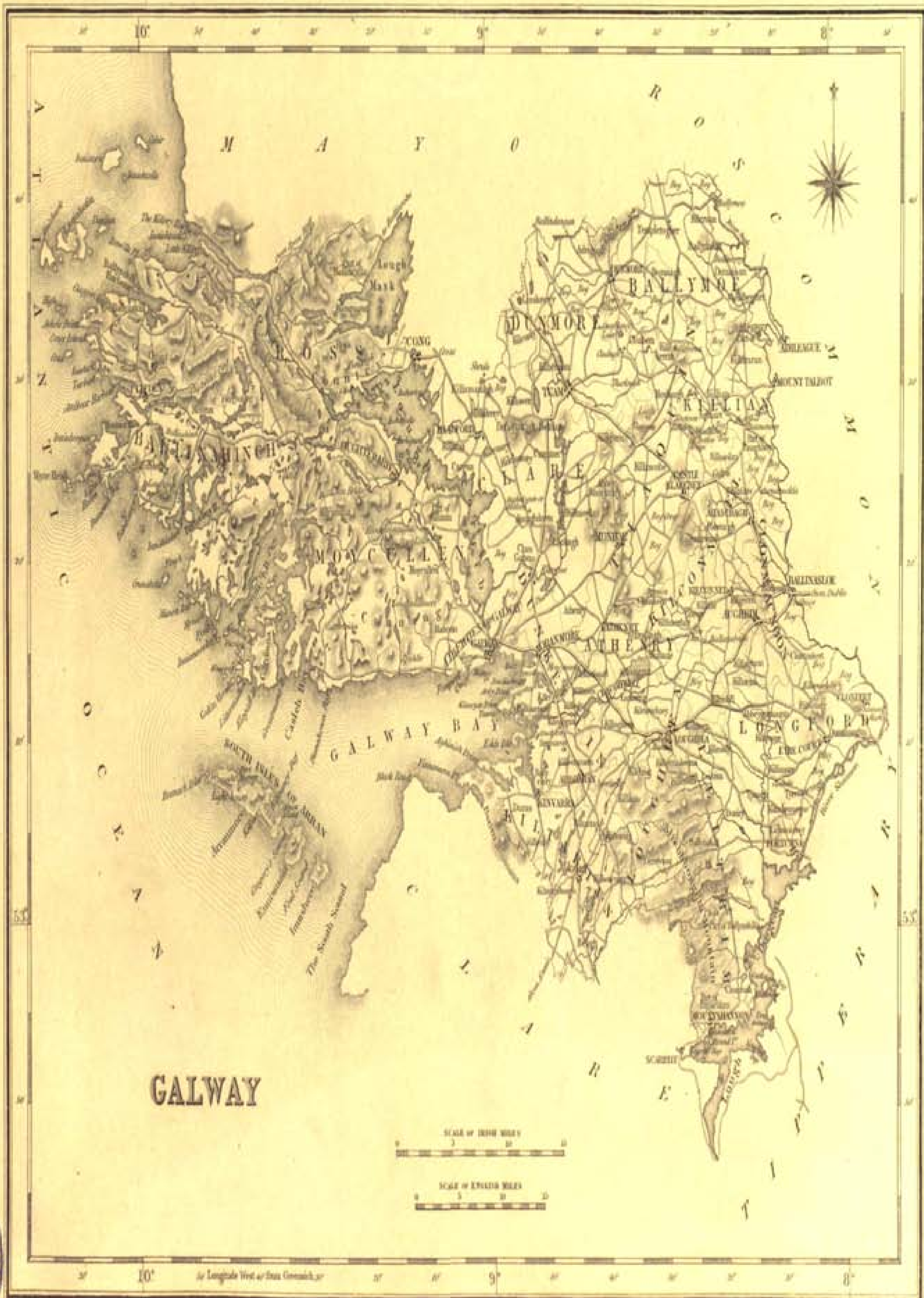
10°

6°

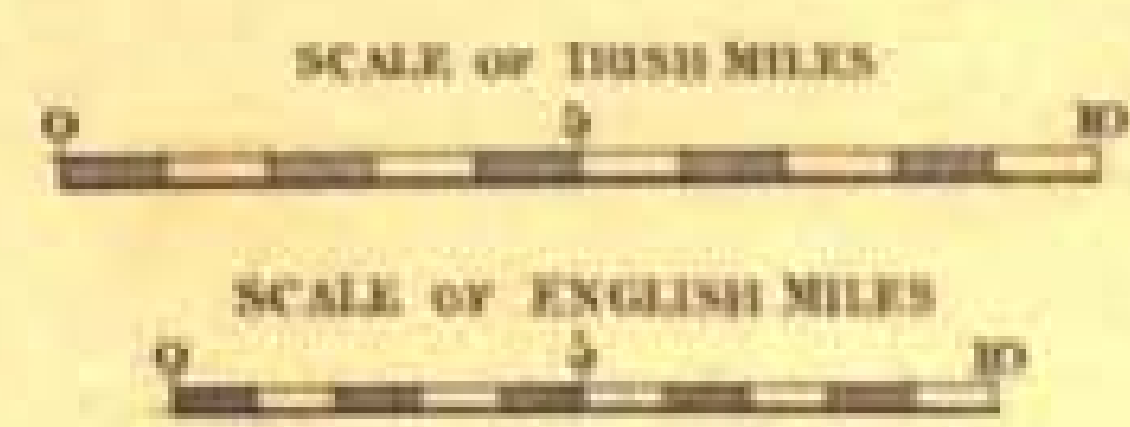
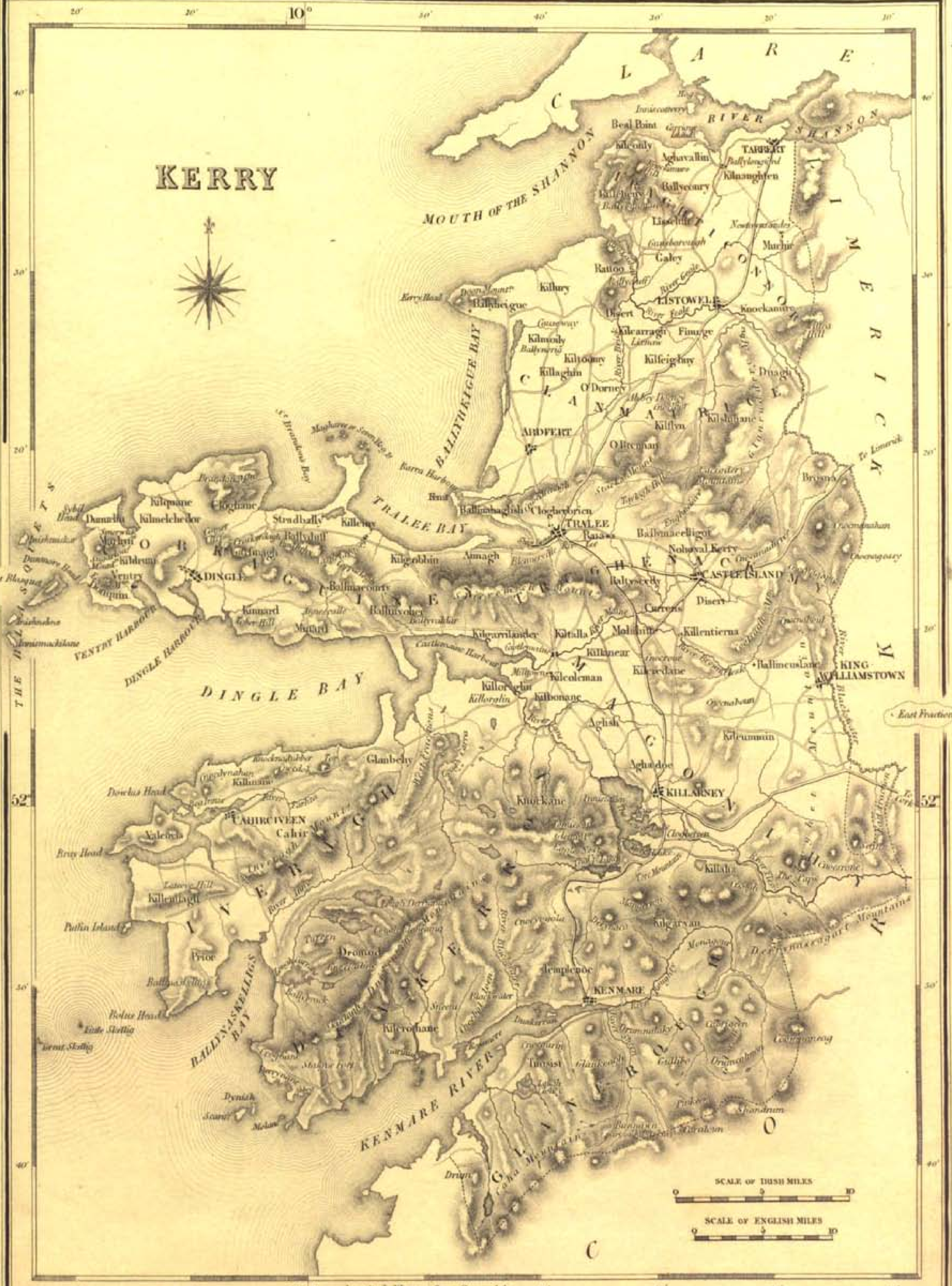
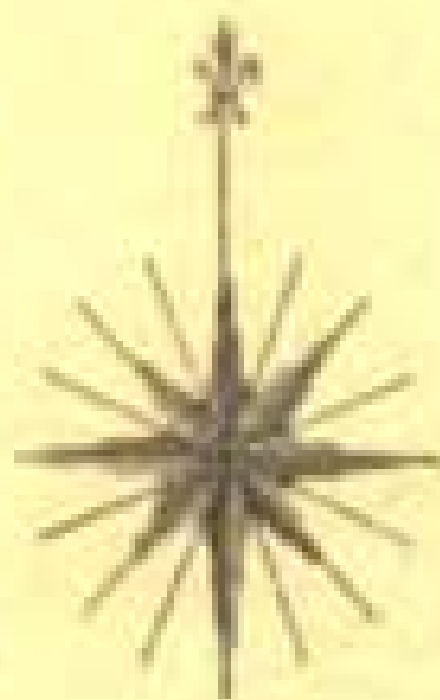
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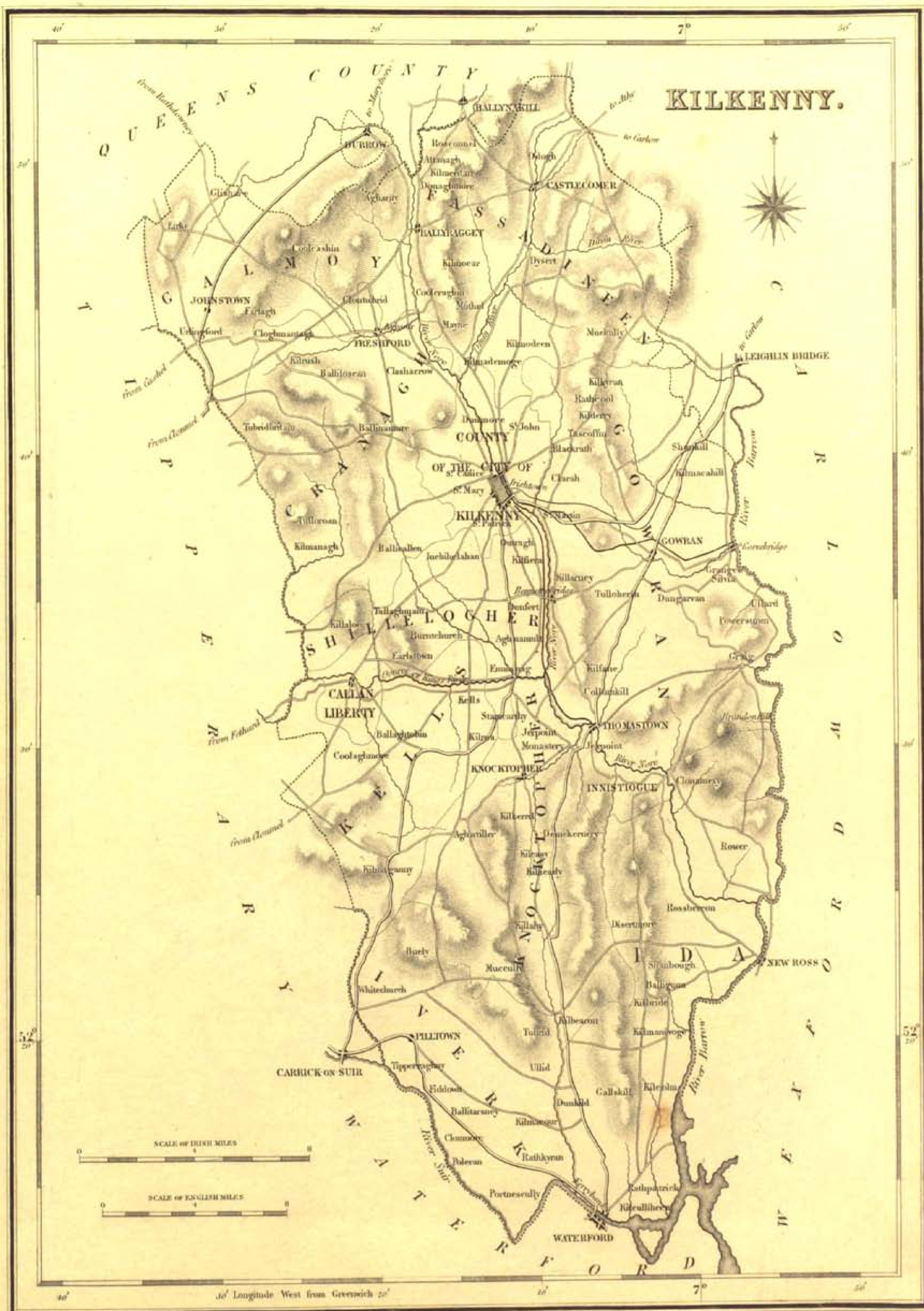






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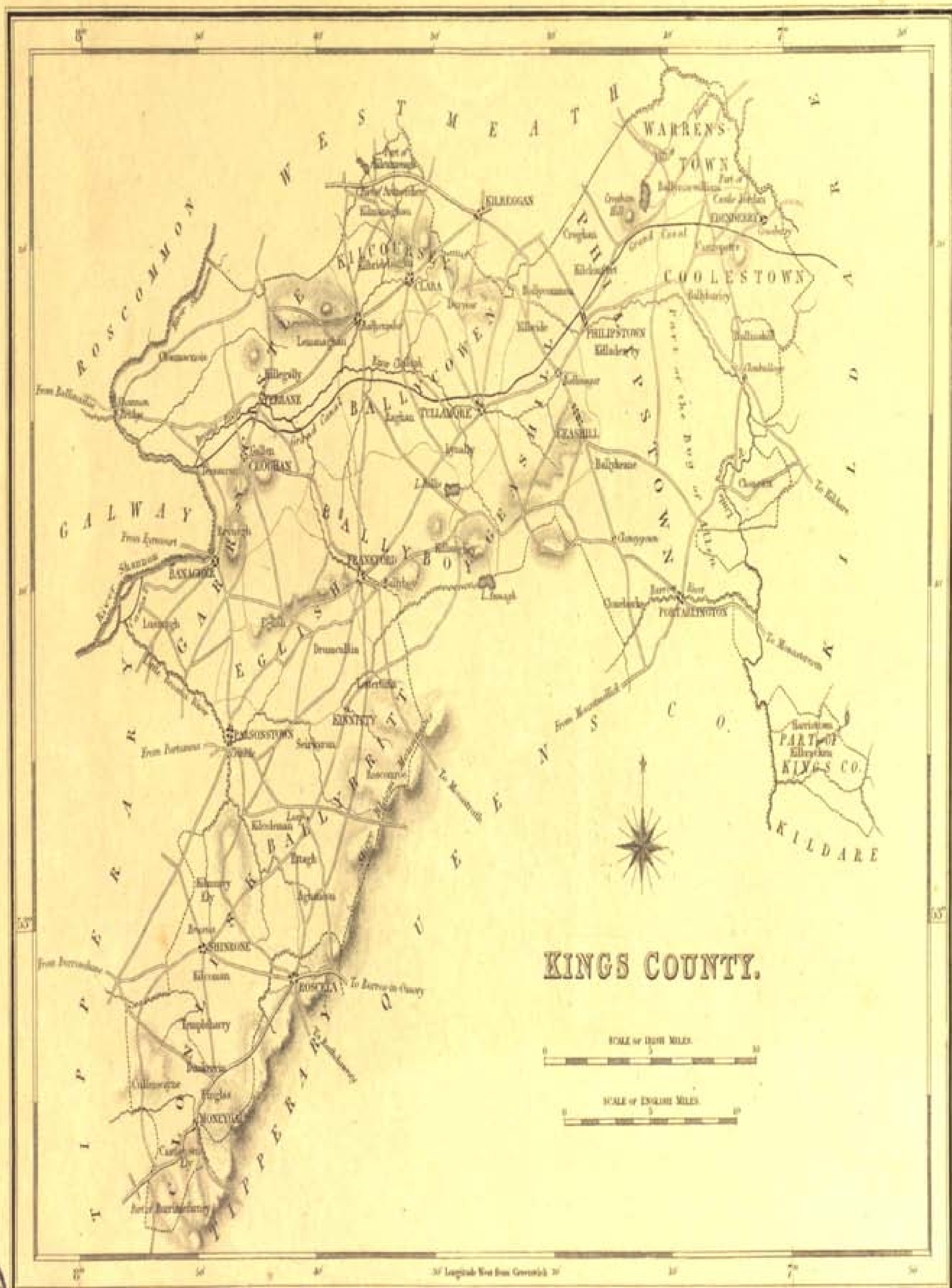




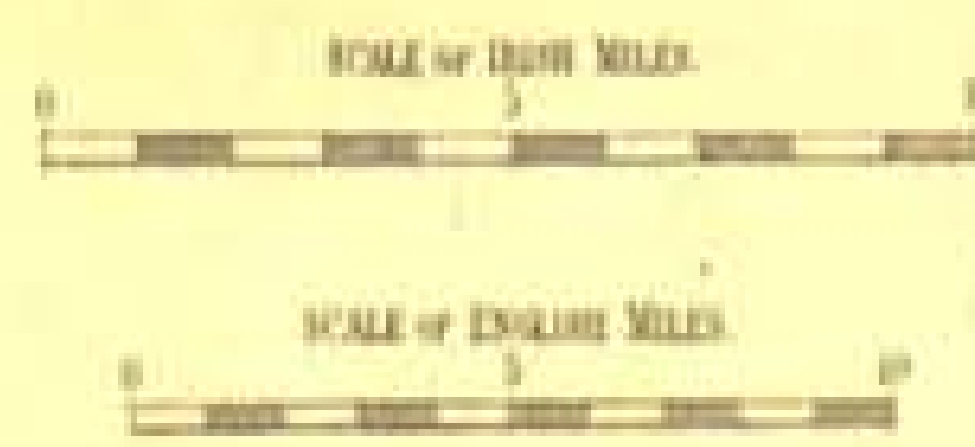
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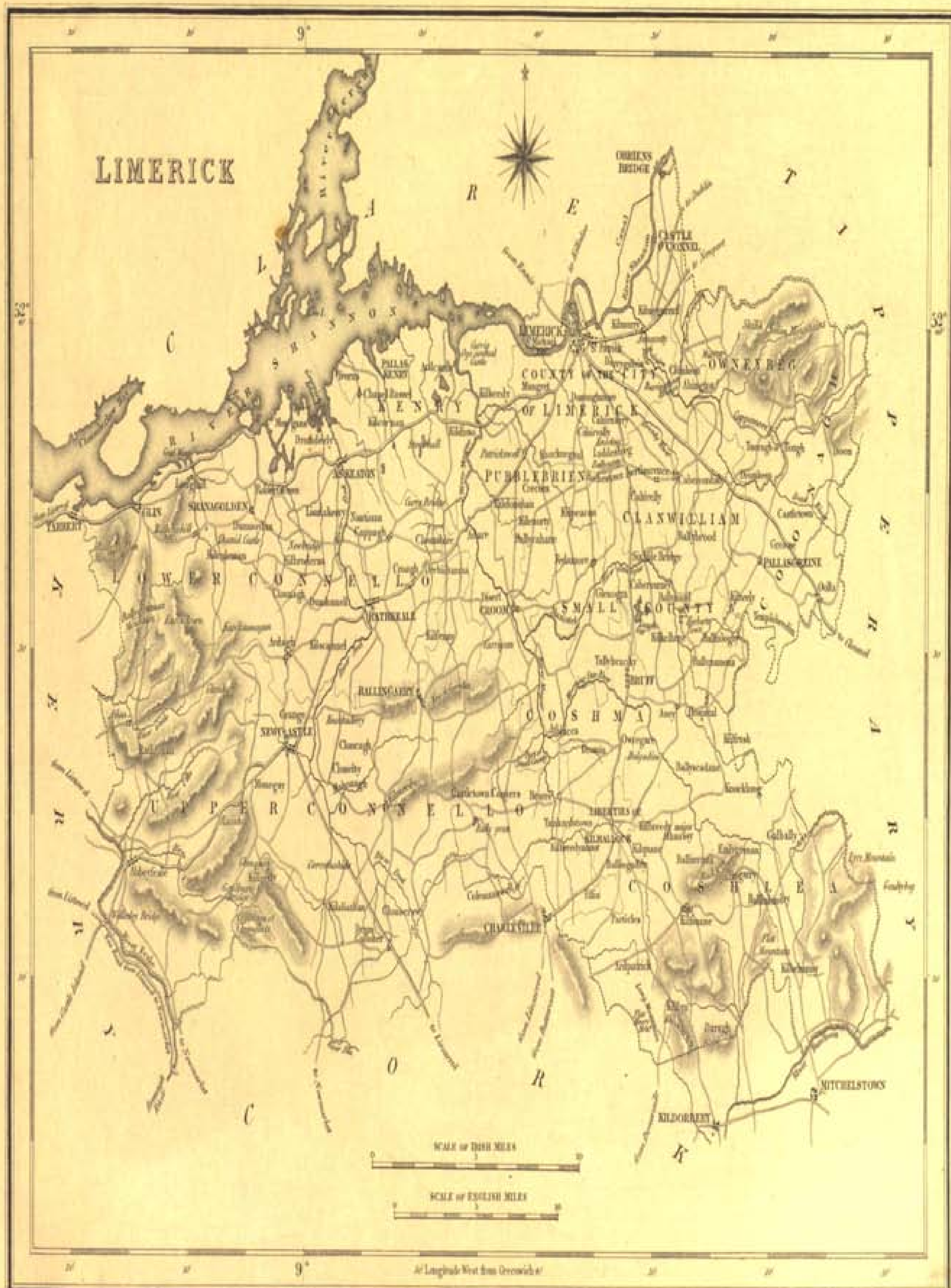
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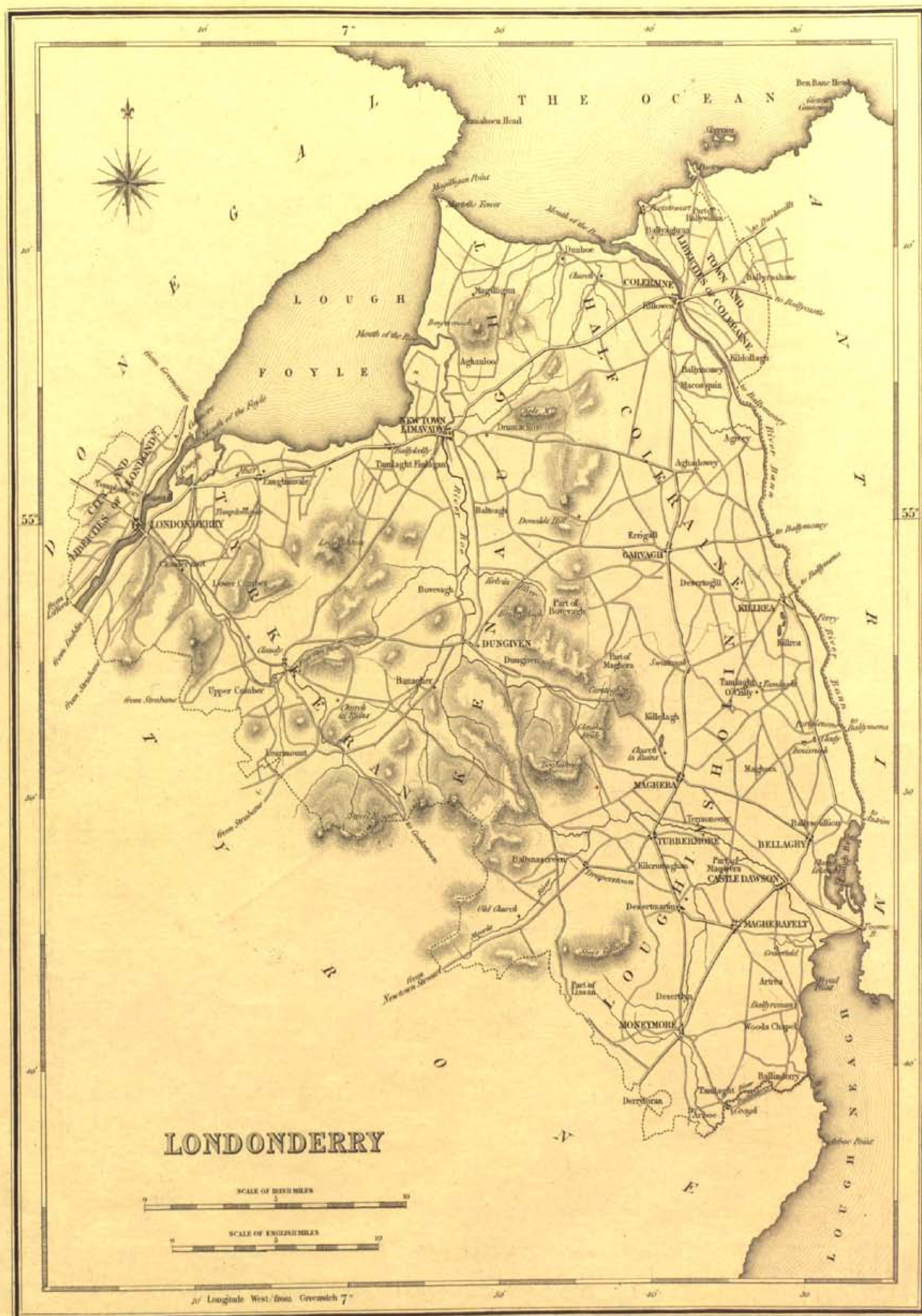
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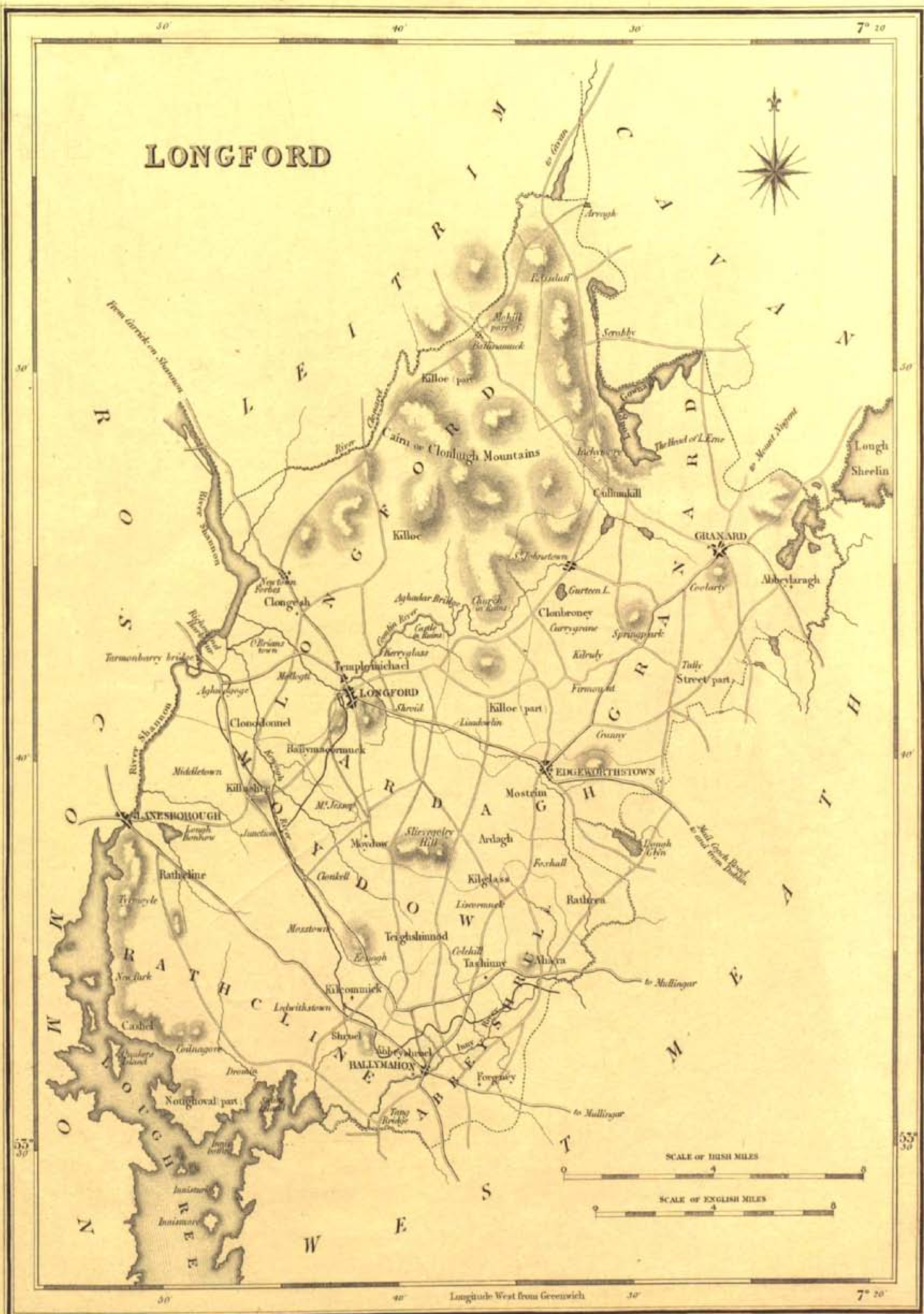




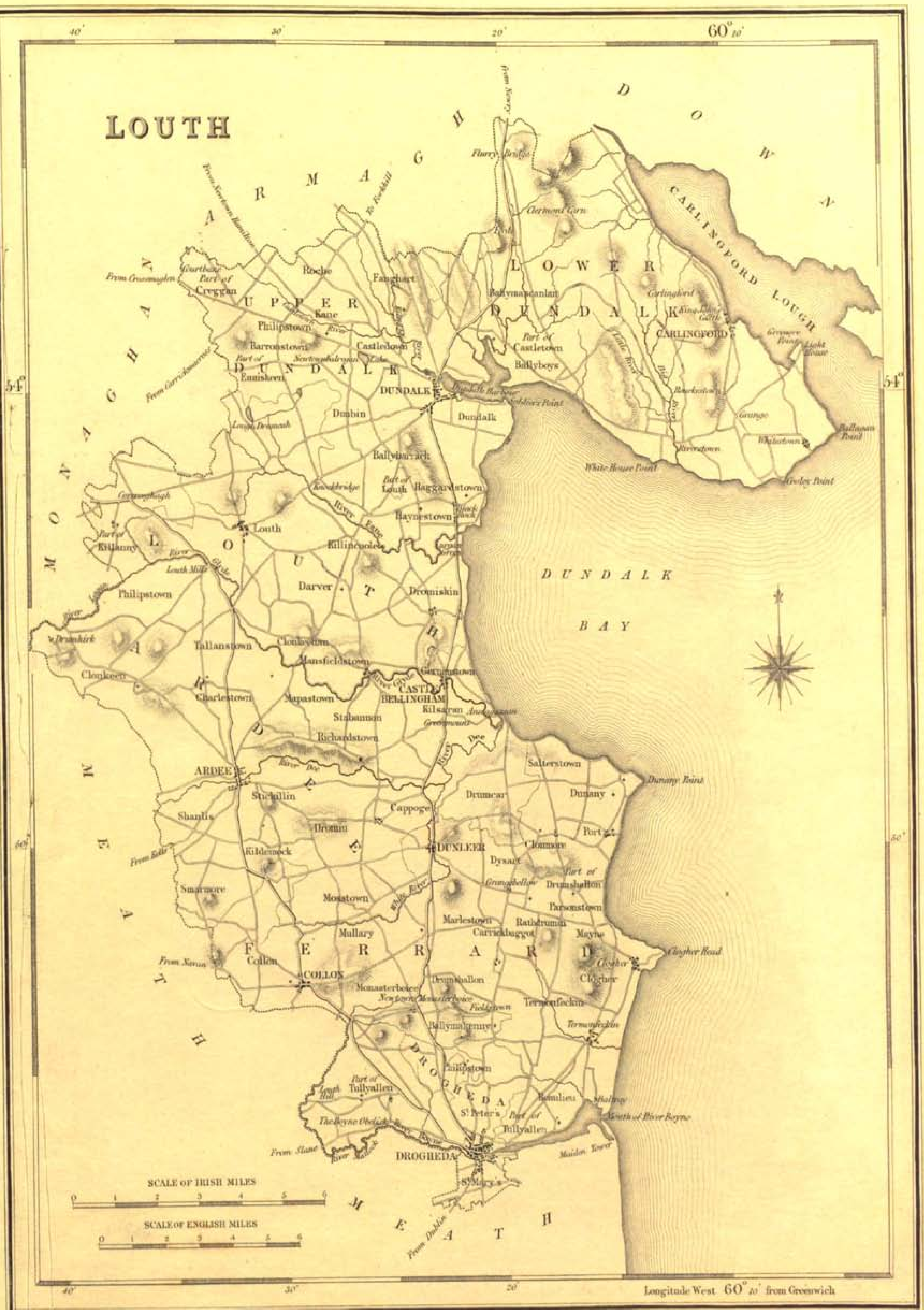
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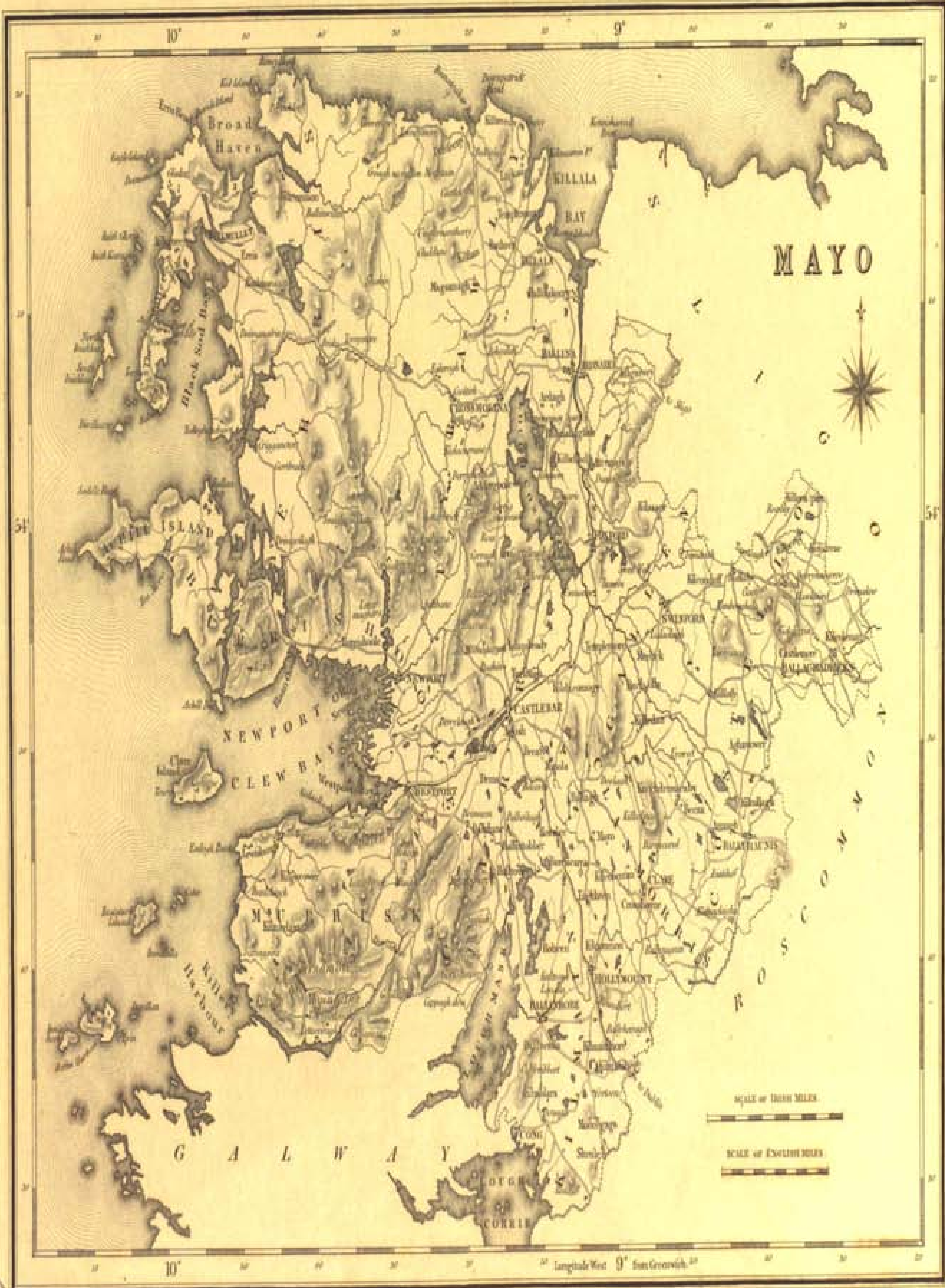


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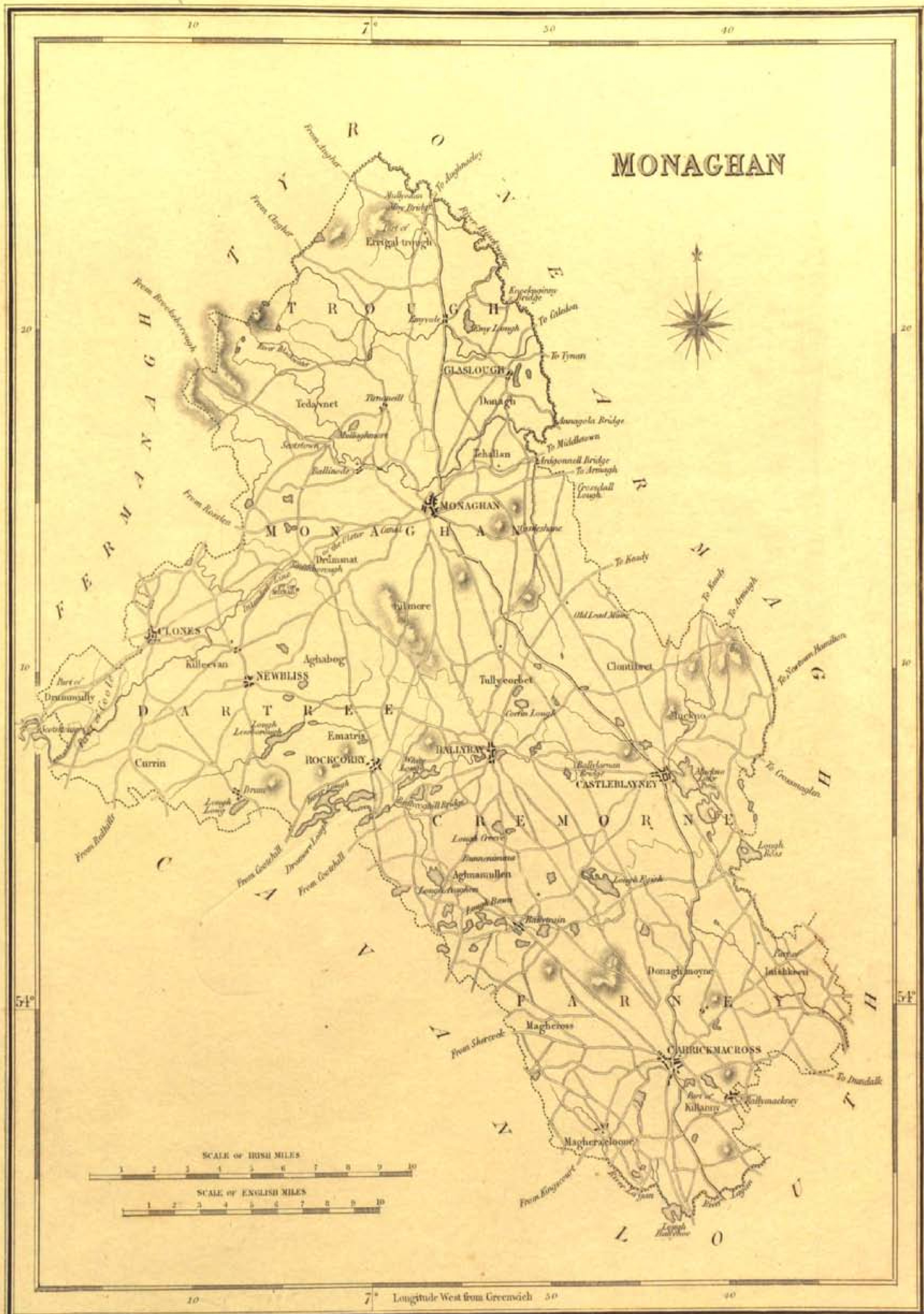


LOUTH

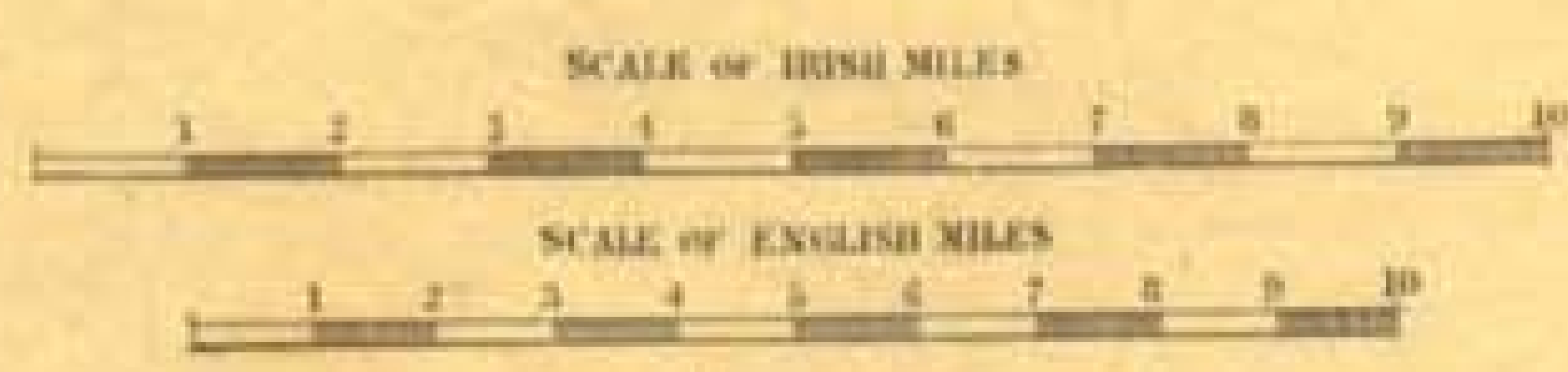




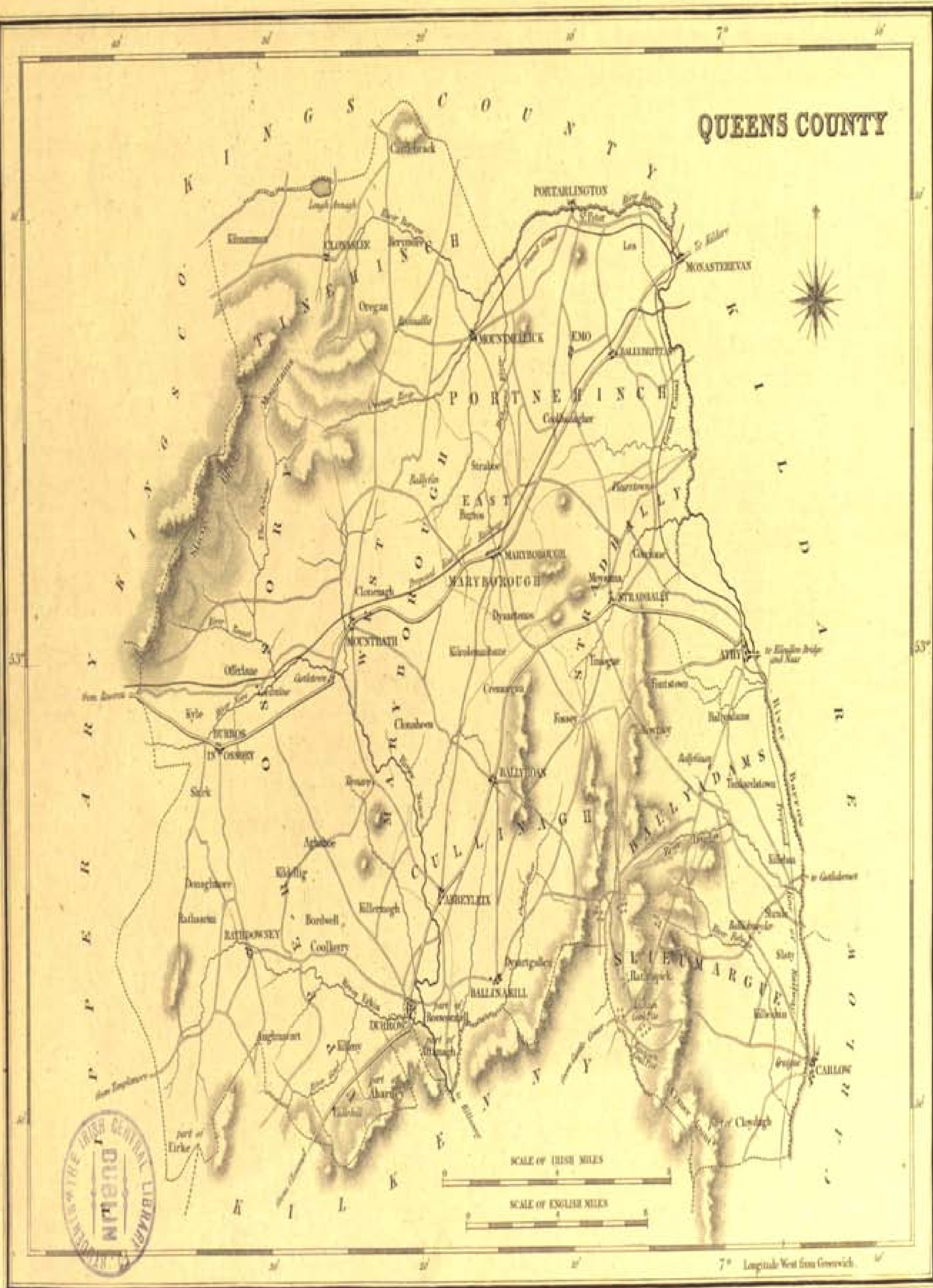
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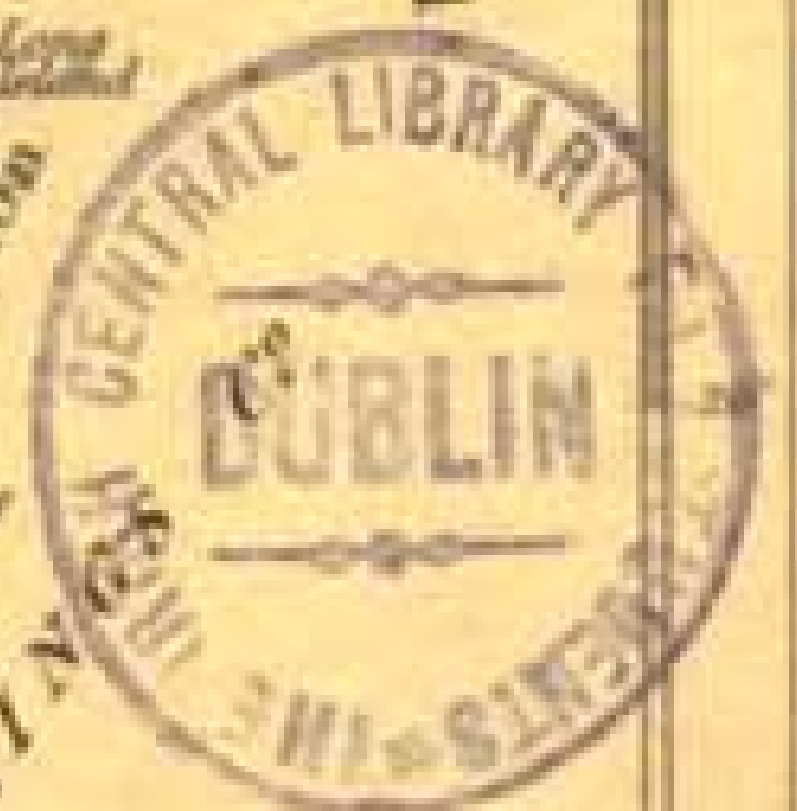
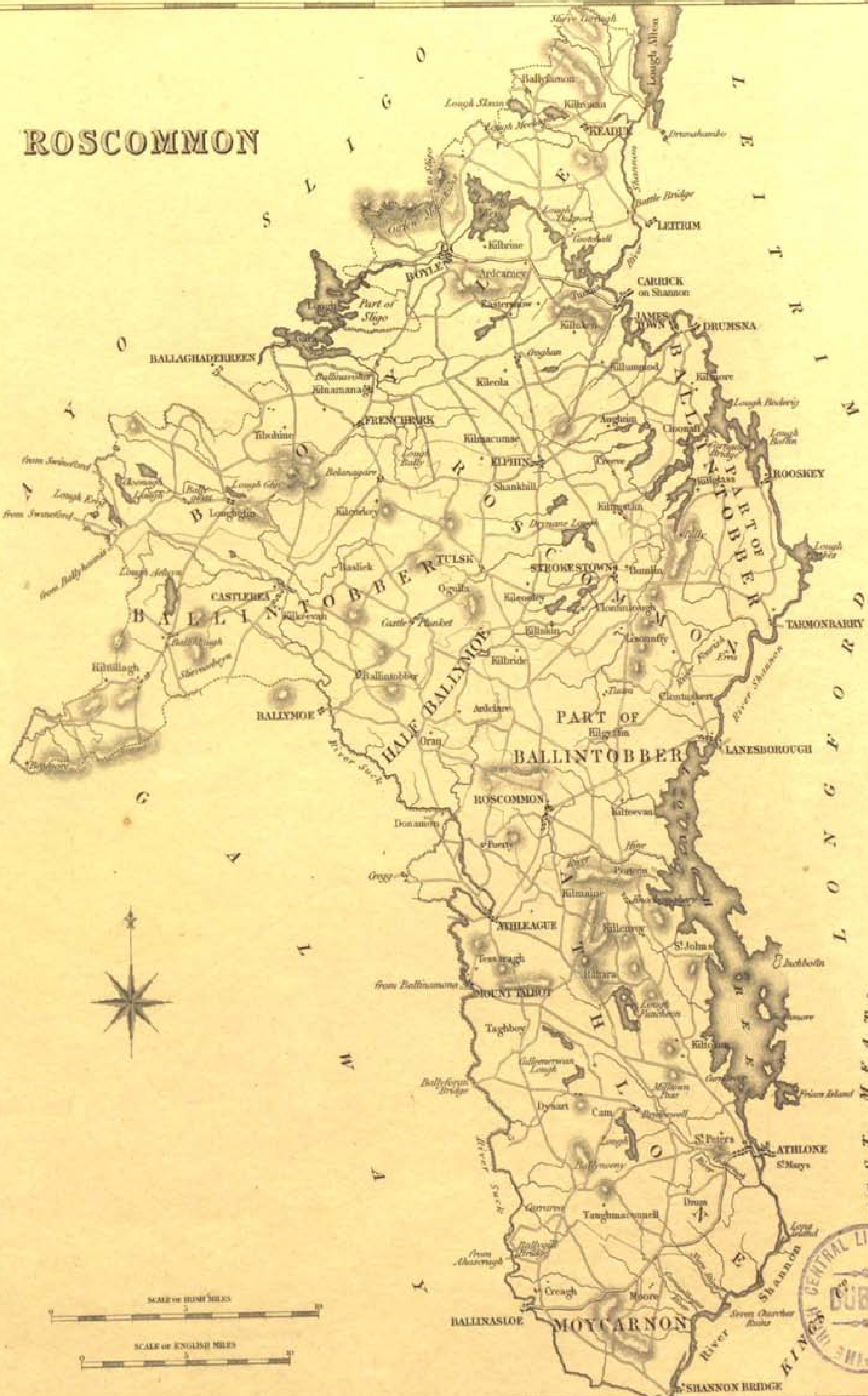
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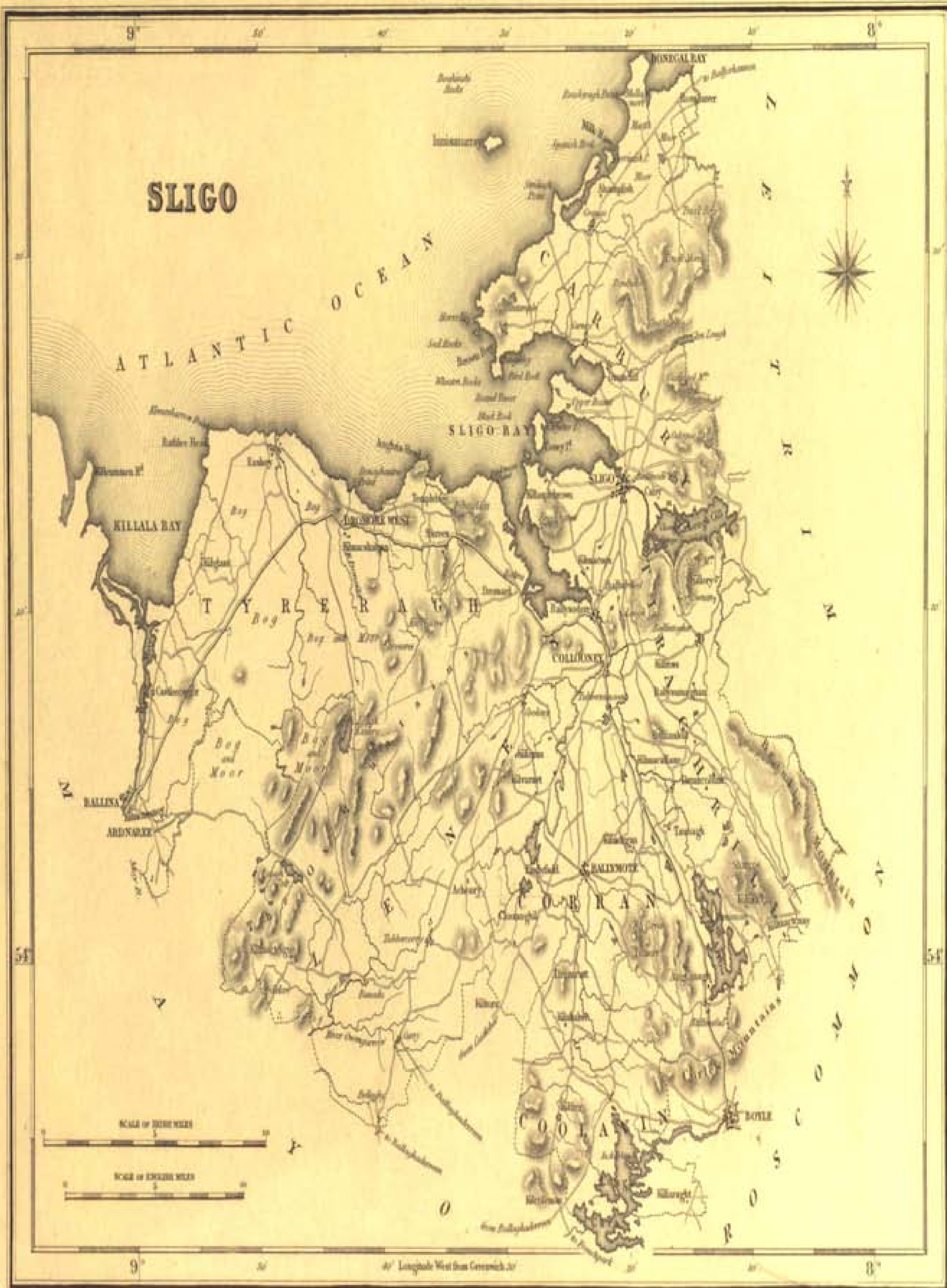


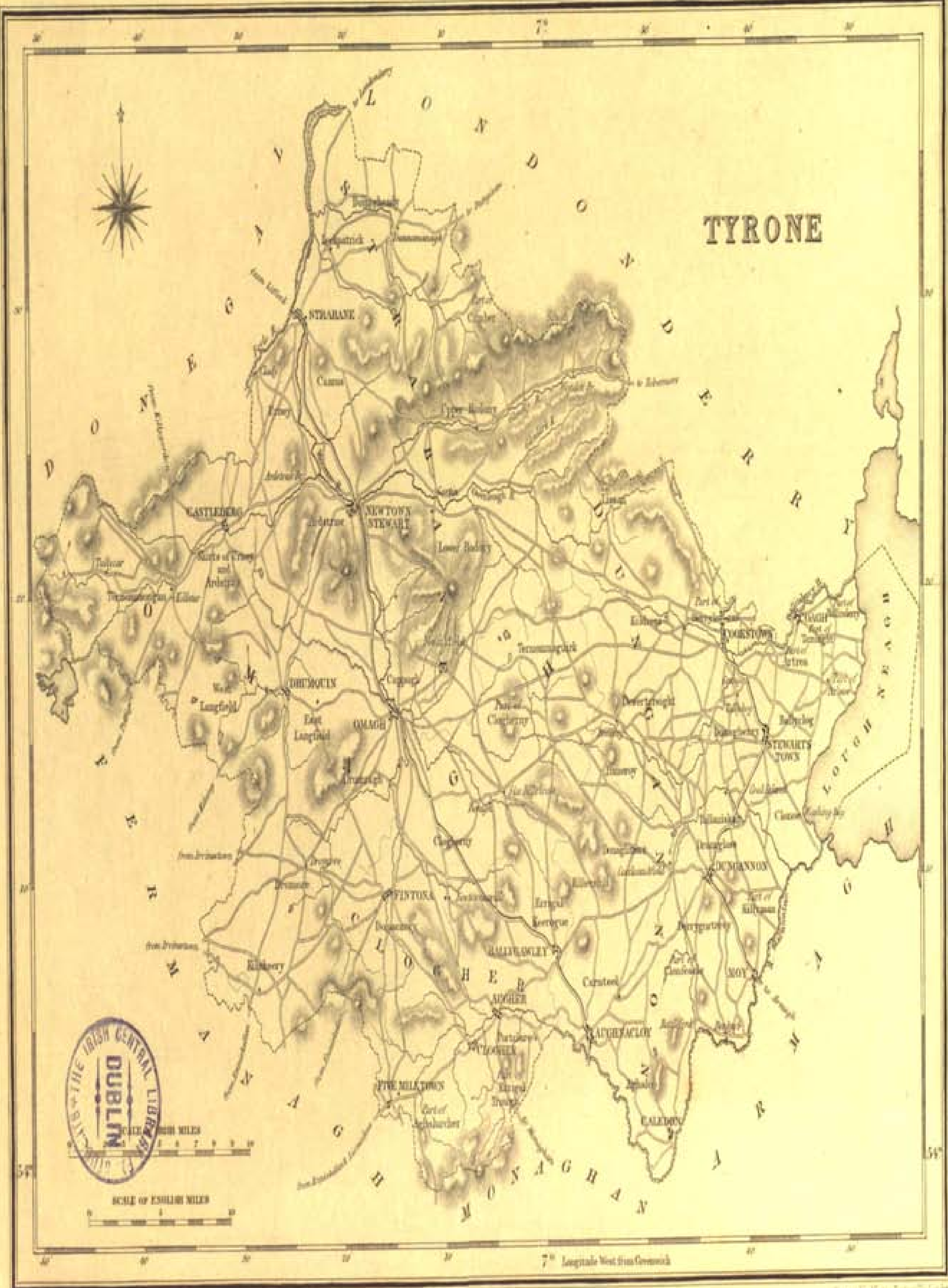
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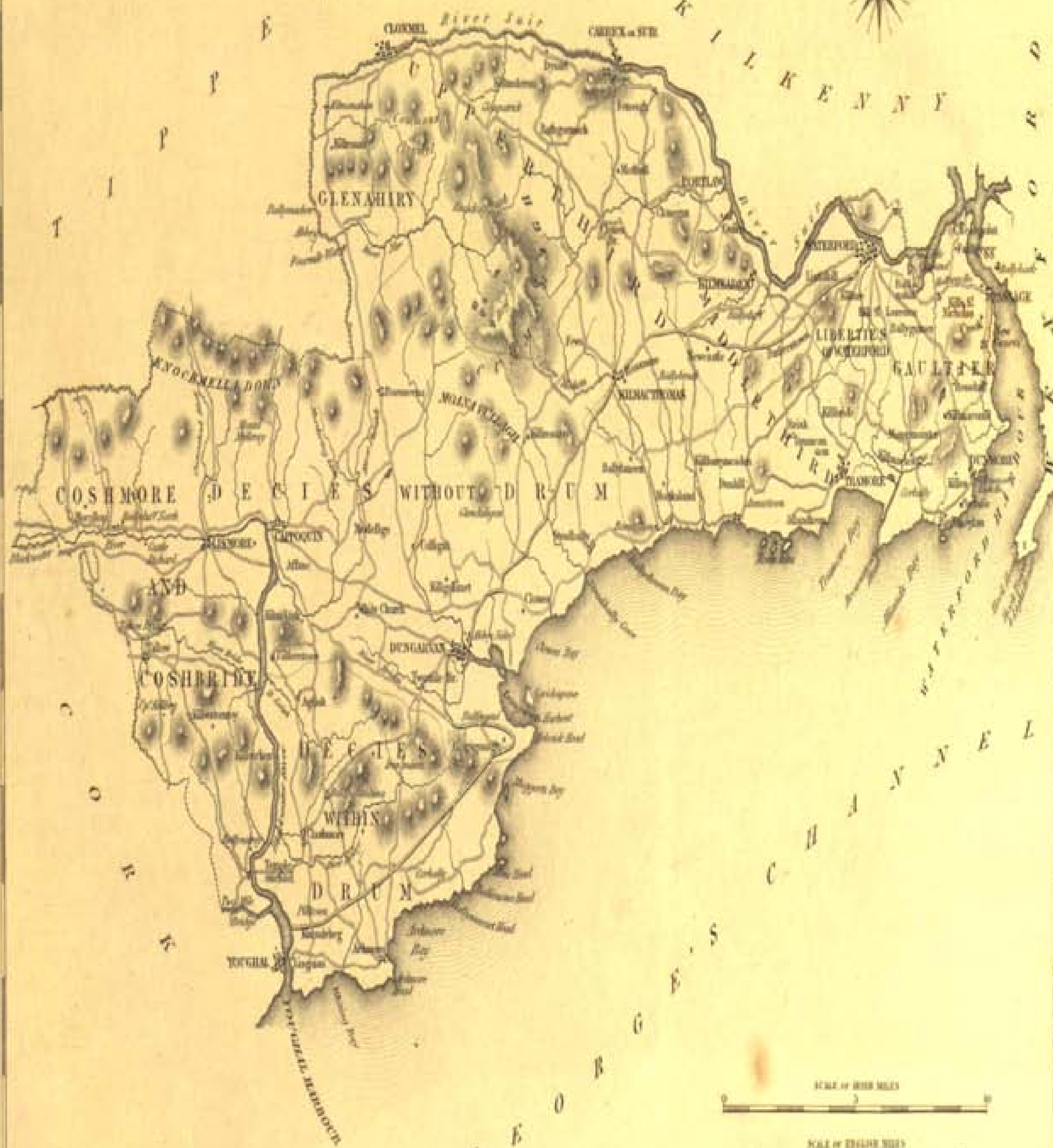
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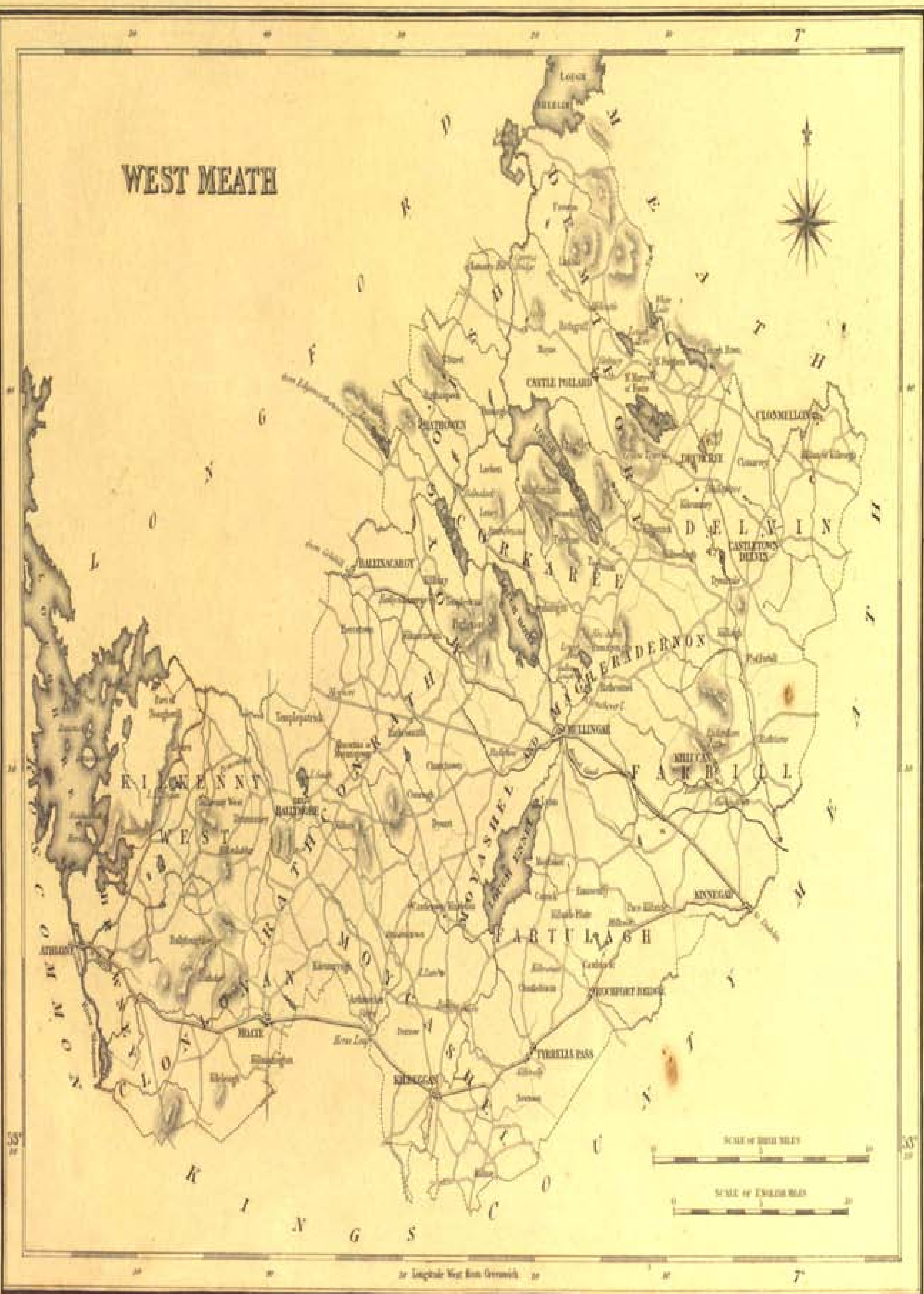




WATERFORD



WEST MEATH



100



SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES

